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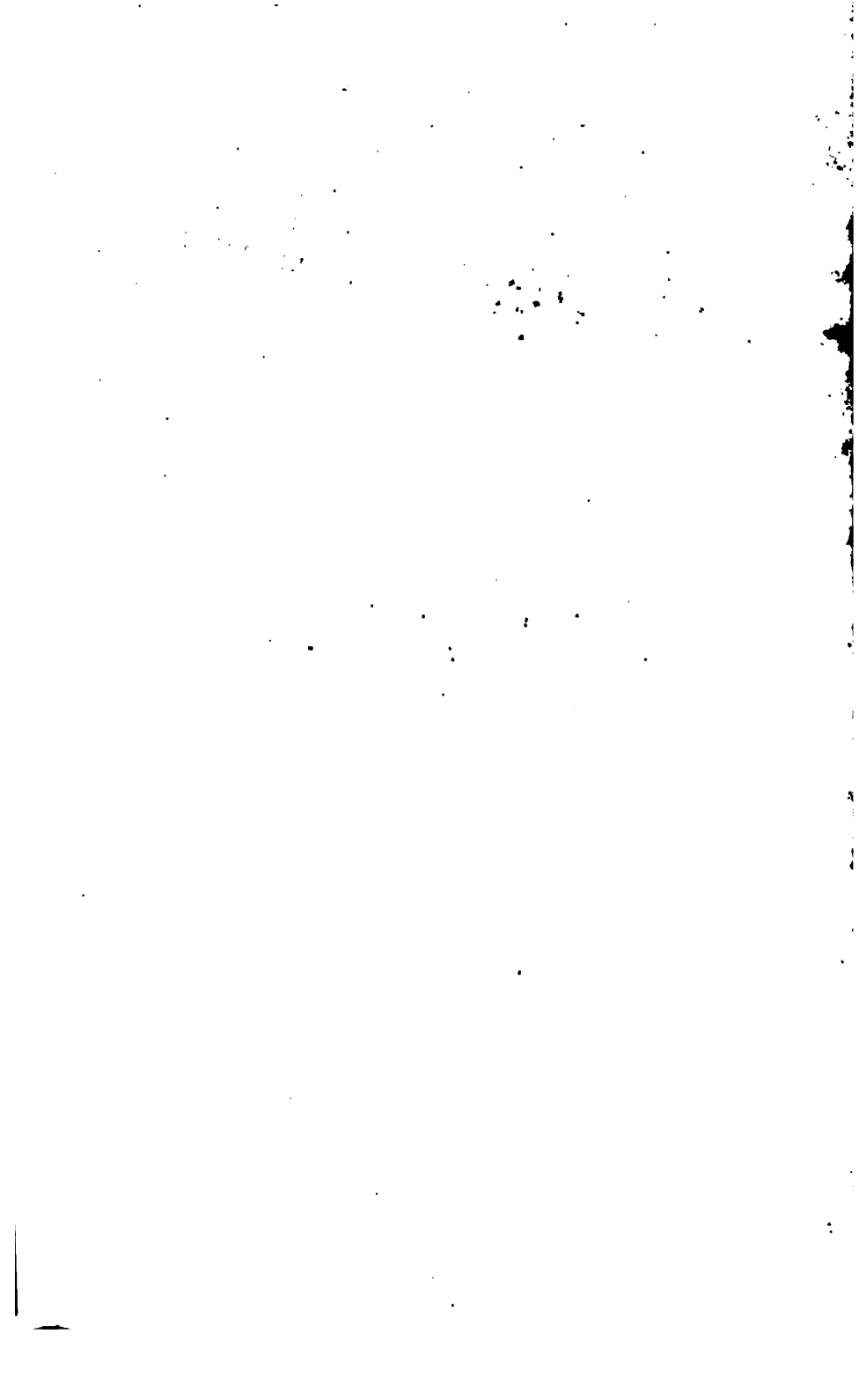
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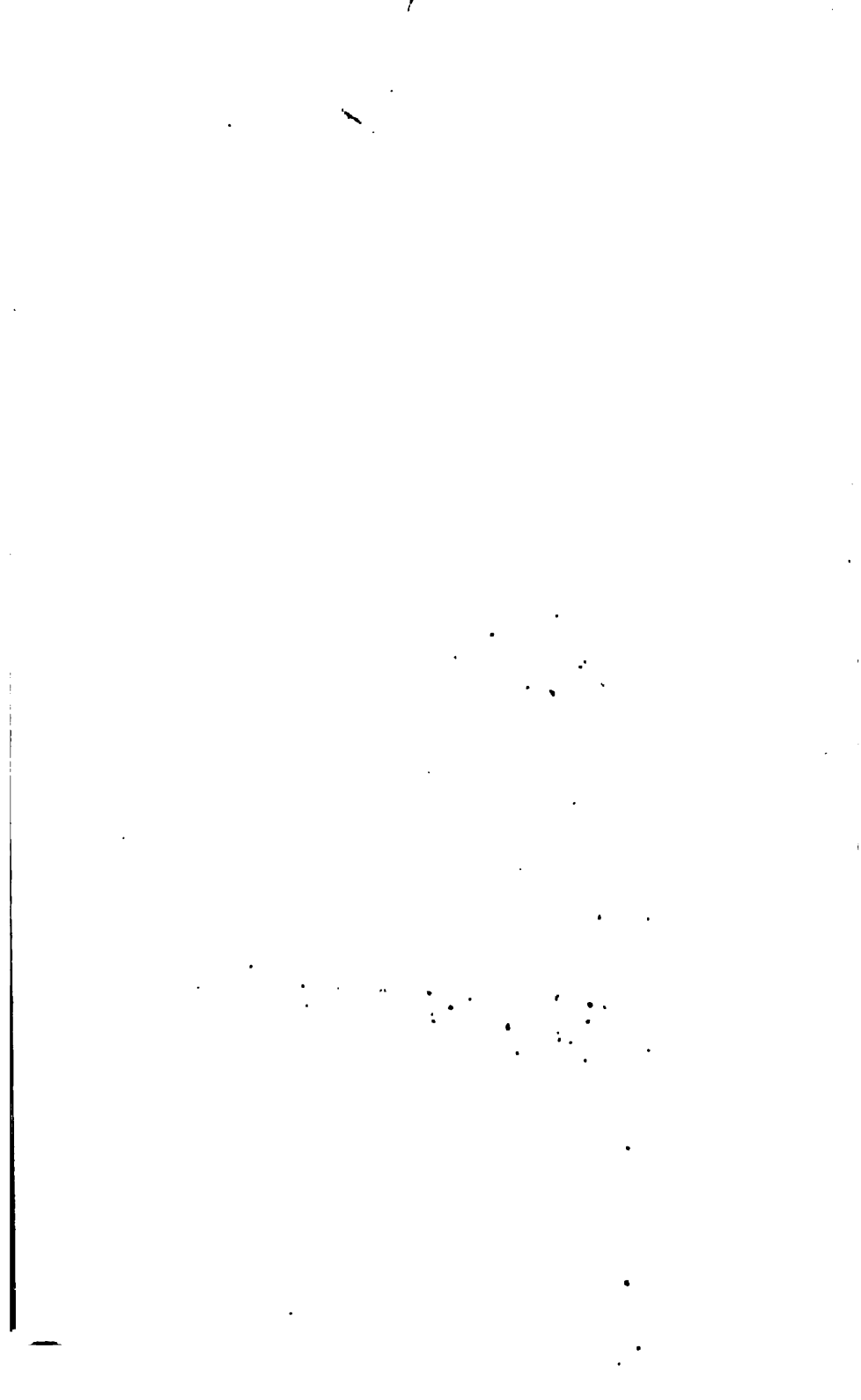


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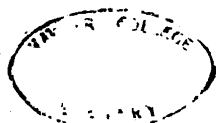


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LONDON:
PRINTED BY WOODFALL AND KINDER,
ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

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Jan. 1891

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FOR THE YEAR

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CHAPTER I.

Generally prosperous and peaceful State of the British Empire at the commencement of 1852—The late Coup-de-Main in France—State of Trade, Agriculture and Revenue at Home—Aspect of Home Politics—Recent Removal of Lord Palmerston from Office.—Anticipated effect of this Event on the Whig Cabinet—Parliament opened by the Queen in Person on the 3rd of February—Debates in both Houses—The Address in the House of Lords is moved by the Earl of Albemarle, seconded by Lord Leigh—Speech of the Earl of Derby, who animadverts on the intemperate Language used towards Louis Napoleon by the English Press—Speeches of Earl Grey and Lord Brougham—Allusions to French Affairs, and to the Retirement of Lord Palmerston from Office—Speech of the Earl of Harrowby, who vindicates the Course taken by the English Press with reference to the Coup d'état—The Address is agreed to by their Lordships, nem. con.—In the Commons it is moved by Sir Richard Bulkeley, and seconded by Mr. Bonham Carter—Sir B. Hall calls on Lord J. Russell to explain the cause of the recent Rupture in the Cabinet—Lord John Russell enters into a full explanation of the Circumstances which had impelled him to advise Lord Palmerston's removal from Office—The Noble Lord also announces the intention of the Government to propose an increase in the Estimates, with a view to the Defence of the Country, and explains at some length his Views respecting the existing Foreign Relations of the Empire—Lord Palmerston enters into a long Detail of the Transactions in reference to which his Conduct had been impugned,

especially of the Circumstances which had taken place upon the Coup d'état in France—He justifies his own Acts, and his general Policy, during the time he had held the Seals of the Foreign Office—Observations of various Members on the Points in controversy, Mr. Baillie, Mr. M. Milnes, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Harry Verney, and Mr. Roebuck—Mr. Disraeli enters at large into the Topics embraced in the Royal Speech—The Address is assented to without a Division.

THE commencement of the year 1852 found the British Empire in a generally prosperous and tranquil condition. With the exception of the lingering and vexatious warfare still prolonged in South Africa, the external relations of the country were peaceful in every quarter. The *coup de main* which had recently paralyzed the political system in France, and which was regarded in this country as the preparatory step in the transition from a republic to an empire, had excited some emotions of uneasiness among the friends of peace on this side of the Channel, but externally the amicable professions between the two countries had not undergone the slightest disturbance. The state of our domestic affairs was in almost all respects satisfactory. Trade was brisk and improving, the working classes in steady employment, the revenue, notwithstanding recent remissions of taxation, showing signs of increased productiveness in its several departments. The supplies of gold from Australia and California were still flowing in unchecked, in large quantities. The difficulties or at all events the complaints of the agricultural interests had become considerably mitigated. The aspect of political affairs at home, however, was indicative of a change. The removal of Lord Palmerston from the office he had so long filled, and from a ministry of which he was one of the chief pillars,

could not but excite lively anticipations of a crisis in the cabinet. The Whig administration had now lost by various casualties some of its most eminent members, and it seemed more than doubtful whether the Premier would be able to maintain his position through another session at the head of a party now seriously weakened by the alienation of one of its ablest members. Much interest was felt with respect to the explanations likely to be elicited on the opening of Parliament as to the causes of Lord Palmerston's removal, an event to which rumour had assigned various and conflicting interpretations.

On the 3rd of February the session, generally understood to be the last, of the existing Parliament, was opened by the Queen in person with the usual solemnities. Her Majesty read the following Speech from the Throne:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,—

" The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can again avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require.

" I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers.

" The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to ex-

pest that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the year before last, will, in a short time, be fully and completely executed.

"I regret that the war which unfortunately broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. Papers will be laid before you containing full information as to the progress of the war, and the measures which have been taken for bringing it to a termination.

"While I have observed with sincere satisfaction the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland, it is with much regret that I have to inform you, that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing law have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will continue to be directed to this important object.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you.

"I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service.

"Where any increase has been made in the present over the past year, such explanations will be given as will, I trust, satisfy you that such increase is consistent with a steady adherence to a pacific policy and with the dictates of a wise economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

"The improvement of the administration of justice in its various departments has continued to receive my anxious attention, and, in furtherance of that object, I have directed bills to be prepared founded upon the reports made to me by the respective Commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the superior Courts of Law and Equity.

"As nothing tends more to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of a country than the speedy and impartial administration of justice, I earnestly recommend these measures to your deliberate attention.

"The Act of 1848 for suspending the operation of a previous Act conferring representative institutions on New Zealand will expire early in the next year. I am happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of representative institutions by New Zealand. The formation of these institutions will, however, require your consideration, and the additional information which has been obtained since the passing of the Acts in question will, I trust, enable you to arrive at a decision beneficial to that important colony.

"It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you that the large reductions of taxes which have taken place of late years have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects.

"I acknowledge with thankful-

ness to Almighty God, that tranquillity, good order, and willing obedience to the laws continue to prevail generally throughout the country.

"It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the Act of the late reign relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded.

"I have the fullest confidence that in any such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured."

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by the Earl of Albemarle. His Lordship began by referring to recent events on the Continent of Europe. If they took a rapid glance at the events on the Continent for the last four years, and compared them with what had happened at home, they would concur with him that they had every reason to be satisfied with their own institutions. Every nation, however, had a right to live under the constitution which it chose to select. Nations were mutually dependent on each other, and that dependence increased with their propinquity. With regard to the state of the national defences, he considered it prudent to take all reasonable precautions against the possibility of invasion, which, however, he had no fear of. Having alluded to the necessity of law reform and to the grant of a consti-

tution to New Zealand, the noble Earl proceeded, by a reference to statistics, to show the flourishing state of the country and the success of recent financial measures. He concluded by referring to the contemplated improvement in the representative system of the House of Commons.

Lord Leigh seconded the Address, briefly advertng to the different subjects touched upon in it. His Lordship's allusion to the returning prosperity of the agricultural interest excited some expressions of disapprobation on the Opposition benches.

The Earl of Derby said that the subjects treated of in the Royal speech were exceedingly multifarious, and he drew an amusing picture of the inconsequential manner in which they were strung together. He lamented the absence of all allusion to the condition of the agricultural interest. He then referred to the subject of Papal Aggression, which Her Majesty's Government had legislated for superficially and not substantially. He maintained that the Act of last session had been openly and ostentatiously set at defiance, and he invited the Government to say whether they were satisfied with it. On the subject of friendly relations with foreign Powers, he expressed a conviction that there must have been some serious cause which had induced Her Majesty to dispense with the services of one of the most able servants of the Crown. He was not bound by any official reserve from speaking openly on the subject of our relations with France. It was not for us to canvass the morality or the acts of the French Government, since it had been backed by the will of the people. He firmly believed that

the Prince President was fully disposed to maintain friendly relations with this country, but if anything was likely to destroy that disposition it was the unjustifiable tone assumed towards him by a large portion of the public press. The noble Earl having, amidst loud applause, stated his views on this subject, proceeded to point out the dangers and uncertainties of the state of public affairs in France, and the necessity of adopting such measures of defence as might make invasion impossible. He promised his co-operation, and that of those who acted with him, for such a purpose. He then, in a warning tone, and from the example of France, vindicated the necessity of maintaining the territorial aristocracy of England—the best guarantee of constitutional government, and the surest conservators of a well founded liberty. The noble Earl proceeded to deal with the question of the disastrous war at the Cape, which had been attended by many blunders. Turning to the subject of Ireland, he expressed his surprise that the Government should have taken credit for the tranquillity of the south and west, which sprang from an emigration so vast as to be called “the exodus of the Irish people.” In the north, their administration of justice for the purpose of suppressing outrage had experienced a double failure. From Ireland the noble Earl turned to the subject of the new constitution for New Zealand, and having disposed of that topic he reminded their Lordships that the financial prosperity of the country was founded on the unpopular income tax, and that the past year was one of serious commercial losses and low commercial profits. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction

that there were not five hundred reasonable men who considered a new Reform Bill necessary. The essential utility of the House of Commons was, that it appropriately represented all classes, that the large communities did not overpower the small, and he trusted that it was not intended to destroy the permanent influence of the land by increasing the already large democratic powers possessed by the great towns. If such was the principle of the new Bill he regarded it as a step in a dangerous direction, and would give it such opposition as lay in his power to offer.

Earl Grey was rejoiced that there was so much in the speech of the noble Lord with which he could concur. With reference to the state of agriculture he agreed with Lord Leigh that there was every reason to regard it hopefully; and those who thought that the present policy should be reversed ought, once for all, to bring their views forward for discussion, but first they ought to settle with their supporters whether it was a duty for protection or revenue that they wanted. As to Papal aggression, he had never looked to Acts of Parliament, but to the feelings and convictions of the mass of the people as our safest defence, but the Act which had passed last year was not a dead letter. He cordially concurred with the noble Earl in the tribute he had paid to the character and talents of the noble Lord the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he regretted deeply that circumstances had deprived Her Majesty's Government of the benefit of his counsels. He entirely joined in repudiating the tone of the public press with reference to France. He confided in the amicable as-

surances received from foreign Powers, but thought that something should be done to place the country in a state of greater security. As to the emigration from Ireland, it was a voluntary effort, which had only fulfilled his anticipations, and was carried on without expense to the country, and in a manner most honourable to the Irish character. He believed that Ireland would improve greatly under the process, but the security of life and property there must first be established. The noble Earl defended, or rather apologised for, his colonial policy in New Zealand. He vindicated, also, the financial relaxations of recent years; and with reference to the contemplated measure respecting the representation, he assured the House that the existing balance of political power among classes would not be disturbed.

Lord Brougham said that he entirely agreed with what had fallen from the Earl of Derby and Earl Grey as to the tone of the press of this country in discussing the internal affairs of France and the character and conduct of the Prince President. The noble Lord denounced in strong terms the outrages against the security of human life now taking place in the north of Ireland, which he said must be put down at all hazards.

The Earl of Harrowby stated his impression that the public press had faithfully expressed the opinion of the country with reference to French affairs, and as an individual peer he could not omit that opportunity of saying that the newspapers had a perfect right to discuss openly and fearlessly the political and social condition of their nearest neighbours, as they did the state of Austria, Russia, or any other continental Power.

After a few words from the Earl of Malmesbury, who agreed with the noble Lords who had expressed regret at the language used by the English press towards France, the motion for the address was agreed to *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Bulkely was the mover of the Address to the Throne. He said, that during the period he had sat in Parliament he had seen the most cherished institutions of the country improved and strengthened. The Throne never stood firmer in the affections of the people; the Church of England had been greatly extended; the revenue was more equitably raised: education had been reduced to something like a system; commerce had been extended, and monopoly abolished. The country had been preserved from European wars, and blessed with domestic tranquillity; and, above all, the condition of the people had been greatly improved. All these beneficial changes he attributed to the sound policy and enlightened views of a reformed Ministry. Advertising to our foreign relations, the hon. Baronet remarked that it was impossible for England not to sympathise with countries struggling for liberty; and to the unfortunate of all nations it was England's duty and privilege to extend an asylum. Should remonstrances be made against such protection and hospitality, they must be disregarded, let the remonstrants be who they may. Beyond that point, however, this country must not go. While admitting the propriety of enlarging and strengthening the national defences, he could not sympathise with that alarm which had been expressed for the safety of our

country. To him it appeared preposterous that a nation which six weeks ago deemed herself the mistress of the sea should be seized with a panic about the invasion of her shores. The hon. Baronet proceeded to express his satisfaction at the announcements in the Royal Speech, on the subject of the reform of the Court of Chancery and the extension of the suffrage. He concluded by reading the Address, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the Speech.

Mr. Bonham Carter seconded the adoption of the Address. England had long ceased to entertain hostile feelings towards other countries, but it was her duty to take care that she was in a position to hold her own. With regard to the internal prosperity of the country, it was in a satisfactory condition, as was shown by the increase which had taken place in our mercantile marine, and the state of the home market.

Sir B. Hall, without offering any opposition to the Address, but adverting to the first paragraph of the speech from the Throne, and to the change which had taken place in the department of the Government charged with the administration of our foreign policy, asked Lord John Russell to give the House and the country some explanation of what had led to this change. Sir Benjamin justified his question by reference to precedent, and mentioned certain facts connected with this change, with a view, he said, of eliciting information as to the cause of the dismissal or resignation of Lord Palmerston.

Lord John Russell declared his perfect readiness to answer the question addressed to him by Sir B. Hall, though he could not do so without entering into some details.

The noble Lord prefaced his statement by making a full and frank acknowledgment of the energy, the ability, and extensive knowledge of the interests of the country in all parts of the world, which pre-eminently distinguished his noble Friend, and then proceeded to explain the circumstances which had rendered it impossible, he deeply regretted to say, for him to act any longer with him as a colleague. "It will be right," said the noble Lord, "that I should first state to the House what I conceive to be the position which a Secretary of State holds as regards the Crown in the administration of foreign affairs, and as regards the Prime Minister of this country. With respect to the first, I should state that when the Crown, in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, places its constitutional confidence in a Minister, that Minister is, on the other hand, bound to afford to the Crown the most frank and full detail of every measure that is taken, or to leave to the Crown its full liberty, a liberty which the Crown must possess, of saying that the Minister no longer possesses its confidence. Such I hold to be the general doctrine. But, as regards the noble Lord, it did so happen that in August, 1850, the precise terms were laid down in a communication on the part of her Majesty with respect to the transaction of business between the Crown and the Secretary of State. I became the organ of making that communication to my noble friend, and thus became responsible for the document I am about to read from. I shall refer only to that part of the document which has reference to the immediate subject:—

"The Queen requires, first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her Royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as failing in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken, based upon that intercourse; to receive the foreign despatches in good time; and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off. The Queen thinks it best that Lord John Russell should show this letter to Lord Palmerston."

I sent that accordingly, and received a letter in which the noble Lord said:—

"I have taken a copy of this memorandum of the Queen, and will not fail to attend to the directions which it contains."

The first important transaction in which Lord Palmerston had taken part since the end of the last session of Parliament, was his reception of a deputation of delegates from certain metropolitan parishes, respecting the treatment of the Hungarian refugees by the Turkish Government. On this occasion he (Lord John Russell) thought that his noble friend had exhibited some want of due caution, but he gave him the credit of supposing that this was through an oversight. The next occasion to

which he thought it necessary to refer, related to the events which had taken place on the 2nd of December, in France. The instructions conveyed to our Ambassador from the Queen's Government were to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of that country. Being informed of an alleged conversation between Lord Palmerston and the French ambassador repugnant to these instructions, he (Lord John) had written to that noble Lord, but his inquiries had for some days met with a disdainful silence, Lord Palmerston having meanwhile, without the knowledge of his colleagues, written a dispatch containing instructions to Lord Normanby, in which he, however, evaded the question, whether he had approved the act of the President. The noble Lord's course of proceeding in this matter he considered to be putting himself in the place of the Crown, and passing by the Crown, while he gave the moral approbation of England to the acts of the President of the Republic of France, in direct opposition to the policy which the Government had hitherto pursued. Under these circumstances, he (Lord John Russell) had no alternative but to declare that while he was Prime Minister Lord Palmerston could not hold the seals of office, and he had assumed the sole and entire responsibility of advising the Crown to require the resignation of his noble friend, who, though he had forgotten and neglected what was due to the Crown and his colleagues, had not, he was convinced, intended any personal disrespect. Lord John deprecated in very earnest terms all harsh criticism upon the conduct of the ruler of France, who, he believed,

was desirous of being on terms of amity with us, and he distinguished between extending to foreign exiles our ancient hospitality and indulging in intemperate judgment on the policy of other nations.

He (Lord John Russell) was more particularly anxious to declare the pacific disposition of the British Government towards France and the earnest desire of Her Majesty's advisers to maintain friendly relations with that country, because it would be their duty, as intimated in Her Majesty's Speech, to propose some augmentation of the estimates. When the proper time came, he trusted to be able to show that the proposed measures were no more than those necessary precautions which it was the duty of every prudent State to adopt. "It is impossible not to see that, in the great changes which have taken place in the world within these few years, among other arts, the art of war has been improved, and that it is necessary when there is—as there always is—a possibility of war, to be prepared for our defence. But, really, to see some of the letters which have been published, and to hear some of the language that has been used, it would seem that these two great nations, so wealthy, so civilized, so enlightened, were going to butcher one another, merely to see what would be the effect of percussion shells and needle guns! (*Cheers and laughter.*) I trust those fears are only temporary; I am convinced the solid and deliberate opinion of this country and of this House is for peace—(*Loud cheers*)—for the continuance of the most permanent and solid peace; and I own I think it the greatest blessing the nations of Europe can enjoy. But there is something

more which, if I may be permitted, I shall point out to the attention of the House. Four years ago we were astonished with accounts of insurrection in various capitals of Europe; day after day we heard of revolts and outbreaks, and were made acquainted with the intelligence of the establishment of the most democratic constitutions. I heard opinions of some in this House expressing their great joy at the establishment of those constitutions; but I could not participate in their joy or in their grief. I looked on those events with mixed feelings. I was glad of whatever would promote the prosperity of the nations of Europe, but I was by no means confident those changes would have that result. We have seen four years go over, and we have seen in almost all those countries that these democratic constitutions have been destroyed, and that absolute powers have been put in their place. For instance, there is that little country of Tuscany, where I lived for several months under the indulgent rule of a mild and enlightened governor. We have seen that Government overturned by a democracy, and the Grand Duke driven from his dominions by the party which seeks what is called Italian unity; but we have seen that democratic Government suppressed, and the Grand Duke restored to power by a foreign force occupying his chief town, and which has its subsistence provided by the diminishing means of the State, while the Italians have made no more progress than before. In Austria, again, the constitution which had been given to the people has been since strangled in its birth, and absolute power restored. In Hesse, likewise, force has been used to put

an end to the constitution which had been introduced under the influence of popular excitement, and absolute power prevails. Now, Sir, is there no moral to be drawn from this? Does it not show, in the first place, that we should not judge hastily or rashly of events occurring in foreign countries? Does it not show, likewise, that, with respect to ourselves, though it was thought we had not the same degree of liberty as some of those States, we have done wisely to adhere to our ancient institutions, and that freedom of the press and liberty of speech—*quid valis exponere, quid sentias dicere*—the essence of freedom, are here more fully enjoyed than where popular liberty prevails to the utmost? ('Hear, hear.') I trust, therefore, that we shall, with regard to our own country, continue in the path of peaceable and safe reform, rather than, by the hasty adoption of anything discordant with our institutions, run the risk of losing the very liberty for which we make the change. But as to foreign countries, there is this to be said, that while we do not interfere with their domestic concerns—while we abstain from any intemperate judgment on their internal affairs—yet there is one result which comes home to us, and which imposes on us a duty from which we cannot flinch. All these various Governments of foreign States, as each gets uppermost, send their enemies and opponents out of the country, and the consequence is that we have many who are seeking refuge in England. In giving them hospitality we are but pursuing the ancient and known policy of this country; we are but doing that which was celebrated two centuries ago, when Waller said—

'Whether this portion of the world were
rent
By the rude ocean from the Continent,
Or thus created, it was sure designed
To be the sacred refuge of mankind.'

(*Cheers.*) I trust that we shall never see this boast falsified; that while we disapprove of any attempt made in this country to change the established Governments of other countries, so long as those exiles conduct themselves peaceably, we shall consider it the honour and distinction of this country to receive indiscriminately all those who are the victims of misfortune. With these opinions, therefore, with respect to foreign affairs and as to the advantages that we derive from them, and the obligations which they impose upon us, I shall conclude when I say to the House, that, not wishing in any degree to enter on the topics which have been introduced, it has been necessary that I should give the explanation of the conduct I have pursued with respect to my noble friend, and that it has been impossible to do so without at the same time recurring to what took place in a neighbouring country; but I must again repeat, that in any measures which we have to take—that in any measures which we may have to submit to this House—it shall be our object not to increase that unreasonable panic, but to alleviate it. (*Cheers.*) It is my persuasion that it is wise at all times to take precautions against contingent and possible danger; but at the same time I say there is no reason to suppose that any danger threatens us, that there is in fact no dispute between us and any other power. I have the happiness to say that the relations of peace exist between this country and foreign nations in the fullest degree. I trust they

may continue to do so; and while I deplore events which have passed on the continent of Europe—events which I fear were but the too certain consequences of the revolution of 1848—I do trust that by peace and civilisation, by the intelligence which is daily pouring in on us, by the inventions made to improve the condition of mankind, liberty shall be at length introduced and established, and that, with religion, it shall govern the hearts of men and produce happier days to mankind.” (*Loud charring.*)

Lord Palmerston said he should be sorry if the House and the country should run away with the notion which Lord J. Russell seemed to entertain, that he had abandoned principles. He concurred in Lord John's definition of the relations between the Foreign Minister and the Crown, and he contended that he had done nothing inconsistent with those relations. With reference to the depatation on the subject of the release of the Hungarian refugees, he had thought it to be his duty to receive it; he had repudiated certain expressions contained in the Address, and he had said nothing upon that occasion which he had not uttered in that House and elsewhere. The noble Lord then entered into a lengthened statement of the transactions in reference to the *coup d'état* in France, which had been represented by Lord John Russell as forming the groundwork of his removal from office. “The event, which is commonly called the *coup d'état*, happened in Paris on the 2nd of December. On the 3rd, the French Ambassador, with whom I was in the habit of almost daily communication, called on me at my house to inform me of what news he had received, and to talk over the events of the pre-

ceding day, and I stated conversationally the opinion I entertained of the events which had taken place. That opinion was exactly the opinion expressed in the latter part of the despatch which the noble Lord has read; and the French Ambassador, as I am informed, in a private letter, communicated the result of that conversation to his Minister. On that day, the 3rd of December, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris wrote a despatch to ask what instructions he should receive for his guidance in France during the interval before the vote of the French people on the question that was to be proposed to them, and whether in that interval he should infuse into the relations with the French Government any greater degree of reserve than usual. I took the opinion of the Cabinet on that question, and a draft of that opinion was prepared and sent for Her Majesty's approbation. The answer could only be one in consistence with the course we had pursued since the beginning of the events alluded to, and was such as the noble Lord has read. Her Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to make no change in his relations with the French Government, and to do nothing that should wear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France. There was no instruction to communicate that document to the French Government; it simply contained instructions, not, in fact, what the English Ambassador was to do, but what he was to abstain from doing. The noble Lord, however (the Marquis of Normanby), thought it right to communicate to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of that document, accompanying his communication with certain excuses

for the delay, which, however, did not rest with that noble Marquis, as his despatch to the English Government was dated the 3rd of December. The French Minister stated that he had nothing to complain of with respect to the delay, and the less, indeed, because two days before he had received from the French Ambassador, in London, a statement which the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) has read, viz., that I had entirely approved of what had been done, and thought the President of the French fully justified. That was a somewhat highly-coloured explanation of the result of the long conversation we held together. Those particular words I never used, and probably the French Ambassador never would have conceived it consistent with the dignity due to his country to ask the approval of a Foreign Secretary of State. Consequently, the approval was not given, and was not asked. When the Marquis of Normanby's despatch reached my noble friend (Lord J. Russell), he wrote to say he trusted that I could contradict that report. There was, as he has stated, an interval between the receipt of the noble Lord's letter and my answer. The noble Lord's letter was dated the 14th, and my answer the 16th. I was at the time labouring under a heavy pressure of business, and wishing fully to explain the opinion I expressed, it was not until the evening of the 16th that I was able to write my answer. The noble Lord got it early next morning, on the 17th. My answer was, that the words quoted by Lord Normanby gave a high colouring to anything I could have said in the conversation with the French Ambassador, but that my opinion was, and that opinion, no doubt, I ex-

pressed, that such was the antagonism arising from time to time between the French Assembly and the President, that their long co-existence became impossible, and that it was my opinion that if one or the other were to prevail it would be better for France, and, through the interests of France, better for the interests of Europe, that the President should prevail than the Assembly; and my reason was that the Assembly had nothing to offer for the substitution of the President, unless an alternative ending obviously in civil war or anarchy; whereas the President, on the other hand, had to offer unity of purpose and unity of authority, and if he were inclined to do so, he might give to France internal tranquillity with good and permanent government. I will not trouble the House with all the arguments in my letter, or with all the illustrations it contained. My noble friend replied to that letter, that he had come to the reluctant conclusion that it would not be consistent with the interests of the country to allow the management of the foreign affairs of the country to remain any longer in my hands. He said that the question between us was not whether the President was justified or not, but whether I was justified or not in having expressed any opinion on the subject. To that I replied that there was in diplomatic intercourse a well-known and perfectly understood distinction between conversations official, by which Governments were bound, and which represented the opinions of Governments, and those unofficial conversations by which Governments were not bound, and in which the speakers did not express the opinions of Governments, but the opinions they might themselves for

the moment entertain. I said that in my conversation with M. Walewski nothing had passed which could in the slightest degree fetter the action of the Government; and that if the doctrine of the noble Lord were established, and if the Foreign Secretary were to be precluded from expressing on passing events any opinion to a foreign Minister except in the capacity of an organ of the Cabinet, and after having previously consulted the Cabinet, there would be an end to that freedom of intercourse which tended so much to good understanding and to the facility of public business. To this my noble friend answered, that my letter left him no other course than to ask Her Majesty to appoint a successor to me. Now, it is my humble opinion that my doctrine is right, and that my noble friend is wrong; because it is obvious that if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were never allowed in easy and familiar conversation with foreign Ministers to express an opinion on foreign events, whether important or not, not as the organ of the Government, but an opinion which he had formed himself at the moment, then such a restriction on the intercourse with foreign Ministers would be extremely injurious and prejudicial to the public service. ('Hear, hear.') Now, I expressed this opinion, to which the noble Lord has referred, to the French Ambassador on the 3rd of December; but was I the only member of the Cabinet who did thus express an opinion on passing events? I am informed that on the evening of that very day, and under the same roof as I expressed my opinion, the noble Lord at the head of the Government, in conversation with

the same Ambassador, expressed his opinion. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.) I cannot tell what that opinion was, but, from what has fallen from the noble Lord this evening, it may be assumed that that opinion was not very different even from the reported opinion which I am supposed to have expressed. Was that all? On the 5th, and in the noble Lord's own house, I have been informed that the French Ambassador met the noble Lord the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The noble Lord again expressed an opinion; and the President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also expressed an opinion (*Cheers and laughter*): and be it remembered, that the charge is not the nature of the opinion, for the noble Lord distinctly told me, 'You mistake the question between us; it is not whether the President was justified or not, but whether you were justified in expressing an opinion on the matter at all.' I believe that the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies did also in those few days express an opinion on those events, and I have been informed also that the then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, also expressed his opinion. (*Cheers and laughter*.) Then it follows that every member of the Cabinet, whatever his political avocations may have been—however much his attention may have been devoted to other matters—is at liberty to express an opinion of passing events abroad; but the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose peculiar duty it is to watch those events, who is unfit for his office if he has not an opinion on them, is the

only man not permitted to express an opinion; and when a foreign Minister comes and tells him that he has news, he is to remain silent, like a speechless dolt, or the mate of some Eastern Pacha! (*Cheers and laughter.*) Now I am told, 'It is not your conversation with M. Walewski that is complained of, but your despatch to the Marquis of Normanby.' What had I stated in that despatch, in reference to which a great parade has been made, as if I had been guilty of breach of duty to the Crown, and of my obligations to the Prime Minister, in sending it without previously communicating with the noble Lord? No man can lay down the matter more strongly than I have in reference to the obligations of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I have always admitted that if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs sends a despatch of importance to an Ambassador abroad, without ascertaining the opinion of the Prime Minister or the Crown, he is guilty of a breach of duty. But there are many cases in which it is perfectly well known that he is only expressing the opinion of the Government, and inconvenience might arise from delay." Lord Palmerston then entered at some length into the effect of the despatches that had passed between himself and Lord Normanby, and also the communications between that noble Lord and Lord J. Russell with reference to the same subject: and he concluded his statement by maintaining that it was a misrepresentation of the fact to say, that he had given instructions to Lord Normanby inconsistent with the relations of general intercourse between England and France. It

was no instruction at all. He did not profess to give the opinion of the Government or that of England. It was his own opinion, and whether right or wrong, it was shared by numbers in France. Therefore, the charge made against him by Lord J. Russell founded on this despatch, had no foundation either in justice or in facts. Lord Palmerston next observed upon the complaints made against him of having delayed so long in replying to the inquiry of the Prime Minister, an accident which was occasioned by the pressure of business. When he could reply, he had stated to the noble Lord that he had merely expressed an opinion to the French Ambassador that there had been for some time such an antagonism between the President and the Assembly that their co-existence had become an impossibility, and if one or the other were to prevail, it would be better that it should be the President. The noble Lord concluded with an animated defence of his foreign policy, in all its aspects, during periods of difficulty, whilst he had held the seals of office, which had contributed to the maintenance of general peace without sully the honour or dignity of England. The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst partial cheers.

Mr. Baillie observed, that having heard both sides of the case he could come to no other conclusion than that the late Foreign Secretary had been offered up a sacrifice for the sins of the whole administration, whose foreign policy they now discovered to be a failure.

Mr. M. Milnes thought the country would collect from what had transpired that night, that there was something behind what had

been stated by Lord John Russell; that a great change had taken place in the Government of this country, and a great minister, whose administration had been misunderstood and misrepresented, had been, therefore, summarily dismissed.

Lord Dudley Stuart considered the change in the composition of the ministry, by the removal of a colleague on the most paltry pretences, a lamentable one. He was convinced that it had been a foregone conclusion to get rid of Lord Palmerston—an event which would not, in his opinion, conduce to British interests.

Sir Harry Verney thought that upon the facts as stated, the Cabinet were justified in the removal of the ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. B. Osborne, after adverting to the condition of the north of Ireland, observed that he had not heard with any satisfaction the explanations between the two noble Lords. He deemed the removal of the late Foreign Secretary a great national loss; but he could not entirely approve of the manner in which he had spoken of the recent transactions in France.

Mr. Roebuck said, that looking at the critical state of this country and its colonies, and of foreign Europe, it was a time to scan narrowly the power and capacity of those who were charged with the Government. The Foreign Secretary had been summarily dismissed; the right arm of the Ministry had been cut off, and what was left? Deficiencies were patent in various departments of the State, especially the Admiralty and the Colonial Office, which had created discontent in the colonies; and with respect to the law, there had been mischievous peddling changes, but

there was a want of a presiding mind.

Mr. Napier drew attention to the outrages in the north of Ireland, the result of a desperate confederacy against life and property, with which the ordinary powers of the law were unable to contend.

Mr. Roche deplored the crimes which disgraced his country, arising, he said, out of the land question, but he could not consent to recur to coercive measures. He adverted to the necessity of a Reform Bill for Ireland, and to the objectionable mode of conducting Irish business in the House.

Mr. Disraeli treated the reasons assigned for the removal of Lord Palmerston as unsatisfactory. He had never severed the policy of that noble Lord, which he thought a pernicious one, from that of the Cabinet. Was it their present policy? If so, he would rather it should be administered by the late Secretary, whom all recognized as an able man, than by any other person. He complained of the frequent, unnecessary, and unusual introduction of Her Majesty's name into the explanation of Lord John Russell, whereby he relieved himself of a responsibility which he should have been the first to adopt. He criticised the manner in which the projected amendment of the Reform Act was announced in the Royal speech, professing, on behalf of his party, a sincere desire to receive the proposition without prejudice; but if he found that, under the name and guise of a Reform Bill, it was only a measure to re-construct the House so as to favour the predominance of some political party, he should offer it his determined opposition. He noticed a strange omission in the speech from the throne. Last year the country

had been agitated by the aggression of the Pope and the letter of Lord John Russell, who had denounced it as part of an organized conspiracy against the Protestant liberties of Europe. What had been the fate of the Bill which the noble Lord had introduced in order to repel that aggression? It had been treated with contumely; the law had been set at nought as flagrantly in England as in Ireland. There was no notice of this subject in the Queen's speech; yet the country had a right to know what were the intentions or present opinions of the Government with respect to it. There was another omission in the speech—the diffi-

culties of the cultivators of the soil, which, if not sympathized with, ought at least to be noticed. Upon this topic Mr. Disraeli dilated, appealing to a very recent admission of Mr. M'Culloch, that the peculiar burdens upon the land entitled that class to countervailing duties, as a compensation, and depicting in dark colours the sufferings and the perils which he ascribed to our past commercial legislation.

After a long and discursive speech from Mr. Grattan about Irish affairs, Lord J. Russell made some explanatory remarks upon particular passages of the debate. The motion was then agreed to without a division.

CHAPTER II.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM:—Lord John Russell states the Objects of his intended Measure for extending the Franchise on the 9th February—*Outlines of the Scheme*—Remarks made upon it by Mr. Hume, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Bright, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord Dudley Stuart, and other Members—Leave given to bring in the Bill, but it is not further proceeded with. **REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA:**—Lord John Russell enters at large into the Question of the National Defences, and proposes a Scheme for raising a Body of Men on the footing of a Local Militia—*Details of the Plan*—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Cobden, and Lord Palmerston, who expresses his preference for the Regular Militia, and suggests the omission of the word "Local" from the Bill—Leave is given to bring the Bill in—On bringing up the Report Lord Palmerston moves to omit the word "Local" from the Title of the intended Measure—Lord John Russell strongly opposes the Proposition—Speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Disraeli, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Hume—On a Division, Lord Palmerston's Amendment is carried by 185 to 126—Lord J. Russell thereupon throws up the responsibility of the Measure, and treats the Decision of the House as a Vote of withdrawal of Confidence—In answer to Sir Benjamin Hall, he declares his intention to abandon the Reins of Office—Remarks on the Dissolution of the Ministry, and the causes of that Event—The Earl of Derby is sent for by the Queen, and entrusted with the formation of a New Cabinet—*Official Statement of the Resignation of the Government by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Peers*—Lord J. Russell makes a similar announcement in the other House, and states the Principles to which he intends to adhere when out of Office—Mr. Hume presses for a Declaration of the Policy of the New Government—The Earl of Derby, on the 27th February, delivers a comprehensive and eloquent Exposition of his intended Policy in the House of Lords—He enters into the subjects of Foreign Affairs, Commercial Policy, Parliamentary Reform, Law Amendment, and other topics—Discussion on Free Trade—Speeches of Earl Grey, Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Marquis of Clanricarde—Both Houses are adjourned to the 12th March.

ON the 9th of February, Lord John Russell proceeded to announce the measure, of which an intimation had been given in Her Majesty's speech, for the extension of the suffrage, and the reform of

the representative system. On this occasion it cannot with truth be said that very warm interest was manifested in the country on the subject, or that any great degree of curiosity prevailed as to the nature

of the ministerial scheme. The noble Lord commenced his speech by observing that with reference to the satisfactory state of this country, in its home and foreign relations, he thought the present was a more proper time for considering this subject than when the country was in a state of agitation and excitement. After a brief exposition of the principles upon which such a measure should be based, and adverted to the importance of the functions performed by that House, Lord John noticed the prominent features of various schemes of Parliamentary reform that had been proposed antecedent to the Act of 1832, and explained the main objects contemplated by that great measure, namely—the disfranchisement of nomination boroughs and the enfranchisement of large towns then excluded from the representation. It was not then intended that there should be no boroughs with small constituencies. He thought it would be extremely unwise, and that it would destroy the balance of the constitution, to say that only counties and large cities and towns should enjoy the franchise, excluding small representations. In regard to disfranchisement, therefore, the present Bill proposed to disfranchise only in cases of proved corruption, and by another Bill he should propose to make a considerable change in the mode of inquiry into cases of corruption, whereby, upon an address of the House, founded even upon common fame, it should be lawful for the Crown to appoint a Commission, clothed with the same powers of inquiry as those which had been so effectual in the case of St. Albans. In respect to the extension of the franchise, the grounds upon which

the present measure proceeded were, first, that the Reform Act, in requiring a 10*l.* qualification for household voting, had placed the suffrage rather too high; secondly,—and this consideration had great influence upon his mind—the growing intelligence of the people. He proposed, therefore, to reduce the household qualification to 5*l.* rated value, which would add a great number of persons to the constituency, to whom he was persuaded the franchise might be safely intrusted. He did not propose to change the general constitution of the county qualification, but he thought that if persons with a qualification of 20*l.* a-year rated value were entitled to sit on juries, they could not be unfit to be intrusted with the county franchise. It was proposed, likewise, to reduce the qualification derived from copyholds and long leases from 10*l.* to 5*l.*, and to give the county franchise to persons paying 40*s.* a-year assessed taxes who lived without the limits of a borough, and who were now excluded from voting. There had been an outcry, Lord John observed, against small boroughs, founded upon a false assumption that all such places were infected with corruption, whereas many were not liable to this reproach, which did attach to certain large towns. But it was said, not only did the influence of property prevail in such small boroughs, but that in some cases it approached the character of direct nomination. In order to remove this reproach, it was proposed, in the case of boroughs having less than 500 electors, to add thereto neighbouring places, and as most of these small boroughs were situated in agricultural counties, the general

balance of interests established by the Reform Act would not be disturbed. Upon the subject of a property qualification for members, he retained the opinion he had last year, and he had introduced a clause in the Bill repealing all the Acts since the Act of Anne by which property qualifications were required. It appeared to him, also, that the state of the oaths taken at the table of the House was not such as could be consistently maintained. This Bill, therefore, proposed to alter these oaths, and in one of them he had not inserted the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The Bill would further provide that, upon a change of offices held under the Crown, vacation of the seat and re-election should not be required. The noble Lord stated the few slight alterations he contemplated with respect to Scotland and Ireland. Although he did not propose to alter the county franchise in the latter country, he did propose to reduce that for cities and boroughs from 8*l.* to 5*l.* In conclusion, he observed, that the question of franchise was not dissociated with that of the instruction and education of the people, and he was convinced that, if in another session of Parliament the House should take into consideration the means of establishing a really national system of education, it would confer one of the greatest blessings the country could receive.

Mr. Hume did not receive the Bill in a very favourable manner. He complained of several omissions in the scheme, and especially that the subjects of the ballot and of triennial Parliaments were evaded.

Sir J. Walsh reproached Lord J. Russell with again tampering with the institutions of the country, after having carried a comprehensive measure of reform that was to

obviate the necessity of further changes. These inroads upon the constitution he believed would either reduce this country to a democratic republic, or disable that House from fulfilling its proper functions.

Mr. H. Berkeley thought the noble Lord's Bill, though it would not be altogether approved, would be generally agreeable to the country. He ought, however, to have given voters a protection at the polling places by adopting the ballot.

Mr. P. Howard spoke generally in favour of the measure.

Sir R. Inglis protested against the meditated alteration of the oath of abjuration—a matter utterly unconnected with the subject of Parliamentary reform, and he trusted that the House would not sanction this part of the Bill.

Mr. Bright said, although he disapproved of some portions of the measure, which fell short of what the country expected, still there were other portions which would give some degree of satisfaction to large classes. He regretted that Lord John had not, by the ballot, taken out of the hands of employers the power of influencing the employed. He thought the county franchise, reduced to 20*l.*, still too high, and urged that the principle of disfranchisement should have been carried further, that larger constituencies should have additional representatives, or that new constituencies should be created.

Mr. Baillie pointed out what he considered the defects and deficiencies of the Bill, which would prevent, he thought, its becoming a permanent measure, or securing the confidence of the great body of sincere Reformers. The present Ministers must bear all the responsibility of this attempt to

renew and promote agitation, made by them in order to retain office.

Mr. Roche examined the measure on the supposition that it was to be applied in its integrity to Ireland. Mr. Newdegate commented unfavourably upon the attempt to include in the measure an utterly incongruous provision, for the purpose of doing away with the sanction of Christianity to their deliberations. Sir Joshua Walmsley predicted an unfavourable reception for the measure through the country. Mr. C. Anstey approved of it as an "instalment" of reform. Sir J. Tyrrell, in a humorous speech, recommended that this milk-and-water measure should be entitled, "A Bill to retain the Ministers in Office." In answer to a question as to what day he proposed to fix for the second reading, Lord John Russell mentioned the 23rd of February.

Mr. Disraeli addressed himself particularly to this point,—as to the time which should be allowed for considering the Bill. Supporting his argument by reference to the Reform Bill and the Corn Law Repeal Bill, he said it was very unusual for a Minister to come forward and make a statement introductory to a Bill without being able to produce the document itself.

"I would object to this course of proceeding, even if I assumed that the Bill was delayed by some mere technicality, and that, after the seventeen or twenty-seven Cabinet Councils which have been held, Ministers have really made up their minds on the question. But when we know that Ministers continue to meet daily, the case assumes a very different aspect. The Bill, when produced, may be invested with a great many details

which the noble Lord has it not in his power to communicate to us. If when the Bill is laid upon the table we find in it anything which may not agree with or be additional to the statement we have been favoured with to-night, that would be a reason for a longer interval between the first and second reading than the noble Lord proposes. Considering the importance of the question — considering that the Minister himself has not made up his mind, apparently, to the details of his own measure, I do not, I think, ask too much in demanding a longer time for consideration. I think it is much better that we should have a month, and that is not a great deal more than three Parliamentary weeks, to enable the country to make itself acquainted with the measure."

For himself he was disinclined to discussion on the present occasion. He therefore contented himself with a sarcasm at the Reformers for the pleasing contentment which they had manifested at the short commons of reform now vouchsafed to their keen appetite; an argument or two against Mr. Bright's principle of giving to Manchester a great number of members because such places as Retford have two; and the expression of a hope that the proposal to enlarge small boroughs would not be tainted by a repetition of the not very creditable manœuvres which distinguished the settlement of the boundaries of agricultural boroughs by the Reform Act.

However, his opinion of the Bill, as he collected its purport from Lord John Russell's statement, was that it would not call for opposition as being opposed to the constitutional arrangement of interests now existing: his doubt was, whether the measure were

sufficiently comprehensive for the question and interests it undertook to deal with.

He hoped that the time of Parliament would not be occupied with this measure to the exclusion of other important topics. The whole system of our colonial government, and the principle on which the taxation of the country was to be based, were subjects on which the people of this country felt much anxiety. And there was likewise a great desire to see the legal reform that was promised carried out. These measures required considerable time and mature consideration, and these were strong reasons for not occupying the time of the House exclusively upon this measure of Parliamentary reform.

Sir George Grey could scarcely tell whether the speech of Mr. Disraeli was addressed to the supporters or the opponents of the measure. He did not dissent from the principle, yet he asked for a month's delay, to commence the amalgamation of boroughs,—a question of detail fit for consideration on the second reading. Sir George hoped that the House would not consent to such a proposal, or permit the Bill to be thrown back to a late period of the session.

Sir Benjamin Hall wished that the measure had been more full and comprehensive; but he thought it was unfair to contrast the excitement of 1832 with the calmness now prevailing. In 1832, every stage of the Bill was contested. He recollected dividing upon it at seven in the morning. There were sixteen or seventeen divisions on the introduction of the Bill. Now, however, they had no division, and gentlemen opposite dared not vote against it. When Reformers were taunted with voting for so small a measure,

he could only say that they were ready to take all they could get. They would vote for and propose amendments, and try to get more. He agreed that it was wrong to continue the small boroughs, and they would take the sense of the House upon that point. He looked upon this as an important portion of the Bill, and thought it should be regarded narrowly; for, in his opinion, the scheme of congregating the towns together would make the county constituencies more corrupt, and place them more in the hands of the landlords.

Lord Dudley Stuart took the same line of moderate approbation of the measure, and of explanatory apology for the political calm now pervading the country. He remonstrated, however, against the tone of political condescension towards the people adopted by Lord John Russell, whose notion of conferring the franchise on the people as a *reward* was exactly that of a potentate in reference to a charter octroyée.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill; but more important issues led to a Ministerial crisis, and the Reform Bill of 1852 was heard of no more. It excited comparatively small interest throughout the community, and, if we may judge from the criticisms pronounced upon it in various quarters, the verdict of the public would, under no circumstances, have been favourable to the measure. A question pregnant with far more important results to the political world was the organization of the Militia. The Ministerial proposition for that object was explained by Lord John Russell in a Committee of the whole House on the Local Militia Acts, on the 16th of February. The noble Lord commenced his speech by an

exposition of the reasons which had induced the Government to strengthen, at the existing juncture, the defences of the country.

To show that the present measure was not taken under the influence of any sort of panic, he recalled to mind, that the similar measure proposed by him, in 1848, was brought forward without any pressure of extraordinary circumstances — while, indeed, Louis Philippe was upon the throne of France, and while there was no appearance of revolution; and he assumed that the measure was unsuccessful at that time only because of its connection with other measures. "Unfortunately, that proposition of mine, and other propositions with respect to the naval and military service, were coupled with a proposal for increased taxation, which became very unpalatable to the House and to the country, and the Government did not persevere in the proposal." His reasons for hoping that the House would now take the view of the Government were many. In the first place, the liability of our possessions, or even our own country, to aggression; in the next place, the possibility of disputes between our subjects and foreign subjects. "In the third place, we are bound by treaty with respect to several of the countries of Europe to defend them if attacked. [*A Member, not named, expressed dissent.*] Yes; I will only mention one instance: we are bound to defend Portugal against any enemy that might attack that country; an obligation which was avowed by the whole House in 1826, and Mr. Canning called upon the House to fulfil that obligation. But, in the fourth place, we are connected, and have been for more than a century, with the general system of Europe; and any terri-

torial increase of one power, any aggrandizement which disturbs the general balance of power in Europe, although it might not immediately lead to war, could not be matter of indifference to this country, and would, no doubt, be the subject of conference, and might ultimately, if that balance were seriously threatened, lead to hostilities. Then further, since the invention of steam navigation, and when it is no longer necessary for an enemy to obtain the command of the Channel, we are not safe from invasion, or even the most petty insult."

Proceeding to assert that it has always been the policy of this country, ever since the Seven Years' War, to maintain a considerable force of militia, he turned aside for an instant to say a few words on the general policy which the present Government held with respect to our regular army, and on the views of the Commander-in-Chief with respect to our general armaments. "With regard to our military force, I should say that the addition we propose to make to our regular army in the present year is very small, amounting to 4000 men of the Line and 1000 for the Artillery—in all rather a less number of men than have been dispatched to the Cape since the commencement of hostilities in that quarter. I should say that there has been for some time a policy rather to diminish the military force in our Colonies, and rely upon the people of the Colonies themselves to furnish such force as may be necessary, and have only a very small force of our regular army there. We have acted in pursuance of that policy; and I should say generally, I think it is better, with respect to the force we maintain in our Colonies, to have

it in positions in which a considerable number can be collected, rather than dispersed, as has been in former years, over all our Colonies, thus leaving many of them open to attack and without any adequate force. With respect to the second topic I have mentioned, I should say that the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-General of the Ordnance have for some time turned their attention to the improved arms which have been introduced—the muskets, which it is well known have a much longer range than those formerly used: they have likewise considered the subject of training the men to the use of those muskets; and inquiries have been made, and boards of officers have sat, as well with respect to the choice of the musket that shall prove the best arm of service, as the weight of balls to be used, and the practice of soldiers in the use of the weapon. These matters have been the subject of consideration; and the noble Duke at the head of the army unceasingly turns his attention to this matter, with a view that whatever military force we have may be in the highest degree of efficiency."

In reference to the militia, the Government considered whether it should establish it on the plan of the old regular militia, or on that of the local militia. They had determined to prefer the latter, and to establish a local militia, upon the following plan:—

Two-thirds of the officers to be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenants, one field officer in each corps, and one-third of the others to be appointed by the Crown; a qualification for officers, of a certain amount of landed property, to be dispensed with. With respect to the men, it was proposed that, instead of the

limitation of 18 and 30 years of age, as under the old Local Militia Act, the limits subjecting parties to the ballot should in the first year be from 20 to 23 years of age, in the second from 20 to 25; but any persons between 20 and 30 might volunteer, and they would serve one year less than those balloted for, whose period of service would be four years, which might be extended six months longer by Order in Council, and six months further still by Act of Parliament. It was proposed that the men should be formed into battalions, and assembled for training 28 days in the first year, and 14 days in each subsequent year. In the event of a danger of invasion, the corps might be embodied and sent to any part of the country where their services might be required.

Lord John Russell then explained some of the details of the proposed machinery. In the first year it was intended that the number raised should not be less than 70,000, and the expense somewhat under 200,000*l.*; in the second year the number would be 100,000, and in the year after 130,000, and it might be desirable to go on to 150,000, when the expense would be proportionately increased. But the extent to which the force should ultimately be enrolled would be a matter for determination by the Crown and Parliament hereafter. Lord John Russell concluded his statement by a strong expression of his conviction that some force of this kind was necessary, adding that, whether the present Government might retain the confidence of the House or not, it would be a matter of satisfaction to him to have proposed to lay the foundation of a force for the defence of the country.

Mr. Hume agreed with Lord John Russell, that the jealousy between the House of Commons and the Crown had ceased, and "the expense of 200,000*l.* he did not consider much;" but he opposed the scheme of resorting to an obsolete force, no longer suited to the circumstances of the country. He touched on the demoralizing influences to which families have been exposed where troops have been stationed. He declared his belief that France is far weaker and less likely to be an aggressor than before, and that it is her interest to keep quiet; while we, instead of being made more vulnerable by steam, had acquired through it a tenfold greater power than before.

Colonel Thompson said, from all he had been able to ascertain of public opinion, he could not doubt but that the people would be extremely glad to find that the Government were doing anything in the matter of the national defences. He knew he might go against some ancient and honourable prejudices, but he was persuaded that there was throughout the country a conviction of the necessity of being prepared, not against the acts of wise and sagacious men, but against what hot-headed and foolish men might do. Look at the gazettes and journals which take upon them the task of supplying information to the public: one journal, noted for its efforts in procuring intelligence from abroad, announced that the generals commanding the corps of the French army had been ordered to hold their personnel and material in readiness against the 22nd. Now, what was to happen on the 22nd? The opinion was that upon that day the present ruler of France was to declare him-

self Emperor. Suppose he did, what would that matter to us? It would not much concern this country if he declared himself "Mama-mouchi:" but if the present ruler of France was master of his trade—which was to go on till he was stopped—there was another point more likely to be in his view: what would the House think of his making a pounce upon Belgium? They would know something of it the next day; they would then hear of steam-vessels collecting at the Nore in a great hurry. He only meant to show, by alluding to this, that there was enough to convince the country of the necessity of taking precautions in time. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. M. O'Connell disapproved of the exemption of Ireland from the measure, considering the necessity of a defensive force in that country to be quite as great as in England.

Mr. Hume believed that if a military force were wanted it would be better to have regular troops, but he should submit to the House that, with so large a military and naval force in existence, Parliament was not warranted in adopting such a measure as this, which would take men from their homes and enrol them as soldiers who were denied the elective franchise. Mr. Hume threatened that he would take the sense of the House on the measure.

Sir Harry Verney regretted the proposal. A force raised and organized in the manner proposed would be inadequate to the object in view. If we were to have an increased military force it should be a thoroughly efficient one.

Mr. Cobden said, the people of England were quite ready to pay for insurance of their lives and property, but the question was

whether they had not already paid enough. During the last ten years we had spent in wages of artificers in dockyards 6,800,000*l.*, in materials used in the construction and repair of ships 13,400,000*l.*, and for repairs and improvements in our dockyards 3,000,000*l.*, and now it was proposed to resort to an extraneous resource for protection. He contended that we might be abundantly protected by our navy, if our ships were not sent abroad. This measure was more menacing to other nations than anything said by the press of this country, which the noble Lord had taken upon himself to lecture. He had assigned no reason for departing, as he now did in effect, from his pacific declaration on the first night of the session; and he (Mr. Cobden) was afraid this measure was not unconnected with a design of employing our regular troops on the Continent again. If the country, however, suffered the Government to drag us into continental quarrels, it would deserve a national bankruptcy. He repeated that our navy was our natural guardian, and, if efficiently kept up and properly disposed of, there was no reason for dreading an invasion.

Lord Palmerston, not participating in any panic, and believing that we were on as friendly terms as could be with foreign nations, yet felt that questions might arise which would expose this country to the risk of war. So long ago as 1846 he had pressed upon Lord J. Russell that, on general principles, and with a view to the interests of this country, it was desirable that some such precaution as this should be taken. He was glad, therefore, that the Government had come forward to provide for

the defence of the country. We had engagements of long standing and political interests beyond our own shores, scattered over all parts of the globe. It should be remembered, too, that France was not the only power which had a large fleet and a large disposable army; and if a war should break out upon the Continent no one could say how far the flame would spread. Mr. Cobden had deemed our fleet a sufficient defence; but our insular position, in some respects our strength, was in others our weakness. Our shores were exposed upon so many points that it was impossible to provide for all. Our navy was more efficient now than it ever was, but that was no reason why we should neglect other precautions; it would be madness to rely entirely upon our ships, which could not prevent the landing of a hostile force. If, therefore, it was necessary to have a land force, something like that proposed was the best, if not the only kind—a force trained to arms, dormant in time of peace, but ready to act with the regular troops in war—a force like that which existed in Germany and in the United States. He was surprised, however, that Ireland should be left out of this protection, and he could not understand the necessity for the complicated arrangements proposed in the Bill for a local militia. It seemed to him that it would be better to have the old regular militia, and he suggested that the word “local” should be left out of the Bill, which was in other respects susceptible of considerable improvements.

Mr. Fox Maule said, the question whether the plan of the regular militia should be adopted had undergone great consideration, and it had been determined that a mi-

litia of a local character was preferable.

Mr. Newdegate supported this as a precautionary measure.

Mr. Sidney Herbert stated that the Government of the late Sir Robert Peel was impressed with the necessity of taking some decisive steps on this subject, and by desire of the then Home Secretary, he had himself drawn up a Bill for amending the Militia Laws, which remained in the War Office when the Government resigned. He thought the subject was one which should be undertaken on Ministerial responsibility, and not thrown upon a Select Committee.

Mr. B. Osborne expressed his strong dissent from some of the opinions of Mr. Cobden. "Did Mr. Cobden suppose that Generals Espinasse and St. Arnaud would hesitate to attack this country, when they had not hesitated to break all laws, human and divine, and place their own Legislature under arrest? In consequence of the monomania under which that honourable member labours on this point, the country loses the services of a clever man."

After some further discussion, in which Captain Scobell, Captain Harris, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Alcock took part, all concurring in favour of establishing some sort of militia force, the motion was agreed to, and the Chairman obtained leave to bring in a Bill.

The next stage in the proceedings on this subject was of a more interesting character and led to political results of great importance. Lord Palmerston had given notice, since the last discussion, of an amendment to be moved by him on the Ministerial scheme in accordance with the views which he had expressed in his speech.

On the bringing up of the report of the Committee, Lord John Russell again briefly set forth the main features of his measure.

He proposed to allow substitutes, but to require that they should be taken out of the same lists—the lists of the same county and year: thus he got rid of the onerousness of strict personal service, and still avoided the evils of the system of general evasion by hiring substitutes, which was always practised when the regular militia was embodied in time of peace. He proposed that the Queen should have power to call out the force not only in presence of actual invasion, but in case of "apprehended invasion;" and he would retain the force embodied for six months after the enemy had left our shores, instead of six weeks, as under the Local Militia Law, with a further liability to be kept on foot for twelve months.

Lord Palmerston then rose to move amendments, by way of instruction to the Chairman, which would make the title of the Bill to be brought in accord with the explanation of its provisions which Lord John Russell had given. At present it appeared to him that there was an essential difference between the title of the Bill and its substance and provisions. The main point was, whether the measure was to be founded upon the general militia or the local militia, there being an essential distinction between the two which had been lost sight of by Lord John Russell. What he conceived to be requisite was this. Our geographical position exposed us to the possibility of being invaded by a formidable force, and the changes wrought by steam navigation rendered the danger more

imminent on the breaking out of a war. How was this to be provided against? By having, in time of peace, a considerable force organized, drilled, armed, and equipped, which could be raised at the shortest possible notice. The local militia was not such a force; though the noble Lord had thrown overboard the Local Militia Acts, and called that a local militia which would not be local. It was better in time of peace to have an adequate force as a reserve for our regular army, and, having got it, to keep it. What the country wanted was a regular militia—a force which had existed nearly 200 years, whereas a local militia was an occasional force for a particular exigency. Lord Palmerston summed up the objections to a regular militia in one sentence: they resolved themselves, he said, into this—that the English were cheats, the Scotch cowards, and the Irish traitors. If our own countrymen, he continued, could not be trusted, let us send for a Russian force or an Austrian garrison. He was of a different opinion. He believed that if the Government appealed to the people, and stated to them their danger and what was at stake, they would have a force which would show other countries we were prepared to defend the land we live in. He moved to insert in the report, after the word “amend,” the words “and consolidate,” and to omit the word “local” before the word “militia.”

Mr. M. Gibson protested against the diversion of the surplus revenue from the remission of taxes which stood in the way of the employment of labour. What was the reason assigned for this measure? That there might be circumstances which would render it

obligatory upon this country to attempt to maintain the balance of power. This plea implied that we might be called upon to become aggressive, and he was adverse to that policy. If, however, he was bound to vote for either proposition, he should prefer that of the Government; but he believed the panic under which they acted had been got up for political purposes.

Lord John Russell said, with respect to the balance of power, all such questions resolved themselves into the question of national independence. In the argument of Lord Palmerston there was a point upon which he had not touched—namely, the question of substitutes; but this was a matter of detail with which the House could deal hereafter. After some months' consideration the Government had come to the conclusion that the plan they had proposed was the best; but if the House decided to leave out the word “local,” all he could say was, that the Chairman of the Committee and Lord Palmerston must bring in the Bill.

Mr. Disraeli said, this was the most remarkable speech he had ever listened to. If the principle of the Bill was vicious, all the details must be modified; yet the noble Lord said, though the majority of the House might consider the principle so essentially vicious that it was impossible its details could be beneficially changed, yet it was not open to the House to question the propriety of the Government's conduct in introducing it, and he had talked of throwing the responsibility of the measure on others. This was, however, a legitimate occasion for the House to express its opinion, and the threat of the noble Lord should not de-

ter them from expressing it in a matter which concerned the national defence.

Sir G. Grey said, his noble Friend had been misunderstood. He had never intimated that the House was not perfectly entitled to express its opinion upon any measure submitted to it by the Government; but Lord Palmerston did not profess to disagree with the resolution of the Committee; he wished a Bill to be brought in, founded upon a different principle and embodying different details. This was a most unusual course. If he had waited until the Bill was printed he would have found that it accomplished all he desired, with less burden to the people, by providing what was sufficient for a purely defensive force.

Mr. Deedes supported the amendment, as did also Mr. Sidney Herbert and Colonel Thompson.

Mr. Hume thought that, after the decision of the House on a former night, the Government should be allowed to develop their plan. The proposition of Lord Palmerston was altogether unusual. At the same time, though he should vote with the Government, he thought we were sufficiently prepared to repel aggression, and there was no allegation of pressing danger.

Mr. F. Maule said, the difference between the two principles was this—that the Government scheme would provide, at the cheapest rate and with the least burden to the people, a force sufficient to protect them in case of actual invasion; but a regular militia was a totally different thing, and he would rather add 50,000 men to the standing army. He

warned country gentlemen against assenting to the re-embodiment of the regular militia with all its compulsory incidents.

Mr. Charteris should vote with the Government, having heard nothing to justify his preventing the introduction of their Bill.

Upon a division, the original motion was negatived by 135 to 126, leaving the Government in a minority of 11. Lord John Russell thereupon said, that as the House had refused to allow the Government to bring in their Bill in their own shape, he must decline the responsibility of the measure.

Lord Palmerston could not help expressing his extreme surprise at this abandonment by the Government of their proper functions in that House. A temporary and incidental failure was no reason for throwing up a measure which they ought never to have proposed, unless they thought it really essential for the welfare of the country.

Lord John Russell replied, that he was stopped at the threshold, and told by the division that the House had no confidence in the Government. (*Cheers.*) The cheers now given affirmed, that on this serious question such was the feeling of a majority of the House. There being no motion before the House, he moved that the Chairman and Lord Palmerston be ordered to bring in the Bill.

A scene of some excitement succeeded.

Sir Benjamin Hall declared that he had voted against Lord Palmerston's amendment as unprecedented and uncalled for; but, after the division that had just taken place, the manly and constitutional course would be for Lord John Russell to declare that

he no longer presided over the councils of this country.

Lord John Russell said, he considered that the vote showed that Ministers had no longer the confidence of the House, and the result necessarily followed. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Such was the termination of the Russell Administration. The event created little surprise, the progressive feebleness of the Cabinet and its measures having for some time prepared the public mind for a change. It was generally felt that the catastrophe was a mere question of time, and that the defeat which immediately preceded the crisis was but one of many causes which had contributed to produce it. Speculation was now anxiously directed to the formation of the new Government. The choice of the Sovereign was generally anticipated, and the country learnt with no surprise that the Queen had sent for the Earl of Derby, and had committed to him the charge of forming a new Administration. The official announcement of the dissolution of the Russell Cabinet was made in both Houses on Monday the 28rd of February.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne was the spokesman of his colleagues. He said:—

“I rise, my Lords, for the purpose of moving that the order of the day which now stands for Friday next, namely, ‘to move the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the expediency of renewing the East India Company’s Charter,’ be discharged; and in making that motion, you will, my Lords, readily anticipate that the ground on which I make it is a circumstance already known to all your Lordships—that all Her Majesty’s Ministers have resigned, and

that they only hold their offices until their successors are appointed. In making this announcement, I am most anxious not to make any observation whatsoever calculated to excite any difference of opinion, or even to provoke any sort of discussion. I should wish so to abstain under any circumstances, but more especially during the absence of a noble Earl—a noble and much valued Friend of mine, though a political opponent—from whom I have heard within the last hour that he has accepted office, and is now engaged in the formation of a new Administration; a task in which, though it is impossible for me to give him any assistance, I should be the last man, were it even in my power, to create the slightest shade of impediment. I say that I should be the last man to create impediments in the formation of an Administration under any circumstances; because we are daily informed that, independently of that Administration which is now in the course of formation, there are concealed many anonymous Administrations capable and ready to conduct affairs, but, unfortunately, too modest to make themselves known. I have, therefore, only to state now, that I have long been of opinion—and every hour during the last year has confirmed me in that opinion—that the retention of office and the prolongation of official existence by a Government which does not obtain that amount of support which is necessary to enable it to conduct with efficiency the Queen’s affairs, not only ceases to be productive of good, but also becomes productive of evil to the country. I say, therefore, that the very instant I was apprised by my noble Friend in the other House, that in conse-

quence of what had occurred there the night before, he was inclined to adopt the course of resigning into Her Majesty's hands the trust which she had confided to him, I instantly intimated to him my acquiescence in and my approbation of that course; and I am authorized to state further, that, when I communicated the circumstance to the rest of our colleagues, they unanimously and unhesitatingly concurred in that course.

"My Lords, I do not know whether it be necessary for me to say more. What I have already said is on account of the Government with which I have been connected, and on account of the colleagues with whom I have had the honour and the happiness to serve. But I may, perhaps, be permitted, my Lords, considering the position in which I feel myself now to stand, and considering that it is most improbable—I might even add a stronger word—that I should ever again, under any circumstances, address you from this bench—I may, perhaps, be permitted to add a few words to that communication which I have already made to you. Though it will always be considered by me, so long as I have life and health, to be a part of my duty to attend the proceedings of your Lordships' House on various important proceedings which are pending in times of a most eventful character, and in times which, I think, will long continue to be of a most eventful character, yet I shall feel it to be more peculiarly my duty to take part in some questions of great public interest, if they should be presented to your consideration. And it will be the more satisfactory to me to take part in one of those questions if it be presented to you, because I shall

then give my opinions unbiassed and untrammelled by any official relations. I say, also, that though I consider this to be my duty, the time has at length arrived when I may reasonably dispense from a constant, and I may even add a compulsory, attendance on the proceedings of the House: and with this feeling on my mind, I cannot sit down on this occasion without thanking all my noble Friends, personal as well as political, for the warmth and the cordiality of the support which from them I have constantly experienced. But I must further add, that I shall quit this House with a feeling that I am deeply indebted to the House at large, and, I will say, to all the noble Lords opposite, for the invariable kindness, courtesy, and forbearance with which they have uniformly received me. It has always been my wish, and it will always continue to be my wish, to see observed in the proceedings of this House, that absence of all violence of temper, and of all acrimonious feeling, which I am sure is essential to the dignity of your Lordships: and if I have contributed in any degree to the maintenance of that dignity, it will be a source of constant satisfaction to me, convinced as I am that it is by observing that mode of proceeding your Lordships will best maintain that authority in the country which you derive from its constitution; an authority which, whatever may be said to the contrary, I believe all the sane part of the community wish you long to enjoy. I say, my Lords, the sane part of the community; for all that portion of the public has had occasion to see, within the last few years, that there is no longer any country in the world with institutions

similar to yours, and that where they have existed, and have been hastily abolished, it has been found much easier to destroy than reconstruct them. I leave, then, my Lords, this place with the most ardent hope that, under whatever Government you may be placed, your Lordships may continue to pursue that course which entitles you to the respect of the country—a respect which I am confident that you will continue to maintain.

“I have felt myself justified in saying thus much to your Lordships on account of the situation in which I now find myself. I have now only to add, that it is my intention to move, if I hear no objection from any noble Lord, that, on our rising to-night, we adjourn till Friday next. I do this after a communication with the noble Earl to whom I have already alluded. If it should be stated to me by any noble Lord that there is business either of an ordinary or of a judicial character, there can be no objection to our adjourning from day to day with a view to its transaction; on the perfect understanding, however, that till Friday next no public or political business is to be transacted.” (*The delivery of this address was accompanied with frequent cheers.*)

In the absence of Lord Derby the acknowledgments of the House were made by the Earl of Malmesbury (the Foreign Secretary elect) in these terms:—

“My Lords, it would be unbecoming in me, after the remarks which have just fallen from the noble Marquis, to say anything but this—that we have feeling on this side of the House, and, I believe, there is no feeling on the other side of it but pride and pleasure at the way in which the noble Marquis has just ad-

dressed us. Pride and pleasure we feel here when the noble Marquis tells us, and tells us truly, that during the political battles which have been waged between the two sides of the House, he has endeavoured to give neither offence nor pain to any man, but has constantly exhibited those lessons of courtesy and kindness which are so becoming and so necessary in your Lordships’ House. I hope that the words of the noble Marquis will be long remembered here, coming as they do from a man of the highest authority in experience, in dignity of bearing, and in courtesy of manner, on the most exciting and sometimes on the most offensive questions. (*Cheers.*) I think that they will be long remembered by those members of this House who are of the same age and experience as the noble Marquis, and also by those younger friends behind me who can receive nothing but good from considering and reflecting upon the speech he has just delivered to us. I have nothing to add, save that I trust that, if the course of events should prevent the noble Marquis from occupying the bench on which he is now sitting, we shall not lose for many a day the valuable assistance which he is capable of giving to our deliberations. I trust that he will long give us the benefit of his advice, and the valuable example of those admirable qualities which are so indispensable in a deliberative assembly.” (*Cheers.*)

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, there was an unusually large attendance of Members. Some routine business having been disposed of, Lord John Russell rose to give the expected explanations on the retirement of his Ministry. The noble Lord said:—

"After the majority of last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement which I am now about to make. At a meeting of Her Majesty's servants on the following day, we considered what course it was incumbent upon us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible to carry on satisfactorily the business of the Government in this House after the events of the preceding night. We considered also the alternative of advising Her Majesty to use her prerogative of dissolving Parliament; but we thought that there were such grave objections to such a course, that we declined to recommend it to the Crown. We therefore determined humbly to lay our resignations before Her Majesty; which I accordingly did upon the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignations, and has since sent for the Earl of Derby; who, I understand, has undertaken the task of forming a Government. We therefore hold our offices only until our successors are appointed by Her Majesty. Sir, after this statement I do not wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of this session, and which may, perhaps, form the subject of debate hereafter; but I cannot conclude what I have to say upon this occasion without expressing my sincere thanks to those who have supported Her Majesty's Government, and who, during upwards of five years, have enabled me to support a burden for which I confess I was otherwise totally unfit. (*Cheers from the Ministerial side.*) Having this confidence, and having had the advantage of this support, I have been enabled during that period so to conduct public affairs,

that we shall not leave them, in any great branch, whether of our domestic or foreign relations, in a state of which we need be at all ashamed. I wish further to state, with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am particularly indebted, that it is to the temperate wisdom and respected character of the Marquis of Lansdowne that the Government has owed the facility of being able to carry measures of great importance through the House of Lords, where a Ministry composed of the party to which I belong has not hitherto had the support of a majority. (*Cheers.*)

"As I have said, I do not wish to recur to past events, or indeed to dilate upon anything which may raise a difference of opinion in the House. With respect to the future, I shall only say that I shall think it my duty to oppose, out of office, as I have opposed in office, any restoration of the duty on corn—(*Loud Ministerial cheers, with ironical cheers from the Protectionists*)—whether under the name of protection or of revenue. I shall also think it my duty to support an extension of the suffrage to those who are fit to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country; believing that such extension will add strength and solidity to our Parliamentary system. (*Ministerial cheers.*) I will say further, that I shall always use the little influence which I may possess for the maintenance of the blessings of peace."

"I have only to add, that since I came into the House I have received a communication from the Earl of Derby, stating that it is his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he has been charged by Her Majesty to make, that this House should adjourn till Friday next. In com-

pliance with that wish, and to promote the public convenience, I therefore move that this House at its rising adjourn till Friday next."

Mr. Hume said, that the course now proposed was in accordance with usual practice. He rose to express a hope that, should the House meet on the day named, the new Ministry would give an explanation of the policy they intended to pursue. His own support or opposition would depend on the character of their measures. He desired to see free trade carried out yet more fully than at present. But if the new Ministers intended to recur to the old system, let them have the manliness to declare it, and not make an appeal to the country without letting the people know what their policy was to be.

The proposed adjournment was then agreed to.

The Earl of Derby's first exposition of policy as Prime Minister was made in the House of Lords on the 27th February. It excited the greatest interest, especially with reference to that question on which the party now in power had taken so decided a part—the regulation of our commercial system. It was marked by a full measure of that dignified eloquence for which the noble Earl was distinguished, and the pervading tone was calm, temperate, and conciliatory. Lord Derby commenced his harangue by offering a graceful tribute of admiration to the public and private virtues displayed by the Marquis of Lansdowne during his long political career. He then proceeded to say, that although the resignation of the late Administration had taken him completely by surprise, he had determined not to shrink from the responsibility of forming

a Government. The first point to which he should advert, in describing the future policy of himself and his colleagues, was the state of our foreign relations. In most emphatic terms he expressed his earnest desire to maintain the blessings of universal peace; disavowed, on the one hand, the opinion that peace is best preserved by displays of large military and naval operations, and, on the other, the Utopian notion that we shall disarm the world by throwing down all our own defences; according to his notions it was our duty to follow towards all other powers a calm, temperate, deliberate, conciliatory course, generosity in offering redress and composed dignity in asking it; in particular, disclaiming the right to interfere in reference to the internal form of government which other nations might choose for themselves. "I hold, my Lords, that we have no right as a nation to entertain particular prejudices or particular sympathies for this or that course of government which other countries may think fit to adopt, be those courses or forms of government absolute despotism, limited monarchy, or constitutional republic. Be it an absolute Red Republic, that which is the choice of any nation as regards its internal government, that, I say, is the choice which a British statesman is bound to recognise." Acting on these principles, he hoped and trusted that the preservation of peace and the good understanding between nations might long continue: yet with that conviction, it was the duty of Government to put the country in a position of entire safety from hostile aggression. "My Lords, I believe that our naval forces never were in a better

or more effective condition than they are at this moment. I believe that for all purposes which regard either security of our own shores, the defence of the numerous and distant colonies which form our empire, and the protection of that extensive commerce which crosses every sea and fills every port in the wide world—I believe that for all such purposes our Navy was never in a more effective state than it is now. Our regular Army is also, I am happy to inform your Lordships, in a state of perfect efficiency, so far as its numbers are concerned. I repeat the words—‘so far as its numbers are concerned,’ for as to the duties which it has to perform, there is no army in the world on which so heavy a load of military duty falls.

... My Lords, I rejoice to think that for the maintenance of the tranquillity of England no military force, regular or irregular, is likely to be called for. But if the people are not a disciplined and organized force, they will meet any attempt of foreign aggression under fearful disadvantages. It is right, in time of peace, and when we are not pressed by apprehensions, to take the necessary measures for the organization of an old constitutional force, that we may meet danger in some sort of military array and discipline.”

The subject of armaments naturally introduced a reference to the foreign refugees, over whom we hold the shield of our protection. He warned those parties that they must beware of abusing that protection, nor compromise us by organizing here, against their own country, measures which they know are in violation of the English laws. Having stated his foreign policy, he proceeded to dis-

close, without reserve, his financial and commercial policy. Recurring to the measures introduced, with his warm and cordial approval, by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, for revising our Customs duties, he declared the principle of those measures to be, the freest admission of raw materials, but the imposition of duties principally and avowedly on those articles which enter into competition with the produce of our own soil and industry. That was also the principle of the American tariff. But we had proceeded recently on a different principle, admitting competition, and loading with an inordinate amount a certain small number of articles of immense and extensive consumption, and coming directly into the necessary consumption of the mass of the community.

“Between those two systems it appears to me, my Lords, that the American system is the most easily to be defended on principle, and is the least burdensome to the country in practice. At the same time, I do not shrink from expressing again that which I have expressed often on former occasions, nor from repeating in office what I have often stated out of office—that, in my individual opinion, I can see no grounds why, from the general system of imposing duties on foreign imports, the article of corn should be a solitary exception. I state this, my Lords, as my opinion; but I think this to be a question which can only be satisfactorily solved by reference to the well-understood and clearly-expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community. Any possibility, any idea of dealing with a system so vast and extensive as the financial policy of this country, involving in its wide range, not

only the whole of the Customs duties, but also all the incidences and pressure of domestic and local taxation—any scheme, I say, so large and extensive, requires to be dealt with by a Government strong, not only in the confidence of the country, but also in the confidence of Parliament, and capable of carrying its measures with a degree of care, and foresight, and deliberation, which no one can afford suddenly at the commencement of a Parliamentary session. I know, my Lords, that in the other House of Parliament my colleagues and I are in an undoubted minority. I do not know whether we can command a majority even here, in this House, which I now have the honour of addressing. But the same motives which induced me to sacrifice all other considerations to avoid the responsibility of leaving the Sovereign and the country at this time without an Administration, induce me to think that the public interest would not be consulted by any interruption for a considerable period of the sitting of the other House of Parliament at this period of the year, and in the present circumstances of the world. While, my Lords, I am aware that, with the view of carrying out the policy which I consider to be advantageous to the interests of the country, I should state frankly, and without reserve, my own opinions—while I make this confession, I must also confess that, situated as we are, we have a much humbler, but, at the same time, a more useful part to perform. I avow, my Lords, again, that we cannot depend on a majority in the other House of Parliament; and I avow that, in the face of this conviction, I have not declined the responsibility which has

been thrown upon me. I know that, in conducting the affairs of the country, we shall have to appeal to the forbearance of our opponents, and likewise to the indulgence of our friends. But, my Lords, I have that confidence in the good sense, judgment, and patriotism of the other House, which induces me to believe that it will not unnecessarily introduce subjects of a controversial and party character, for the mere purpose of interrupting the course of sound and useful legislation, and of driving the Government out of that moderate and temperate course which it has prescribed to itself. I think, my Lords, that, without dealing with such questions, we have subjects enough of a useful social character fully to occupy our time, and even that of the other House of Parliament. If, avoiding all unnecessary party measures, we apply ourselves to those great objects which the country has so long been expecting—measures of legal reform, for improving and simplifying the administration of law and justice; and measures of social reform, for improving the condition and comforts of the people,—I believe that, even with a minority in the House of Commons, we shall not be uselessly or dishonourably conducting the affairs of the country, and I am confident, that if we are interrupted by a factious opposition, that factiousness will, at no distant period, recoil on those who pursue it."

Lord Derby proceeded to state that it was not his intention to adopt and carry out the measure of representative reform proposed by Lord John Russell, which he characterised as an indefinite plan for unsettling everything and settling nothing, and which began by

exciting the country, and finished by dissatisfying it. He had heard, indeed, that this scheme of franchise reform was to be combined with one for enormously improving the education of the country, though he could not quite see the connection between the two subjects, and for this reason he begged distinctly to state, that by education he did not mean the mere acquirement of temporal knowledge, or the development of the intellectual faculties, but that education which was built on the basis of all knowledge—the study of the Scriptures. For the promotion of such education he relied with confidence on the enlightened exertions of the parochial clergy of the Established Church. To uphold that Church in its integrity was not only the interest, but the duty, of Government, which, while it tolerated the religious faith of other persuasions, was bound to extend the influence of the Church of England, and to lend it every assistance in diffusing through the land the knowledge of divine truth. The noble Lord concluded his speech by declaring that he had undertaken the governing of the country, trusting to the blessing and guidance of Divine Providence; and he solemnly disclaimed all motives of personal ambition in accepting that dangerous elevation to which he had been raised by the favour of his Sovereign. "In the discharge of the duties of that post," he declared, "no consideration shall sway me, except that which led me to accept it—the paramount consideration of public duty. With that feeling on my mind, with the deep conviction of the sincerity of my own motives, and trusting to the guidance of a higher Power than my own, I venture to undertake a task from

which I might have shrunk appalled by its magnitude; and be the period of my administration long or short, not only shall I have attained the highest object of personal ambition, but I shall have fulfilled one of the highest ends of human being, if, in the course of it, I can have in the slightest degree advanced the great objects of 'peace on earth, goodwill towards men,' the social, the moral, the religious improvement of my country—'the safety, honour, and welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions.'" (*General cheering.*)

Earl Grey said he would not attempt to enter at length upon the various topics discussed by Lord Derby, but he could not help entering his protest against the inferences drawn by the noble Earl from a comparison between the American tariff and our system of free trade. He must also express his consternation at hearing that a tax on the food of the country was contemplated by the Government.

After some observations from Lord Derby, who explained that he had distinctly said that the question could only be solved by the intelligent portion of the community, and that it was not the intention of the Government to make any proposition on the subject at present,

Earl Grey expressed himself greatly relieved, but implored Lord Derby not to keep the country in suspense on a matter concerning which it had a right to early information.

Earl Fitzwilliam regretted that Lord Grey, instead of taking a comprehensive view of Lord Derby's speech, had selected one particular topic, and that the most exciting, for discussion and com-

ment. He differed altogether from Lord Grey in the view he had taken respecting the effect of a moderate duty in raising the price of corn in general, and declared that he had heard almost the whole of Lord Derby's speech with considerable satisfaction. He was especially glad to find that the noble Earl was prepared to resist the invasion of constitutional rights, for if such rights were continually attacked, he believed a large portion of the community would come to the opinion that it would be better to live under a mild and tranquil despotism.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended Lord Grey, and pressed Lord Derby for an early statement respecting his commercial policy.

The Earl of Aberdeen was anxious to take the very first opportunity which presented itself, to declare, as the intimate colleague of the late Sir Robert Peel, his determination to adhere to the free-trade policy of that lamented

statesman. He thought the distinctions drawn by Lord Derby on this subject were shadowy and unreal, and for his part he should oppose a duty on corn, whether for revenue or protection. The foreign policy laid down by the noble Lord met with his unqualified approbation, and he might rely on his cordial support.

After a few words from Lord Brougham, the discussion terminated.

In the House of Commons a number of new writs were moved for in respect to seats vacated by the new Ministers. On it being moved that the House do adjourn to the 12th March, Mr. Spooner took occasion to say that he should not abandon his intention of moving for an inquiry into the system of education pursued at Maynooth, which he pledged himself to bring under the notice of Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

The House then adjourned to the 12th of March.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT:—*Attempts made by the Opposition to elicit a distinct Statement of their intended Commercial Policy—Guarded Language of Lord Derby—Various Discussions in both Houses on the subject of Free Trade, and on the period of dissolving Parliament—Measures of the Administration.* **THE MILITIA BILL:**—*It is introduced by the Home Secretary, in an able Speech, on the 29th of March—He enters at some length into the subject of National Defences—Details of the Plan for organizing the Militia—Observations of Mr. Hume, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. M. Gibson, and Lord Palmerston, who expresses a general approval of the Measure, Lord John Russell, who pronounces no decided opinion, Mr. Cobden, Major Berezford, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bright, Mr. Rosbuck, and other Members—Leave given to bring in the Bill—On the Motion for the Second Reading on the 23rd April, an important Debate takes place, which is continued for Two Nights, by Adjournment—Sir De Lacy Evans moves that the Bill be read a Second Time that Day Six Months—He is supported by Lord John Russell, Mr. Frederick Peel, Mr. Rich, Mr. Ellice, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Bernal, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Rosbuck—The Second Reading is advocated by Lord Palmerston, Lord Seymour, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Walpole, and is carried by 365 to 185—Great effect of this Division in strengthening the Position of the Government—Much Opposition is made to the Bill in Committee, and many Amendments are moved, but without success—Certain Modifications proposed by Ministers are adopted—A Debate arises on the Third Reading, which Mr. Rich moves to postpone for Six Months—He is supported by Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. B. Osborne—The Solicitor-General vindicates the Bill, and other Members speak on the same side—The Third Reading is carried by 187 to 142—The Bill is passed—The Second Reading is moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby on the 15th of June—His Speech—The Marquis of Lansdowne refrains from opposing the Bill, but expresses doubts as to its efficacy—Emphatic and interesting Speech of the Duke of Wellington—Earl Grey opposes the Bill—The Earl of Ellesmere supports it, and enters into a consideration of the State of the National Defences—The Second Reading is voted nem. con., and the Bill becomes Law.*

THE new Administration were no sooner installed in office than a contest commenced between the opposing parties in Parliament,

which was carried on for some time, with skilful tactics, on both sides. The object of the Opposition was to extract from the Go-

verment a distinct declaration, whether they had or had not abandoned the policy of Protection, anticipating, that whatever answer might be given to this question, the effect would be to damage the Ministry with one or another portion of the public. If, on the one hand, an abandonment of the cause of commercial restriction were proclaimed, it was reasonably expected that the staunch adherents of that policy in the country, and a large section of the agricultural interest, might take offence at such a desertion of their cause. If, on the other hand, a reversal of the free-trade system were held out, such was the popularity of those principles throughout the country, that it was confidently hoped that an appeal to the people against the reactionary policy of the Government would create a great diversion in favour of their opponents. While, with these views, the Whig leaders laboured earnestly to extract a decided and categorical statement of the Ministerial intentions, the Earl of Derby and his colleagues, on the other hand, exerted all their caution and address to avoid falling into a dilemma. The Premier stood firm to his originally declared intention of abiding by whatever verdict the country might pronounce at the forthcoming general election on the merits of free trade. If that verdict were favourable, he avowed his intention, notwithstanding his own opinions on the subject remained unchanged, to accept and adhere to the decision of the country. If the issue should be different, he was equally prepared to give effect to the public wishes. This resolution was announced by the noble Earl, and his colleagues in the House of Commons, on several occasions,

when the intended policy of the new Government was made the subject of discussion. We shall give a summary of some of the more important debates that took place on this interesting question.

The first of these occasions was on the 15th of March, upon the presentation of a petition by Lord Beaumont, from certain inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, praying that they might be relieved from the uncertainty which existed as to the maintenance of free trade. The noble Lord having stated at some length the opinions he entertained on that important question, concluded by imploring Lord Derby to declare distinctly whether or not it was the intention of the Government to recommend an alteration of the present policy with respect to the importation of corn, as soon as a new Parliament could be assembled.

Lord Derby, having apologized for his inability to answer categorically a question which it had taken so long to propose, and having disposed very happily of the thirteen persons, holding together 1800 acres of land, who had signed the petition presented by the noble Lord, went on to deny that there was any greater necessity for the solution of the free-trade question now than before the accession to power of the present Government. A great party in the country had declared that the question could only be solved by a general election, and in proportion as the formation of the present Government rendered the prospect of such an election more immediate, in the same proportion did its accession to power render the solution of the question more

certain. For his own part he thought that the appeal to the constituencies ought to be made as speedily as was consistent with the great interests of the country, but at the same time he must declare that neither taunts, nor calumnies, nor mortifications, would induce him to recommend a dissolution one moment sooner than he thought it expedient. He had assumed, he would not say office, but its responsibilities, from no party motive of his own; the late Government fell by their internal weakness, by their notorious incapacity, by the lukewarmness of their friends, and by their own quarrels. They had declared a dissolution inexpedient for themselves, and he wished to know with what face they now came forward in factious opposition, and sought to drive him to appeal to the country after his declaration that the system of free trade should not be altered during the present session, but that the attention of the Government would be solely directed to those great measures of legal and social reform on which the heart of the nation was set. If the business of the country were factiously interrupted, the evil that might result would be visited, and justly visited, on the heads of those demagogues and agitators who caused that interruption. Though he desired to repair the injustice which certain classes of the community had sustained by the repeal of the Corn Laws, and though he thought it might be possible to do this by imposing such a duty on corn as would realize a large revenue, while it enhanced the price of the food of the people in an almost inappreciable degree, such a step could only be taken after careful

deliberation, and then not by a bare majority, but after an expression of very general concurrence on the part of the country. He would even go further, and declare that when he appealed to the country it would be on far higher grounds, and not on such a comparatively paltry question as that of free trade. He had seen with great regret a sort of renewal of the Lichfield House compact in a meeting at Chesham Place, in which an alliance had been made for the purpose of impeding and thwarting the measures of the Government. The question he would then ask the country would be, "Will you give your confidence to the men who deserted the helm of the State in the hour of danger, and then joined in factious opposition to render all government impossible? Or will you rely on the Government which did not shrink from the post of danger, which is determined to uphold the Protestant religion, to strengthen religious and moral education, to resist the aggression of those demagogues who employ their power over the masses only to mislead them, and to maintain the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of Parliament?" These were the principles on which he should appeal to the country, and he would, therefore, conclude in the words put into the mouth of the meanest criminal, but not unworthy of the First Minister of the Crown, "I elect to be tried by God and my country." (*Loud cheering.*)

Earl Grey, in answer to Lord Derby, insisted mainly on two points. He said that it was an unprecedented course for men who had made Protection a battle-cry for years, to take office, and then

to refuse to state whether they intended to propose an alteration in the Corn Laws or not. It was the accession of Lord Derby to office that had created the prevailing uncertainty, and Lord Grey contended at great length that the plea of having been forced into office was a pretence—seeing that the Protectionists had diligently and actively sought to come into power—attacking the late Ministers, and joining with their assailants on many occasions. Lord Grey asserted, that the reason why Lord Derby did not openly abandon Protection was, that he intended to canvass the counties as a Protectionist and the towns as a Free-trader.

The other speakers were Lord Abinger, Lord Clanricarde, the Earls of Harrowby and Powis, and Lord Wodehouse. Lord Harrowby warned the Ministers against attempting to impose a protective duty in very emphatic words.

He believed that there was not the slightest chance of success for a protective policy; and if they went to the country upon that, he felt sure that the result would be that the Conservative interest would be put upon a false issue, and that instead of trying the question of "Protection or not?" the real question that would be tried would be "Democracy or not?" ("Hear, hear.")

In the House of Commons on the same evening, on the order of the day for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. C. Villiers rose to make an inquiry of Her Majesty's Ministers as to the principles of policy which the present Government intended to pursue for the regulation of our foreign commerce, and especially that portion engaged in supplying

food for the people. The country, he observed, had been more perplexed by the information which had been furnished upon this subject than if it had received none. It wished to know whether, and in what way, and how soon, Her Majesty's present Ministers were prepared to bring forward the policy they had advocated when in opposition, in order that it might be relieved from suspense. He expatiated upon the recent prosperity of the trade, the navigation, and the revenue of the country, upon the abundance of capital and of employment for labour, and observed that the change of Ministry had inspired an apprehension of a change of policy, which would disturb all the material interests of the country; peace and comfort had given place to uncertainty and alarm. Even if the people were indifferent to privileges which had rendered their condition so prosperous, that House should not be silent, but should tell them that the precious gift was about to be taken from them. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, to make a candid, manly, and open avowal of the intentions of the Government upon the subject of their policy in relation to foreign commerce, and especially whether they meant to reimpose a duty upon foreign corn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Benjamin Disraeli) replied to the inquiry of Mr. Villiers. Though he questioned the reality of the alarm and distrust to which Mr. Villiers had referred, he was ready to respond fairly and frankly to his challenge. Casting a rapid retrospective glance upon the course he had taken with respect to the question of Protection—which, he said, he had distinctly declared, as

an abstract question, was no longer to be considered in that House until an appeal had been made to the country—he observed that Her Majesty's present Ministers believed that very great injustice had been done to the agricultural and other interests since 1846, and that it was desirable, for the benefit of all classes, that this injustice should be redressed. But they were not pledged to any specific measures, and, though he would not, to gain popularity, propose in a future Parliament a moderate fixed duty upon corn, yet he would not, to avoid bluster, give it as his opinion that such a duty was one which no Minister, under any circumstances, ought to propose; but the proposition should not be made until the verdict of the country had been obtained. Mr. Disraeli then announced the measures which the Government proposed speedily to bring forward—namely, first, the Bill already introduced for the disfranchisement of St. Albans, in connection with which he should hereafter explain the intentions of the Government with respect to the distribution of the vacant seats; secondly, Chancery Reform; and, thirdly, a measure for the internal defence of the country. Having thus explained the course of Ministerial policy, he called upon Lord John Russell to explain with equal frankness the principles upon which the new Opposition was to be conducted, in which Sir James Graham and Mr. Cobden were to be auxiliaries; and he concluded by declaring that he and his colleagues trusted to the sympathy of the country, which he was convinced would support them in their attempt to do their duty to their Sovereign, and in their resolution to baffle the manoeuvres of faction.

Lord J. Russell was glad of an opportunity to obviate the misrepresentations which had been made upon the subject, by stating the reasons why the late Ministers had resigned. Having given these explanations, he adverted to the unusual, if not unconstitutional, attempt of the present Ministers to conduct the Government with a minority in that House. A question was asked, "What is to be the price of the food of the people?" and the House was told that next February they might learn something about it, but at present the mouths of the Ministers were closed. The same with colonial and other great questions, respecting which Mr. Disraeli, with the word "frankness" upon his lips, had given no explanation whatever. Such a delusion, he remarked, had never before been practised upon a people. Lord John then described the policy of the late Government, under which, he observed, the country had flourished in an unexampled degree, avowing his belief that there never was a system which had conduced more to the benefit of the country than the commercial policy commenced in 1842. If this policy was maintained, the country would, he said, continue to flourish; but it could not be suspended, it must be active and progressive. The course proposed by the present Ministers of holding these questions in suspense, though highly convenient to themselves, was most inconvenient to the country.

Mr. Herries contended that the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the only answer which, under the circumstances, could be given. He disputed the alleged prosperity of our shipping trade, which, he contended, was

passing into the hands of foreigners. Even the augmentation of our exports proved nothing as to the success of the new commercial system, since our exports had largely increased under the old system.

Sir J. Graham rose, he said, in consequence of the challenge of Mr. Disraeli, to state the grounds of the opposition he was assumed to be about to offer to Her Majesty's Government, and he would explain the view he took of the present crisis of public affairs. He was not about to offer any factious opposition to the Government; but the question now at issue, he considered, affected the happiness and well-being of every individual in the community. It was not a question of a five-shilling or a seven-shilling duty upon corn, but whether the whole of a commercial policy should be reversed, the result of which had far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its authors. He had no doubt whatever as to the policy intended by the present Government—namely, to dissolve Parliament for the purpose of imposing a duty upon imports, and among them a duty upon corn. In order to prove this he read a series of avowals made by Lord Derby, that the reversal of the free-trade policy was indispensable. His Lordship's explicit declaration to this effect had prevented Mr. Gladstone last year, and Lord Palmerston lately, from becoming his colleagues in the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had disclaimed any appeal *ad misericordiam*; but the Earl of Derby had expressly said he knew he was in a minority in that House, and that he relied upon its forbearance; and he (Sir James) denied that any instance could be

found in Parliamentary history of such an admission and such an appeal, which, he contended, were at variance with our representative system. Addressing himself, then, to the allegation that the produce of agricultural property had diminished, he denied its accuracy, since it was inconsistent with the facts, that, while the surface of arable land had not decreased, large sums had been expended in draining and manure, and that 355,000 acres of waste land had been inclosed in England alone. Meanwhile, taxes had been remitted to the amount of 4,200,000*l.*, and yet the receipts into the Exchequer had increased by 4,800,000*l.* Sir James stated various facts in corroboration of his assertion that our late commercial policy had been eminently successful, and warned the House, in earnest and solemn terms, of the consequences of reversing that policy, the maintenance of which was the single object he had in view in joining the Opposition. In almost the last conversation he had had with the late Sir R. Peel, that lamented statesman had declared to him that there was no effort he would not make to maintain the free-trade policy, which he considered indispensable to the peace and happiness of the country; and there was no effort he (Sir James) would not make, and no sacrifice he would not encounter, to uphold that policy.

Mr. Walpole reminded the House of the peculiar situation in which it was placed. A question had been asked, and it had been distinctly answered. The present Government did not mean to reverse the free-trade policy, but they thought it should be so altered and modified as not to press unjustly upon

any one class. Lord Derby had said that if the well-expressed opinion of the people of this country was against a duty upon articles of food, partly for protection and partly for revenue, he would not moot the question again. Lord J. Russell had accused them of taking an unconstitutional course; whereas they were taking the only course they could take under the circumstances, and a course justified by precedent. They had been brought into power for two reasons—because the noble Lord could not carry on the business of the country according to his own views; and because there was no other party sufficiently strong, or enjoying the confidence of the House, to take the reins of power. The case was, therefore, totally different from the precedents which had been cited.

Mr. Gladstone regarded the subject in two points of view—first, the duty of the House in regard to the position of the Government; secondly, its duty in respect to the question of Protection. Upon the first point, he observed that the House was entitled to ask from the Government a distinct assurance that after the dispatch of necessary business the Crown would be advised to appeal to the country. To obtain that assurance was the main duty incumbent upon the House, which should not allow subjects, not of pressing necessity, to be dealt with by a Government in a minority. With respect to the other point, it was said there was no intention to reverse the policy of free trade, only to alter and modify it; but he was opposed to the modification as well as to the reversal of that policy, and he desired to bring the question to a prompt and final decision, if not

in this Parliament, within a few months in another. On the whole, he was disposed to press one moderate and just demand upon the Government, that the business of the country should be expedited with all possible dispatch, and that the Crown should then be advised to appeal to the sense of the people.

After some observations from Mr. B. Cochrane,

Lord Palmerston said, he wished shortly to state his view of the present position of the Government and of the duty of the House. The former was perfectly anomalous, and in principle unconstitutional, for it was proposed to carry on the business of the country in a House of Commons where the Ministers were in a minority—a state of things which could not last. A dissolution, in the state of public business, was admitted to be impossible; the House, therefore, ought to exhibit forbearance towards the Government, and assist it in carrying through the necessary measures, until they had so disposed of this business as to enable them to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. Having taken the sense of the people, Parliament should be called together at the earliest period to come to a final decision upon this great question.

Mr. M. Gibson said, the question was the propriety of urging the Government to a speedy dissolution of Parliament, and he strongly impressed upon them the necessity of this course, to save the country from the evils of allowing a question of this kind to be left in uncertainty and jeopardy.

Sir J. Tyrell defended the Government generally and their course of proceeding.

Mr. Oswald charged the Government with evading the real ques-

tion at issue, and with a desire to palter with the country, and called upon them to be more explicit.

Mr. Newdegate, as a Protectionist, was content with the declaration of Lord Derby, his object being justice to the great interests of the country, and a modification of a policy which had created great distress. He disputed the assertion of Sir J. Graham, that the quantity of corn grown in this country had not diminished under the present policy.

Sir A. Cockburn observed that a difficulty arose from the language of Lord Derby's supporters, so different from his own. Mr. Villiers had asked simply whether the Government intended in a future Parliament to impose a duty upon corn. Mr. Disraeli's reply was that they would not consider themselves bound to make such a proposition.

After a few words from Mr. Booker the discussion terminated by the House going into Committee of Supply.

Another occasion arose a few days later, the 19th of March, for putting the new Ministry to the test as to their intentions, the particular point to which inquiry was now directed being the period at which the Government intended to advise the Crown to dissolve the Parliament. The Duke of Newcastle took the lead on this occasion in the House of Lords, availing himself of the presentation of a petition from the Commercial Association of Manchester, praying that the country might be relieved as speedily as possible from the state of anxiety in which all classes of the community were placed with regard to the commercial policy of the Government. After remarking on the importance of the body from which the petition emanated, the

noble Duke read the document, and proceeded to comment on the mischief which the existing uncertainty would inevitably produce both at home and abroad. Without wishing to enter at length into the subject of free trade, he thought that the great constitutional question which had been raised by the Earl of Derby's advent to power could only be solved by a speedy dissolution. It was true that the noble Earl had been called to power by no act of his own, but if he persevered in an attempt to govern the country by a minority, his position would become unconstitutional. Such an attempt would be entirely unprecedented, for the case of Mr. Pitt was totally dissimilar. For himself and those who acted with him, he must declare that, so long as the Government refused to renounce any intention to reverse the policy of free trade, he should continue to oppose the measures brought forward by them, with the exception of the grants of the supplies and the Mutiny Bill.

The Earl of Derby hoped he should not be thought wanting in respect either to the noble Duke or to the petitioners if he declined to enter on a free-trade discussion, or to repeat the explanations given on a former occasion. He still thought that the uncertainty under which the country was said to labour with regard to the commercial policy of the Government was exaggerated, and he saw no good reason for an immediate dissolution. With regard to the attempt to govern the country by a minority, a precedent for such a proceeding was to be found, not by going so far back as the time of Mr. Pitt, but in the doctrine laid down by the late Sir Robert Peel

in 1834, when he declared that he should continue to hold office till the House of Commons refused its sanction to some measure of importance. The noble Duke could not be more desirous than he was for an early settlement of the great questions now awaiting their solution, and therefore, though he could give no specific pledge as to the precise time at which he might think it desirable to dissolve Parliament, he had no hesitation in stating that in his opinion the next autumn ought not to be allowed to pass away without a new Parliament being called together to express the feeling of the nation on the principles upon which the Government of the country should be conducted. For the present he only desired to carry such measures during the remainder of the session as were absolutely necessary for the public good.

After some observations from Lords Bateman and Wicklow,

Lord Redesdale hoped the House would be satisfied with the explanation given by Lord Derby, and that it would remember the inconvenience which an abrupt termination of the session would occasion, by throwing over till a new Parliament should have assembled, the many private Bills now before the House. The noble Lord then went on to notice the discordant elements out of which the majority in the House of Commons was composed, and after a speech of considerable length concluded by warning the House against the irretrievable mischief which the accession of a radical Ministry to power might occasion.

The Earl of Aberdeen was, on the whole, satisfied with the declaration made by Lord Derby, though he could not accept the

glosses made on it by Lord Redesdale. He thought, too, it would be improper to press him for any pledge as to the precise time of a dissolution. The noble Earl, certainly, was like Mr. Pitt in one respect, for like that statesman he sustained the whole weight of the Government on his own shoulders; but he must deny that the course pursued by Sir R. Peel in 1834 afforded any precedent in favour of the present Government, for that course was adopted after, and not before, an appeal had been made to the country.

Earl Grey also expressed himself satisfied with Lord Derby's declaration, which he was convinced must be the prelude to a speedy dissolution.

The same night, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell addressed to the Government an important question, viz. whether Her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to advise the Crown to dissolve the present Parliament, and to summon a new Parliament with the least possible delay consistent with a due regard to the public interests.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the question was not only an important, but an unprecedented one. In all the precedents which had been cited the Government had been previously condemned by a vote of that House, and it was most inconvenient, and, indeed, impracticable, for the present Government to pledge itself to advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament at any specific period, inasmuch as circumstances might suddenly arise which would render the fulfilment of the pledge not only most injurious but impracticable. But it was the intention of Ministers to advise the dissolution of Parlia-

ment so soon as these measures should have been passed which were necessary for the service of Her Majesty, and for the security and good government of the realm. Further, it was their wish and intention to meet the new Parliament, so that its decision might be taken upon the question of confidence in the Administration, and upon measures which they would think it their duty to propose, in the course of the present year.

Lord J. Russell inquired whether by "measures for the good government of the realm" were meant measures for the reform of the Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not called upon to give any further explanation.

After the explanation given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House proceeded for a short interval with the business of supply, but the more absorbing topic of Ministerial policy was once more revived by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who protested in very strong terms against the extraordinary course of proceeding pursued by the present Government, in refusing to avow the principles upon which their policy was to be founded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to come forward in that House and declare what those principles were. The game of thimble-rig, he feared, was about to be played, and the country gulled and plundered, under what he would call a thimble-rig Administration. He criticised with keen severity some of the appointments in the present Government, observing that if one was worse than another, it was the appointment to the Secretaryship at War. It was because he had no confidence either in the members of the present Government, their

professions or their measures, that he called upon the House to refuse them both men and money.

Mr. Whiteside vindicated the Irish appointments of the present Administration, contrasting them with the appointments of the late Ministry, which were made, he said, in the spirit of a clique, all parties but one being excluded. He denied that there was anything unconstitutional either in the acceptance of office by Lord Derby or in his maintaining it until those measures were passed which were indispensable to the public interests.

Mr. Hatchell replied to Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Booker to Mr. Osborne, the latter declaring that, as a member of the country party, he reposed entire confidence in the present Government.

Sir B. Hall reviewed the recent declarations of members of the Administration, and, comparing them with their earlier opinions, inferred that there was a covert design on their part which they had not the moral courage or the political honesty openly to avow. The House had, therefore, a right to ask them, "Are you going to reverse the free-trade policy or not?"

The Earl of March complained that Mr. Osborne had substituted abuse of members of the Government for argument; and, in reply to Sir B. Hall, defined a Protectionist to be "a warm and cordial supporter of Lord Derby's Government."

Mr. Cobden observed, if this was a true definition, it was admitted that we had a Protectionist Government; and a Free-Trade Parliament was asked to repose confidence in such a Government by voting them supplies for the army:

it was an insignificant minority asking for the confidence of an overwhelming majority. He did not call upon the Ministers to declare what course they meant to take; this was for the majority of the House to decide. He appealed to that majority. If the House allowed a minority to govern it, upon the same principle it might allow a dictator to govern it. Let the men be voted, but he hoped the House would have the firmness to take into its own hands the control of the public money. Upon every ground, the House was bound to bring the present Parliament to a close by constitutional means in order that the question of Free Trade or Protection might be brought to a conclusion, which was due, not only to all classes in this country, but to the whole civilized world.

Mr. W. Miles said, if there were measures the passing of which was indispensable, and a tyrannical majority showed a determination to impede the wheels of Government, the country would judge them. He gave details to show that certain statements of agricultural prosperity were illusory.

Mr. Cardwell considered that the House was called to deliberate upon two questions most important to the due balance of the Constitution and to the liberties and happiness of a free people. One related to the privileges and duties of the House, when a Government, according to its own admission, was in a minority. A majority in that House was constitutionally essential to the existence of the Executive Government; when in a minority the alternative, was to resign, or dissolve Parliament as soon as the exigency of the public service permitted. This doctrine had

been laid down by the late Sir R. Peel, with the concurrence of members of the present Cabinet. The second question related to the consequences of altering, modifying, and readjusting taxation, not only upon corn, but upon other articles; and he recommended Protectionists to take a leaf out of the book of the United States, the effects of whose anti-free-trade policy contrasted most unfavourably with that which we inaugurated in 1846, and which, he observed, had realized the Utopia of Adam Smith. If the House did not want these great results to be reversed, they should exercise, not factiously, but calmly, a constitutional duty.

Mr. Cayley accused the Opposition speakers of an unfair system of tactics. Their grievance was that the present Ministers would not avow Protection, in order that they might have occasion to quarrel with them. It was not fair to compel Lord Derby to make a more explicit declaration; and he (Mr. Cayley) was not willing to deny him a discretion as to the time of dissolving Parliament, since he did not propose to introduce any measures but those that were called for. He could not withhold from him his confidence so far as to allow him to choose, within the limited scope he asked for, the period of dissolution.

Lord J. Russell observed that there were two questions—one the constitutional question, the other as to the commercial policy of the last ten years. With regard to the first, the present Government, he thought, had taken a course for which there was no precedent in our constitutional history, and for which there was no ground in the maxims and rules of the Constitution. They proposed to go on to

the end of the session, upon the assumption that they were in a minority; in November or December Parliament might be dissolved, and they were to meet the House of Commons again in February. The pretence put forward by the present Ministers, that it was a surprise to them to be called to take office, which nothing would have induced them to do but the pain of seeing the Sovereign without advisers, was, he contended, a false pretence, since it was totally inconsistent with their conduct last year; whilst the majority in favour of Lord Palmerston's motion consisted chiefly of members and supporters of the present Government. Having proposed to take an extraordinary course—that of carrying on the Government for eleven months without the confidence of that House—they sought to cover their conduct by every kind of false pretence. Lord John then proceeded to the second point,—the hazard to which our commercial policy was exposed,—and after justifying his own views towards the agricultural interest, and reviewing the supposed plans of the Government for modifying or revising the general taxation, he insisted that the country was entitled to know the issue it was to try; that if he and his friends showed forbearance, they ought not to be treated with contumely or in a supercilious manner. The Earl of Derby, he added, had tried to raise another issue, which he had no right to raise; he alleged that he was Minister in order to prevent the outbreak and encroachment of democracy. But it was by the policy which had been of late years pursued, whereby the people had become more attached to the Constitution and to constituted authorities, and less desirous

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of change, that democracy would be most effectually met.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the noble Lord had told the Committee there were two questions before it; but the issue was of a much simpler nature; it was the first motion of a newly-constructed Opposition, and that motion, which was to stop the supplies, had been supported by the late First Minister of the Crown. The charge of faction against the noble Lord was founded upon this ground—that after he had thrown up the government and advised Her Majesty to send for another adviser, he immediately constructed a new Opposition to force the new Minister to resign. All the precedents he had cited were of condemned Governments, and to attempt to place the present Administration in such a catalogue was one of the boldest expedients for a leader of Opposition. The issue that would go to the country was whether it had confidence in the Administration or not, and he thought it would have been more decent upon this occasion to have proposed a vote of no confidence than to stop the supplies. In the meantime he would not deign to speak as a Minister upon sufferance. He believed if Lord John Russell acted in a spirit which he did not hesitate to say was a factious one, he would not be supported by the majority of the House, and that if the measures of the existing Government deserved its approbation, the existing House of Commons would support that Government.

Mr. Bright said he should confine himself to the simple question whether a Government acknowledged to be in a minority in that House, and which, in opposition,

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had maintained a policy pronounced by a majority of the House over and over again injurious and dangerous to the country—whether such a Government, bound by such pledges, should be permitted to carry on the administration of public affairs without being summoned to the tribunal of public opinion. Having got into office under the cry of Protection, however, they asked to be let alone; but he said to them, Either recant Protection, or go to the constituencies, and let them decide the question. Mr. Bright then went into an analysis of the constituencies by which several of the members of the Government were returned, and argued that there was no hope that an appeal to the country would give Protection a chance of success; that this was a question which the country would not suffer to be trifled with. If the Ministers were not for a Corn Law, let them say so; if any authorized member of Government would boldly avow that the time had passed by when any duty could be imposed upon corn, and that they would not attempt to tamper with the taxation upon the principle that certain classes had suffered which ought not to have suffered by the repeal of the Corn Law, the Government would never find him (Mr. Bright) voting a want of confidence in them. If they could not utter this avowal, he would make war against them.

The Marquis of Granby retained his opinion that the free-trade policy had inflicted suffering upon a large class, and that something should be attempted to modify the system. He still thought that the most advantageous mode of modifying this system was by imposing import duties, whereby the

foreigner was made to pay taxes which would allow the repeal of other imposts that pressed upon the industry of the country. He had every confidence that Lord Derby's Government would endeavour, if the country would support them, to effect such a modification; for it would be ridiculous, absurd, and mischievous to attempt to reverse a policy which had been the law of the land for five years, supposing the people were convinced that that policy was just and advantageous. After the declaration made by Lord Derby, he had no hesitation in supporting his Government.

After a few words from the Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Bright, the discussion came to a close.

A rather important qualification was afterwards elicited from Lord Derby, respecting his statement of the 19th of March, on the probable duration of the session, and the intention of Government as to the first session of the new Parliament.

The Earl of Minto inquired of Lord Lyndhurst, on the 30th of March, whether he should proceed with his Bill for enabling either House of Parliament to take up in the ensuing session, a measure passed by the other House in the session preceding. As there was a general expectation of a very speedy dissolution, and that a short and hurried session would follow the general election, it might be well to proceed with many measures now, while their Lordships had much leisure time.

The Earl of Derby interposed to say, that "nothing had ever fallen from his lips which could lead any man to suppose that the present would be a session of unusually

short duration." "I never said anything," continued the noble Lord, "that could justify such a conclusion. I say further, that the continuance of the session depends on causes over which I can have no control. As far as I can form an opinion, the next session, so far from being a short and hurried session, will commence at an early period, and will be of no ordinary duration."

Some further conversation ensued between Lord Minto, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Derby.

Lord Derby added—"I certainly expressed my opinion that Parliament should meet in the autumn; but I expressed at the same time my opinion that that was desirable in order that certain questions might be disposed of previous to Christmas, and in order that the ordinary duration of the session of 1853 should not be interfered with by the agitation of those questions. I contemplated, no doubt, an autumnal session, but I did not contemplate that which the noble Earl seemed to anticipate, namely, an autumnal session followed by a prorogation of Parliament."

The Duke of Newcastle thought that the present explanation did not quite agree with that formerly given. The noble Earl had before stated that he did contemplate an early dissolution of Parliament, and did not intend in the present session to proceed with any legislative measures except such as were of instant urgency. He had stated also that he did not pledge himself to the time of the dissolution, and that he could not say whether it was to take place in April, May, or June.

The Earl of Derby—"The noble Duke has evidently misunder-

stood what fell from me on a former occasion. I said that I would not pledge myself to specify the day on which I would advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, or the month in which a general election should take place. I said that I thought that it was expedient for the public advantage that the autumn should not pass over without a new Parliament having an opportunity of discussing certain questions of deep general interest: and I added, almost in the same words which I repeated to-day, that I thought it was expedient that those questions should be disposed of before the ordinary time of assembling Parliament for the session of 1853. That statement I repeat again. Beyond that I have not bound myself, nor will I be induced, to go."

Here the conversation dropped.

The first important measure initiated by the new Government was the Bill for the organization of the Militia, the introduction of which devolved on the Home Secretary, Mr. Spencer Walpole. The Right Hon. Gentleman, on laying his plan before the House of Commons on the 29th March, commenced his address with a modest personal deprecation, claiming the indulgence of members on the ground of his own comparative unacquaintance with the subject, and the magnitude of the questions involved.

He laid down the two propositions—that this country ought, in its means of defence, at least, whatever may be its means of attack, to be put on an equal footing with other Powers; and that this was *not* the position of the country at present. Though there was no immediate danger in the present state of Europe, we should be pre-

pared for possible dangers that might soon arise out of the elements of anarchy and confusion. The Government had not received any information from or respecting any foreign Power which had increased or modified the danger which the present Ministry considered to exist at the time of their accession to power; but that was one of the circumstances by which they justified their present proposal: because our friendly relations with foreign Powers had increased and were increasing, the measure now proposed should be brought forward at this time; for it would be plain that under such circumstances it was not brought forward in jealousy or apprehension, but simply and solely because we believed that it was the first of duties to keep the country in a state of self-defence, because we knew that provident precaution against danger is the highest wisdom, and that the best security against the possibility of attack was always to be prepared and ready to meet it. As to the necessity for the measure, it was proved both by the concurrent opinion of all high military authorities, and by the very fact that Government after Government had prepared measures in times of panic such as that now to be proposed. But there were three classes of objectors to such a measure,—those who said the present defence was enough; those who denied the immediate danger of attack; and those who said that if the defence be insufficient the proper improvement of it would be, not by a Militia, but by adding to the Army and Navy. Mr. Williams, on a former night, had cast up the troops very accurately: there were 100,000 men for the Army, 30,000 in India, 15,000 Pensioners, 18,500 Yeo-

manry—in all, 160,000 men. But what number of men remained out of these for our own defences? Even this number was not a quarter of the army of Russia, not a half of the army of Prussia, nor one-third of the army of France, and very little more than the army of Belgium. But the British Empire comprehends one-sixth of the population and one-eighth of the habitable surface of the globe; and Mr. Walpole assured the House, that, drawing from the manufacturing districts, from our central depôts, from the metropolis itself, and from most of the fortified places, a great portion of the soldiers, we could not bring on any one point 25,000 men; and then the rest of the country, the metropolis itself, and the Queen's Palace, would be left to the defence of pensioners and police. The House was told the other night, by a gallant Admiral, that there were ships enough to cover the southern coast. But had we men in them? Supposing all the ships that might be manned and put in commission were manned, even that would not be sufficient. The only ships in commission for the home station at present were nine vessels of war, five frigates, one sloop, nine steamers propelled by screw, and eight steamers propelled by paddle. Without disparagement to either force, he thought he might assume that in such a state of things the country ought not to be left. Those who urged that there was no immediate danger he answered by these words of prescient wisdom from Edmund Burke:—

“Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; for in that state of things the mind is firm and collected and the judgment

unembarrassed : but when fear and the thing feared come on together and press upon us at once, even deliberation, which at other times saves, becomes one's ruin, because it delays decision ; and when the peril is instant the decision should be instant too."

Mr. Walpole next proceeded to combat the views of those objectors who were in favour of meeting the difficulty by an immediate increase of the regular forces. This would add greatly to the permanent expense, and both army and navy were instruments of attack as well as defence, so that an augmentation of either would rouse suspicion and provoke jealousy. The militia was a national institution—a force familiar to the country; we had actually at this moment a militia, for the law was only suspended. The militia had, moreover, done good service to the country, and, in assuming the character of soldier, the militia man did not renounce that of citizen. After a short review of the history of the militia laws, Mr. Walpole proceeded to develop the plan proposed by the Government — namely, first, to raise, if possible, without abandoning the ballot, a force of 80,000 volunteers, to be drilled and trained under the regulations of the 43rd George III.; 50,000 only to be raised the first year, and 30,000 the second year, the period of service to be five years. Secondly, it was proposed to raise these men by bounties of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, either to be paid down at the time, or at the rate of 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* per month, the volunteer being at liberty to take it in one way or the other. Thirdly, with respect to the officers, it was proposed to dispense with the qualifications required by the 43rd George III. in regard to all

officers below the rank of major, and generally to consider the having been in the army equivalent to qualification. Fourthly, the Bill provided that the number of days' training required in the year should be 21, the Crown having the power to extend the period to seven weeks or to reduce it to three days. Lastly, with respect to the embodiment of the men, it was not proposed to make any alteration in the existing law. The expense required for bounty and equipment would be about 1,200,000*l.*; but if spread over five years, it would be about 240,000*l.* a year; except that during the first year the cost of equipment would raise the expense to 400,000*l.*, including (as Mr. Walpole afterwards intimated), the clothing. This being a national defence, it was intended that the expense of the equipment, arms, and bounty should, save in districts which should not provide the proper quota, be borne by the public purse. Having disposed of anticipated objections, Mr. Walpole concluded by appealing to the House to accept this measure, and thereby assist the Government in accomplishing the object of providing an effectual defence for the country with as little interference as possible with the ordinary habits and industry of the people; observing that, if it were rejected, either from party motives or through an overweening confidence in the assumed impregnability of our insular position, the Government would have the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that they had endeavoured to do their duty.

Mr. Hume said that although he should not object to the introduction of the Bill, he disapproved of the policy pursued as unnecessary at the present time, when this

country was upon the most amicable terms with other nations.

Sir De Lacy Evans did not object to the amendment and consolidation of the militia law, but he would prefer an addition to the regular force to the militia.

Mr. M. Gibson thought it would be better to defer this measure, connected with the permanent defence of the country, until after the general election. He would rather increase the regular army.

Lord Palmerston thought it was impossible to overstate the necessity of some permanent measure of this kind. He thought the measure of the Government, on the whole, a good one. He had always thought that voluntary enlistment might be advantageously resorted to as a substitute for the ballot; and he admitted the ingenuity of the plan of paying the bounty by monthly instalments, though he believed most would elect to have it at once. He supposed that the force would be liable to the obligations of the present militia law, and be applicable to serve in any part of the United Kingdom. ("Hear!" from the Treasury bench.) Then he deemed the plan to be highly deserving of the favour and sanction of the House; and, so far from feeling any desire to take advantage of it to turn out Her Majesty's present Government, he should be happy to afford them every assistance in his power to carry into effect what he deemed of importance to the nation.

Lord John Russell also enlarged on the precariousness of our condition—referring to the Pritchard affair, in Louis Philippe's time, to show how suddenly a most dangerous complication must arise. Lord John canvassed the mea-

sure; demanding fuller explanations on what had always been the great difficulty with the militia, but which had been passed over in the admirably clear speech of Mr. Walpole—the ballot. How would it be taken? what would be the arrangements about the substitutes where the ballot failed? He doubted whether the bounty would be effectual were it payable by instalments; and feared that the volunteers would not reappear if the bounty were all paid on the first occasion of service. He commented jocularly on the course Lord Palmerston was taking. "The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Walpole) proposes a Bill for England; he proposes that the militia should be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, as I proposed; but he does not propose a Scotch or Irish militia. The objection of the noble Lord, however, does not apply to this Bill, although the propositions are the same. (*Laughter.*) The Scotch may be very brave men, and the Irish very loyal men, but the Militia Bill is not *now* to be applied to them."

Mr. Walpole afforded some of the explanations required by Lord Lord John Russell. He proposed to take for the purposes of the ballot the registrars' districts and the census of 1851, which would enable the quotas of men to be equitably fixed upon each district. The Government intended to fall back upon the ballot in the event of voluntary enlistment failing; and, as a necessary consequence, substitutes must be allowed. With regard to the expense of such a force, if 3*l.* a man was paid as bounty, the sum required for the first 50,000 men would be 150,000*l.*; and the 30,000 men to

be raised next year would cost 90,000*l.* Of course, if the bounty was 4*l.*, the expenditure would be somewhat more. The pay and allowances to 50,000 men, with officers, would be, for twenty-one days, 87,129*l.*; marching-money for men joining and returning, 6,250*l.*; carriage of baggage, 5,000*l.*; clothing, at 1*l.* 15*s.* a man, 93,663*l.*; extra allowances to innkeepers, 15,000*l.*; making a total for 1852 of 207,042*l.* The 30,000 men proposed to be enrolled in 1853 would entail an additional expense of 38,027*l.* 10*s.* for the twenty-one days' training; with 3,825*l.* for marching-money; 9,180*l.* for innkeepers' allowances; clothing, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per man, 53,550*l.*; making, with some allowances for medicines, &c, a total expenditure for the two years, of 311,952*l.* Deducting the cost of clothing provided in 1852 (93,663*l.*), the total cost of 80,000 men for 1853 would be 218,288*l.*; and again deducting the cost of clothing in 1853 (53,550*l.*), the cost of training for 1854 would be 164,738*l.* The cost for five years, he believed, might be taken to stand thus:—for 1852, 200,000*l.*; for 1853, 210,000*l.*; for 1854, 160,000*l.*; for 1855, 160,000*l.*; for 1856, 160,000*l.*

Mr. Cobden said the difficulty he felt in this discussion was greater and greater. The more he heard upon the subject of the increase of our armament, the more he was at a loss to understand the reason for it. So far from there being any necessity for increasing our establishments, the necessity was removed further than ever. Nobody believed there was any real danger of an invasion from France, which had every motive for peace, and yet we fancied that

the French, as if they were a gang of bandits, were, without warning, coming to devastate our shores. Upon this pretext the House was called upon to expend an amount of money sufficient to remove taxes that obstructed education and repressed industry; and, believing that this measure, which was denounced out of doors, would only tend to increase the armaments abroad, while it cast a wanton expense upon this country, he should offer to it, in every stage, his most determined opposition.

Major Beresford observed that the notorious failures of Mr. Cobden as a political prophet should be a warning to the House against relying on his opinions. When large armies were kept up abroad, larger than could be required for domestic purposes, while, in this country, our army was insufficient for domestic use, there was a manifest need of some defensive force—a measure of protection for the honour, the industry, and property of the country.

Admiral Berkley, in defending himself against some strictures of Mr. Cobden, entered into details respecting the naval arrangements of the late Government.

Mr. F. Maule had always been of opinion that in these days a militia, local or regular, chosen by ballot, would be most unpopular, and the great object in view in the measure of the late Government was to make it as little burdensome to the country as possible. The present measure proposed to go a great deal further, and was to all intents a revival of the regular militia, and his belief was that for a regular militia very few volunteers would be got. Then there must be a ballot, and looking at

the present complicated machinery for that purpose, he was sure the force could not be got together in less time than ten months; whereas the object of the late Government was to obtain a force that could be called together in ten weeks.

Mr. Hobhouse, believing that the danger was infinitesimally small, and that the measure was disproportionately large, costly, and inconvenient to the people, should oppose the Bill in its present stage. He thought the navy was amply sufficient to repel any danger to the country.

Mr. Horsman expressed nearly the same views, declaring also his preference for an increase in the regular force if additional strength were needed.

Mr. Newdegate supported the measure, as did Captain Boldero and Colonel Sibthorp.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the arguments of Mr. Cobden went to this—that in the present state of the world no country need defend itself. To that conclusion he could not accede. With respect to this specific measure, though the ballot was not abandoned, it was believed that the voluntary principle might be appealed to with perfect success. He hoped the House would allow the Bill to be brought in; ample time would be given for considering the details.

Mr. Bright insisted that the Government incurred no responsibility in this matter, if the constituencies were really averse to a militia. Great authorities had avowed that this Bill was not the effect of panic; if so, there was no urgent occasion for the measure, and if no evil had arisen from the abandonment of the Bill of 1848, he asked that this question should

be postponed till the opinion of the country upon it could be ascertained. It was almost admitted that the ballot was inevitable, so that, when the system came to be worked in the manufacturing districts, infinite mischief might be done by the withdrawal of men engaged in delicate and skilled operations.

Mr. Whiteside combated with much force the arguments of Mr. Cobden, and deduced from the peculiar circumstances of a neighbouring country an argument in support of this measure, which was intended, he said, to afford protection to all classes in the kingdom.

Mr. Roebuck denied that it was wise to require the House to decide a question respecting which the opinion of the country was yet unsettled; and he asked whether the Government would consent to lay the Bill on the table, and give time for the consideration of the question.

Mr. Walpole stated that he intended to fix the second reading of the Bill after Easter. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

The second reading of the Militia Bill was moved on the 23rd of April, when a debate of two nights took place, ending in an affirmation of the principle of the Bill by a large majority, and adding considerable strength to the Government, by giving them a decisive victory over what was by many regarded as a somewhat factious opposition to a necessary measure. The attack upon the Bill was led on this occasion by Sir De Lacy Evans, who moved as an amendment that it be read a second time on that day six months. He said, if they were to have any Bill at all, he preferred that of the late Govern-

ment; but he thought the most practicable, most effective, and most economical means for placing our military armament at home on a satisfactory footing for defence, would be to concentrate at home the troops which were now worse than uselessly spread over our colonies. Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject, he had come to this estimate, that we had 1000 men too many at Corfu, where a total of 2000 should suffice; at St. Helena, 400 too many; in Australia, 1500 too many; in our North American colonies, 6000 too many; in the West Indies, 4000 too many; in Ceylon, 500 too many; or, upon the whole, including 1600 from the Cape, a force of 15,000 men now uselessly engaged in the colonies, weakening our defences, and involving a much larger expenditure in their cost than would be necessary at home. He had no doubt that by the removal home of these troops, a saving of from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* per annum might be effected in the estimates for their maintenance.

Mr. Rich seconded the amendment, addressing himself chiefly to a refutation of Mr. Walpole's assertion, that in the event of an enemy landing we could not bring more than 25,000 men to bear against him.

Mr. Frederick Peel, admitting the propriety of defensive measures, objected to the Ministerial plan—that the force would be costly, out of all proportion to its efficiency; that it would not be practicable to raise the men without ballot, which would be intolerably oppressive; and that, after all, the force was of a most objectionable nature. He quoted the saying of Lord Hardwick with reference to the Militia

Bill proposed in George II.'s reign, "I never was more convinced of any proposition in my life than this, that a nation of merchants, manufacturers, artisans, and countrymen, defended by an army, is vastly preferable to a nation of citizen-soldiers."

Sir Robert Peel contested the expediency of the measure before the House. He gave his opinion that the preparations for invasion in any foreign country could never escape the vigilance of our diplomatic agents. Adverting to topics of a more political kind, he declared his intention to give his support as a "Liberal Conservative Free-Trader," to Lord Derby, being strongly impressed with the belief that that nobleman would mould his political character according to the exigencies of the times, and the temperate expression of public opinion.

Lord John Russell said, it was because he felt that the country required further defences, and those defences better organized than they were, that he should vote against the second reading of this Bill, for he believed it would prove utterly illusory as a measure of defence. He would state what he conceived our real danger to be. He did not apprehend a sudden invasion; but we had near us a powerful neighbour, with whom we had many times gone to war, for various reasons which he recapitulated. He could not think the world so changed that we might not, negotiations having been exhausted, be driven once more to war. Should this take place, we could not calculate on the time we had on former occasions been allowed for preparation—the improvements in the arts of war would prevent that. It was, therefore,

not enough merely to recur to what we had done on former occasions. Then, as regarded the necessary remedies. It was true that 150,000 men could not be suddenly landed, but several smaller bodies might, and 24,000 infantry and 17,000 cavalry were not an adequate force with which to repel them. He asked the Government why, if their measure were of the same character as his own had been, they had opposed his; and why, if its principle were different, they complained of opposition from his side of the House? Defending the late Bill, both as to principle and detail, he adverted to the opposition he had given to Lord Palmerston's proposition, and proceeded to strictures on the present measure. "What I say is, either form a force that you can depend upon from their high spirit and great love of country, or on whose enthusiasm and moral energy you can rely; or else form soldiers by dint of discipline, not caring from what source you get them. But in the present case you have neither the one advantage nor the other. One part of the Bill is inefficient, the other part oppressive." The provisions for the ballot he described by the latter epithet, and characterised them as such as ought not to be used except in the greatest emergency, and would be resisted by the country. For these reasons, he considered that the Bill ought to be opposed, and the rather that its principal provisions were founded on the old militia system, which his Government had, on consideration, deliberately rejected. But it was not for the Government to say that, if this Bill were refused, the House did not care for the defences of the country. It was their duty to devise another plan, or to re-

sign; though this latter course he knew Lord Derby did not mean to take, for the Ministers were like the pheasants, and were not to be brought down before the 1st of October. For himself he should not advise a large increase to the standing army, but thought much might be done by a proper organization of the Pensioners, and by an embodied militia 10,000 or 12,000 strong, properly disciplined; and though he was not for weakening our military colonial force, we might withdraw our soldiers from colonies which were not military: 6000 or 7000 men might thus be gained. By all these means, duly worked out, we should have, with our present army, an effective force of 100,000 men. He also recommended a better arrangement of our military depôts. Being very anxious for the defence of the country, he much regretted that Government had brought in such a Bill. He had intended to assent to the second reading, in order to amend it in Committee; but on consideration this had appeared impracticable, and he should therefore support the amendment.

Lord Palmerston said, that he had hoped such a measure as this,—one essential to the interests of the country, and of which the principle was admitted by all parties,—would have been discussed solely with a view to the defence and security of the realm; and "that no party feeling"—(*Loud cheers*)—"would have mixed itself up with the proceedings of the present night." He had witnessed the course of Lord J. Russell and the other opponents of the measure with surprise and pain. Lord John had done it with practised Parliamentary skill, but two members of the late Government had opposed the measure with

arguments which would equally have held good against the former Bill, which they would doubtless have supported. For the first time they had heard from Lord John Russell that a militia was not the proper force for the defence of the country, and had also heard a series of new proposals for that purpose. Entering into the invasion question, Lord Palmerston said that the improvements of science entirely prevented our arguing upon any old data, as a night might bring over an army from Cherbourg, and various points might be assailed at once. "But it is said we should know beforehand if any preparations were made. I say you might not know; because, by the internal arrangements of railways, the distribution of troops are such that 50,000 or 60,000 men might be collected at Cherbourg before you knew anything of the matter; and those who have seen what those immense works are, must be perfectly aware that any number of men could walk from the quay into their vessels as easily as they could walk into their barrack-yard. A night would bring them over; and all our naval preparations, be they what they might, could not be relied on to prevent the arrival of such an expedition, as no batteries or gun-boats we might have on our shores could be relied on to prevent the landing of the expedition when it had arrived. The history of all times and of all nations, and the history of our own nation in especial, proves that a large force, when it is determined to land, will land against all opposition whatever. Besides, can you reckon that the invading force shall be one, and directed against one point only? There are many points against which an

expedition may concurrently sail: one portion of the force might land in Ireland; another in a distant part of our own island; while a third, designed for the metropolis, might land on the coast over against the metropolis. Our limited garrisons would be in such a case divided and distracted. If we heard of an expedition landing in Ireland, everybody would say, 'Send all the forces to Ireland!' and then an expedition landing on the southern coast would not find a force adequate to resist it. I therefore say that the present amount of standing army, adding the Pensioners, is not sufficient to meet an emergency of that kind. As to the Marines, on whom some gentlemen count, they would be required to go on board ship, and cannot, therefore, be reckoned on as part of the home garrison." He was opposed to any large addition to our standing army: we might have 80,000 militia for what 8000 troops would cost. He was of opinion that this was a good measure: the difference between it and the measure the late Government made a vital question was, that in the latter compulsory service was the rule and voluntary service the exception, while in the new Bill the reverse was the case. Humorously depicting the "discriminating ballot" of the late Bill, which was to bring in none but good and virtuous men, he declared he had a better opinion of the people of England than those who had expressed such fears as to the characters the new ballot would bring in. He might be deceived by the simplicity of his nature—(*Much laughter*)—but he believed that a very excellent force would be summoned by this measure.

Lord Seymour, intending to

vote for the second reading of the Bill, observed that the sense of the majority of the House was in favour of an addition to our national defences; but if this Bill were rejected, there was no chance of any Militia Bill at all being passed. This Bill combined the two principles of voluntary and compulsory enlistment, and both had their opponents. He preferred the former, and that the latter principle should be altogether excluded. He did not see how the House could incur the responsibility of rejecting this Bill; but, in supporting the second reading, he did so with the clear understanding that in the Committee he should be at liberty to propose amendments.

Mr. Ellice said, he was called upon to vote for a Bill called a Militia Bill. Hitherto a militia had been raised by ballot; but this force was to be raised by bounties, in the same manner as the regular army—nay, the bounty was to be larger—and he foresaw a competition between the two forces for recruits. He had a great objection to a Militia Bill *per se*, unless satisfied that there were no other means of obtaining additional resources for the defence of the country, and then he was bound to adopt the most economical. In this view the proposal of Major-General Reid was, in his opinion, infinitely preferable—that of increasing our regular infantry, which would not require a staff of additional officers. A greater economy might also be introduced into the military arrangements of our colonies; there might be an improved organization of our regular army; and the tenders of volunteer services might be accepted. Upon the whole, he did

not think the emergency sufficient to justify any Militia Bill; and though reluctant to oppose such a measure, he had made up his mind to vote against the second reading.

Mr. Cardwell thought it was the duty of the House to support the second reading of the Bill. There was a general impression, he observed, that the question under debate was, whether the country should be again subjected to a forced conscription through the ballot, which he believed would be difficult in a time of profound peace. He had understood from the Government that it was intended to work this Bill by voluntary enlistment, and he reminded the House that the statute 42 Geo. III. c. 90, was an enduring law; if, therefore, this Bill were rejected, the Government might say that without a militia the country was not safe, and as the House had refused to substitute voluntary enlistment for compulsory conscription, they would not ask for the suspension of that statute, and the consequence would be that compulsory conscription would be put in operation through the ballot.

Admiral Berkeley was in favour of repairing the defect in our national defences in an economical manner, by providing an efficient fleet of steamers. He should vote against the Bill, though he knew he should be taunted with having voted for the measure of the late Government.

Mr. M. Milnes would support this Bill, not because he apprehended an invasion, but because the position of this country in relation to foreign Powers was not satisfactory, and he thought it was wise to lay the foundation of a per-

manent domestic force which could act when necessary as a military reserve. He thought it his duty to vote for this Bill.

Mr. Bernal objected *in toto* to a Militia Bill, whether voluntary or compulsory.

Mr. M. Gibson objected *in limine* to the form in which the Bill was presented; one clause subjected persons to the provisions of the old Militia Acts, instead of consolidating and re-enacting them. He urged that it should be deferred until the next Parliament; he believed, indeed, there was no very serious intention of proceeding with a measure calculated to create disaffection and discontent. He denied the reasonableness of the late panic; he lamented that Lord Palmerston should, in a time of profound peace, sanction by his example the practice of imputing secret designs to other States, and he contrasted the noble Lord's last speech with another, in which he had denounced all antiquated national antipathies. There was nothing in the condition of France which demanded an increase of our military force, while such a step as this had a tendency to prevent the reduction of armaments by other powers; and who could say what tone our executive Government might not assume in dealing with those powers when in possession of a large military establishment? With respect to this particular measure, he doubted whether a sufficient number of bounty men could be got; the ballot must then be resorted to, which would take industrious men from their occupations, and some from nice religious scruples might refuse to serve. Where were these 80,000 men to be lodged? Were they to be billeted in public-

houses and beer-shops? In every point of view the measure was not adapted to the present day. He believed our military force required no addition, and if it did, this would be the last measure he should adopt.

Mr. S. Herbert considered a militia, which Mr. Gibson viewed as an aggressive force, to be essentially a peace measure; and when two successive Governments called upon Parliament to affirm the principle of a Militia Bill, he would not take upon himself the responsibility of refusing his assent. To defend our shores from aggression our navy formed the first line; but if that was broken through, what were the means of resistance on shore? Allowing for garrisons, there would remain but 17,000 regular troops, infantry, cavalry, and horse artillery, for the protection of Great Britain and the Channel Islands. Assuming, then, that an increase of force was required, what was the cheapest and best kind of peace establishment susceptible of being most speedily raised to a war establishment, if required? A militia had been found to answer these conditions. With regard to this Bill, though there were points in which it might be materially improved, yet as the other alternatives were not, in his opinion, available, and he believed men might be got as volunteers, he gave it his hearty support.

Mr. Roebuck said, two points were raised in this discussion—first, was there at present any necessity at all for an increase in our defences? and secondly, whether this was the best mode of increasing them? The first question, after a rapid glance at the position and character of the President of

the French Republic, the temper of the French army, and the feeling of the French people, he resolved in the affirmative; and, in reply to the arguments of the peace party, he observed that peace was best maintained by making ourselves exceedingly dangerous to attack. Being of opinion, then, that there was danger, and that it ought to be provided for, the best mode, he thought, was first to make our navy and army properly available. But if the danger was immediate, let our national army be increased. The danger was not met by this Bill, and therefore he opposed it.

Mr. Walpole said, the necessity of this measure arose not from the possibility or probability of invasion from a neighbouring country, as suggested by Mr. Roebuck,—for a Militia Bill was first proposed in 1846; it was necessary because, first, the highest authorities in the army and navy thought that something ought to be done to augment our means of defence; secondly, this was a duty cast upon the Government; thirdly, it had been proved that, by the discovery of steam and its application to navigation, an invasion was brought more easily within the range of probability, and no navy could at all times, without a sufficient force on land, repel it. Mr. Walpole reviewed the suggestions offered by some of the opponents of the Bill, observing in particular, that the reduction of the troops in the colonies was a measure which should be discussed upon its own merits; that an increase of the standing army, while it would be distasteful to the country, would provoke other powers to augment their armies; and that volunteers were a force upon which no permanent reliance could be placed.

He then compared and contrasted the present Bill with that of the late Government, and showed that provision was made against the possibility of the bounty being taken by mere mercenaries. He thought it was some reflection upon the people of England to suppose that 80,000 men would take the bounty with the intention of committing a fraud. Having shown that there was a necessity for some measure of this kind, and that the other propositions were not near so good as this, he confided this Bill to the justice of the House; if they rejected it, there might occur a case in which the existing Act must be put in force with all its rigour, which this Bill was intended to mitigate.

Upon a division, the second reading of the Bill was carried by 355 to 165. The result was received with loud cheering. So large a majority in favour of the Government upon the first important measure introduced by them had the effect of creating an impression in the country calculated to strengthen their tenure of office, while the supporters of the Liberal party generally felt that their leaders had committed a grave error in tactics in giving this advantage to their opponents.

Upon the Bill being committed, several amendments were proposed, the most important of which was one moved by Mr. Charteris, viz. that instead of raising at once 80,000, 40,000 should be raised, to serve five years; 20,000 men to be called out in 1852, 10,000 in 1853, and 10,000 in 1854.

Mr. Walpole resisted this alteration, as it would counteract the object of the Bill, that of having a sufficient body of men to meet an emergency. He added that it was

his intention to propose that the clause authorizing the ballot should not come into force till the 31st December, 1852, so that time would be given to try the efficacy of voluntary enlistment, and the new Parliament would have an opportunity of stopping the ballot if a recourse to that expedient was deemed inadvisable. After a good deal of debate, the Committee divided on a motion by Mr. Cobden, that the Chairman do report progress, which was negatived by 237 to 106.

On the motion of Mr. Walpole, 50,000 was inserted as the number of men to be raised in the first year.

On clause 7 of the Bill, Mr. Bright moved the insertion of a proviso, that, "notwithstanding the Mutiny Act, no militia-man should be subject to flogging, or other corporal punishment."

Major Beresford and Captain Boldero opposed this proposition, arguing that it could not consistently be abolished for the militia and continued for the regular army. After considerable discussion on the question of corporal punishments, the proviso was rejected by 199 to 92.

In the course of this debate a declaration of some importance was made by Admiral Stewart, who said that he would lay down his head to prevent the landing of a French army; but confessed that, give him the whole fleet England possessed, speaking as a seaman, he would not undertake to say he could prevent the French from landing; nor ought the House or the country to believe any one who said the thing was impossible.

Numerous other amendments were moved, but rejected by large majorities in favour of the Government. Upon one point only their

opponents nearly gained a triumph. Mr. Charteris moved the omission of those parts of the Bill which related to the ballot. He was defeated in this proposition by 127 to 110.

On the third reading being moved on the 7th of June, the opposition to the measure was renewed, Mr. Rich moving as an amendment that it be deferred for six months, and urging again the objections previously made. He wished that the matter should be left open for the calmer consideration of a new Parliament. A wrong step might otherwise be taken now which would prevent the doing right hereafter.

Mr. Mackinnon seconded the motion.

Lord H. Vane would vote for the third reading of the Bill in the absence of any alternative proposition, but he would prefer to see the compulsory clauses abandoned.

Mr. Macgregor supported the amendment in order to afford time to mature a better plan.

Mr. Headlam opposed the Bill as inefficient for its purpose, and open to very grave objections.

Mr. Ewart likewise opposed the measure, objecting to a militia force, which, as a means of defence, was acknowledged by the best authorities to be utterly inadequate.

Sir H. Verney supported the Bill, though not exactly what he desired, advocating at the same time other measures of military defence, including a small addition to the regular army, especially of the rifle corps.

Mr. Osborne said, the objections he entertained to this Bill were not founded upon the principles of the peace party. These principles, however, were not novel; they were as old as Plato. But there was a

material distinction between armies for conquest and for home protection. Even the Utopians were allowed to fight in self-defence. Looking at the state of the Continent of Europe, he thought we were right to review our means of defence. The Government were, however, bound to show the condition of our national defences, and the manner in which the large sums of money voted had been expended. After stating certain details of our military expenditure, and comparing them with the expenditure for the French army, Mr. Osborne argued that there must be something wrong, that the money voted could not have been laid out to the best advantage, and that the House should defer the Bill until this matter had been investigated. He then entered upon a humorous criticism of the measure—a trumpery abortion, as he termed it—which he said would raise not an efficient military force, but an irregular horde. He hoped the House would reject a Bill which would be of no use to the country, and which had been concocted in the hurried scramble of a party for office.

The Solicitor-General said, the highest military authorities, including the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-General of the Ordnance, agreed that it was essentially necessary, at the present time, to add to our national defences; and by both sides of the House it had been admitted that this was to be done, not by increasing our standing army, but by raising a militia force.

Mr. Peto objected to the Bill, that, while it was an inefficient measure, it would interfere with industry.

Upon a division the third read-

ing was carried by 187 against 142; majority, 45.

Mr. Thornely moved to add a proviso at the end of clause 18, exempting members of the Senate of the University of London, examiners, professors, tutors, lecturers, and students of that University, or of any college, school, or institution connected therewith; and resident members of the University of Durham.

Mr. Walpole assented to this proviso, adding also St. David's College, Lampeter. The proviso was then added to the Bill, as was also a clause proposed by Sir De Lacy Evans, retaining the provisions of the 44 Geo. III. c. 54, applying to the enrolment of yeomanry and volunteers. Another motion of the same gallant Member, the object of which was to limit the ballot to time of war, was negatived by 178 to 82. The Bill was then passed.

In the House of Lords the chief discussion was taken on the second reading, which was moved by the Earl of Derby on the 15th of June. The noble Earl, after reminding the House that the increase in the estimates attendant on some such measure had been alluded to in the speech from the Throne, that the necessity of the measure itself had been distinctly mentioned in the debate on the address, and that there was an universal concurrence on both sides of the House that, with a view to our protection from a possible foreign aggression, the defences of the country required to be placed on a footing of greater efficiency, proceeded to say, that though he entertained no distrust as to the personal intentions of the French President, yet, when he looked to the unsettled state of Europe in general, he thought it

would be the height of madness and folly if we remained content with our present means of security. Under all the circumstances, then, the duty of the Government was plainly to consider, not whether a measure of this kind was popular or unpopular, but how an efficient force could best be raised, or at any rate a force which could be made efficient in the shortest possible space of time. The noble Earl then entered in detail into the circumstances which had induced the Government to prefer the resuscitation of the militia to an augmentation of the regular army, and concluded by expressing his hope that the House would give its sanction to a measure which, though differing in some of its details from that originally proposed, had yet, as far as its principle was concerned, obtained a very general concurrence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne agreed with Lord Derby in thinking that the country ought not to be left in its present insecure condition, but while he abstained from opposing the measure, he could not refrain from expressing the doubt which he felt of its efficacy. If the emergency occurred against which it was intended to provide, it would, he feared, be found that we were engaged in an unequal conflict with undisciplined against disciplined troops. For this and other reasons he confessed that the most efficient remedy for the difficulty would have been an increase in the standing army, and he trusted, should this imperfect measure pass, it would not be the only means adopted for placing the country in a proper position of security.

The Duke of Wellington spoke in favour of the Bill with marked emphasis. It was nearly the last

occasion in which the voice of this illustrious man was heard in Parliament. He said, "I am certainly the last man to have any hesitation of opinion as to the relative advantages of meeting an enemy with disciplined or with undisciplined or half-disciplined troops. The things are not to be compared at all. With disciplined troops, you are acting with a certain degree of confidence that what they are ordered to perform they will perform. With undisciplined troops you can have no such confidence; on the contrary, the chances are that they will do the very reverse of what they are ordered to do. But we must look a little at the state in which we stand at the present moment. This country is at peace with the whole world, except in certain parts, or on the frontiers of its own distant dominions, with which operations of war are carried on by means of our peace establishment. You are now providing for a peace establishment: you are at peace with the whole world; you are providing for a peace establishment. I say that peace establishment ought to have been effectually provided for long ago. If it had been, we should not have needed now to be told, as we have been by the noble Marquis, about the number of days and weeks it will take to train the militia recruits, or about the futility of expecting anything to the purpose from troops with their three weeks, or their six weeks, or what time it may be, of training. We have never, up to this moment, maintained a proper peace establishment—that is the real truth; and we are now in that position in which we find ourselves forced to form a peace establishment such as this country requires. I tell you, that for the last ten years you have

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never had in your army more men than enough to relieve the sentries on duty of your stations in the different parts of the world: such is the state of your peace establishment at the present time, such has been the state of your peace establishment for the last ten years. You have been carrying on war in all parts of the globe, in the different stations, by means of this peace establishment: you have now a war at the Cape, still continuing, which you carry on with your peace establishment; yet on that peace establishment, I tell you, you have not more men than are enough to relieve the sentries at the different stations in all parts of the world, and to relieve the different regiments in the Tropics and elsewhere, after services there—of how long do you suppose?—of, in some cases, 25 years, in none less than 10 years; after which, you give them five years at home, nominally, for it is only nominally in a great many cases. There were, for instance, the last troops who were sent out to the Cape; instead of keeping them five years at home after their long service abroad, I was obliged to send them out after they had only been sixteen months at home. My Lords, I tell you, you have never had a proper peace establishment all this time. We are still at peace with all the world; let us, then, have a peace establishment—our constitutional peace establishment; and, when you have got that, see what you will do next. The noble Marquis, my noble Friend, if he will allow me so to call him, says he thinks he should prefer an army of reserve. An army of reserve! What is an army of reserve? Is it an army to cost less than 40*l.* each man all round? If he thinks that

possible, I tell him that we can have no such thing. But what I desire—and I believe it is a desire the most moderate that can be formed—is, that you shall give us, in the first instance, the old constitutional peace establishment. When we have got that, then you may do what you please. The noble Marquis says, very truly, that these 50,000, or 80,000, or 150,000 militiamen won't be fit for service in six months, or twelve months, or eighteen months: but I say they will be fit, at all events, for some service; and certainly they will enable us to employ in the field others who are fit for service; and in time they will themselves become fit for service. In the last war we had in service several regiments of English militia, and they were in as high a state of discipline, and as fit for service, as any men I ever saw in my life. It was quite impossible to have a body of troops in higher order, or in higher discipline, or more fit for discipline, than those bodies of British militia were at the commencement of the present century up to 1810; they were as fine a corps as ever were seen; and, I say, no doubt these bodies of 50,000 men or 80,000 men, whatever the number may be, will be so too, in the course of time. Everything has its beginning, and this is a commencement. You must make a beginning here, and it will take some months before you can form reserve regiments. The armies of England, who have served the country so well, are your Lordships so mistaken as to suppose that they were ever composed of more than one-third of real British subjects—of natives of this island? No such thing. Look at the East Indies; not more than one-third of the soldiers there are

British subjects. Look at the Peninsula; not one-third of the men employed there were ever British soldiers. Yet I beg your Lordships to observe what services those soldiers performed. They fought great battles against the finest troops in the world; they went prepared to face everything—ay, and to be successful against everything, or this country would not have borne with them. Not one-third of those armies were British troops; but they were brave troops, and not merely brave—for I believe every man is brave—but well-organized troops. Take the battle of Waterloo; look at the number of British troops at that battle. I can tell your Lordships, that in that battle there were sixteen battalions of Hanoverian militia, just formed, under the command of the late Hanoverian Ambassador here—Count Kielmansegge—who behaved most admirably; and there were many other foreign troops who nobly aided us in that battle, avowedly the battle of giants—whose operations helped to bring about the victory which was followed by the peace of Europe, that has now lasted for 32 or 34 years. I say that, however much I admire highly-disciplined troops, and most especially British disciplined troops, I tell you, you must not suppose that others cannot become so too; and no doubt, if you begin with the formation of corps under this Act of Parliament, they will in time become what their predecessors in the militia were; and if ever they do become what the former militia were, you may rely on it they will perform all the services they may be required to perform. I recommend you to adopt this measure, as the commencement of a com-

pletion of the peace establishment. It will give you a constitutional force. It will not be at first, or for some time, everything we could desire, but by degrees it will become what you want—an efficient auxiliary force to the regular army." (*Frequent cheers greeted the Duke in the progress and at the close of this speech.*)

Earl Grey opposed the measure in a detailed speech. He did not believe that the force to be created by the Bill would be adequate to the defence of the country. The militia raised during the war had proved merely an increase of the regular army, had been found quite as expensive, and had pressed very severely on the working classes. If that was the case, there was no good reason why they should not wait until war began to raise such a force, and then embody them. They did not want, as in former days, to organize a force which, after the war had gone on a few years, might replace the regular army; but the danger they had to guard against was a sudden attack, and he asked their Lordships whether the new militia would enable them to do so. He did not believe that the better class of labourers would volunteer on the terms proposed. He considered that the Bill, while it would be a failure in itself, would also interfere with the regular army. If the new force was constituted by voluntary enrolment, the supply would be drawn from the class of young men who supplied our recruits. He showed that this effect had been produced during the last war; and he expressed his conviction that the Bill would prove not only a failure in itself, but be most dangerous in its operation. On this point he alluded to the experience of France.

The present was a period of great tranquillity, arising from the general welfare, but such a happy state of things could not always be calculated on; and what would be the result when new troubles and excitements arose, of giving to the least trustworthy portion of the population a knowledge of military discipline? The Bill brought forward by the late Government was essentially different from the present measure, and the opposition now offered to it could not be regarded as involving any inconsistency. He considered it a most unfortunate circumstance that at the close of the war the local militia was abandoned. He lamented the deficient state of the police in many counties, and expressed his opinion that the discipline of that force ought to have been raised by grants from the public revenue. He believed that volunteer rifle corps also might have been made a far more useful arm of defence than that now contemplated in the event of any sudden emergency. The better classes would not subject themselves to the risk of service for five years as common soldiers if war broke out. He would not have supported the measure of the late Government had he believed the ballot would ever come practically into operation. The noble Earl concluded by some general observations on the defences of the country.

The Earl of Ellesmere drew the attention of the House, in the first place, to the necessity of such a measure, which he contended was generally concurred in. It was his opinion, that without reference to the political state of any other country, but on general grounds of prudence and national policy, this country ought to be prepared

against all emergencies. He could not say that either of the two Bills for raising a militia that had been brought forward would supply an efficient field force, but for many purposes the force so created would be very useful, and therefore he would support the Bill. The noble Earl proceeded to give some personal explanations relative to the language used by him as to the means of resisting an invasion. For a long time his opinions on the subject had afforded amusement to gentlemen at Peace Society meetings; but now a large majority of the people and both Houses of Parliament displayed a general concurrence in the necessity for such a measure. He thought it would be unfortunate if this conversion and change of opinion should be ascribed to passing events, or to the character of persons in high places. For himself, having held these opinions four years ago, it was unnecessary to say that his views had not been affected by persons, things, or events in France. There were, however, in France as well as in England, many roads to a spurious and temporary popularity. He saw no reason, grounded upon any personal characteristic of Louis Napoleon, that he would use his power in a direction hostile to this country, unless he found that the honour and interests of the country he ruled were concerned in such a movement. He had, perhaps, put the case too strongly, and somewhat irreverently, when he said that, if a superior French force were to appear before the metropolis, the Lord Mayor would meet them with the keys of the city at one gate while the Foot Guards marched out at the other. He did not suppose that the French would take possession of Regent Street, or

march their troops into the city, so long as it had not capitulated, and the inhabitants determined to defend it. Wherever such a course had been adopted the invaders had suffered loss. At Buenos Ayres a body of regular troops had been driven out from the city by men who were little better than savages. This was not the modern practice of war, and all that was necessary to justify his argument was to assume that the English army were unable to meet the invaders in the open field. When Napoleon appeared before Vienna with 100,000 men, in 1805, he did not march his army into the capital at once: a large Austrian army was then in Vienna, and the course which Napoleon adopted was to take up a station where his artillery commanded the town; the Austrians knew the city would be bombarded unless it capitulated, and the Royal Family, within twelve hours, left the city, the Austrian army retired beyond the Danube, and the municipal authorities came out to Napoleon with the keys: every one felt that the French could not be left to bombard the town. But the strongest case was that of Milan in the late war: Charles Albert was under the strongest obligations to

the Milanese, and he chivalrously retired before the Austrian army, to defend the capital: he had 20,000 of his best troops there, but when the Austrians came up with a park of artillery, and he felt himself unable to meet them outside the walls, Charles Albert marched out at one gate while the Mayor went out at the other with the keys of the city. The best troops and the best army in the world would be, under the same circumstances, reduced to the same necessity. His allusion to the Foot Guards was not intended to impeach the bravery of that distinguished portion of the army, for he remembered too well their many brilliant services in the field: he had only used the illustration to express the impossibility of defending a wealthy, populous, and unfortified capital, from within, when an enemy in superior force were at its gates. With these views, he must give his warmest support to any Government which took measures to provide for the safety and defence of the country. (*Cheers.*)

After a few words from Earl Waldegrave, the Bill was read a second time. It passed through the other stages without difficulty, and soon afterwards became law.

CHAPTER IV.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM:—*Mr. Hume moves for Leave to bring in a Bill for the Extension of the Franchise on the 25th of March—His Speech—Sir Joshua Walmsley seconds the Motion—Speeches of Mr. H. Drummond, Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Disraeli—The Motion is rejected by 244 to 89—Mr. Locke King renews his former Motion for assimilating the Franchise in Counties to that in Boroughs—He is supported by Mr. Hume, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Bright, Mr. Wakley, and Sir Benjamin Hall, and opposed by Lord John Manners, Mr. H. Drummond, Lord John Russell, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Motion is negatived on a Division by 202 to 149—Lord Brougham proposes and carries through Parliament a Bill for shortening the period between the Dissolution and Re-assembling of the Two Houses to Thirty Days.*

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS:—*Increasing prevalence of these Practices—Case of St. Alban's—A Commission appointed to inquire into Bribery at that Borough reports the existence of extensive and systematic Corruption—A Bill is introduced and taken up by the New Government for the Disfranchisement of the Borough—It is passed without Opposition—Lord John Russell having introduced a Bill to empower the Crown to direct a Commission of Inquiry to any Place at which Bribery is reported by an Election Committee, Lord Derby's Government proceeds with the Measure—It is carried with some Amendments made in the Upper House—Enfranchisement of New Constituencies—Mr. Disraeli's Plan for the appropriation of the Four Seats vacant by the Disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's—His Speech in the House of Commons on the 10th of May—The Motion is opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and the House divides—A Majority against the Government of 234 to 148.*

NEW ZEALAND CONSTITUTION BILL:—*Sir John Pakington, Secretary for the Colonies, moves for Leave to bring in a Bill for this purpose on the 3rd of May—The Measure is, on the whole, favourably received by the House—On the Second Reading being moved, Sir W. Molesworth raises several Objections to the Bill—Speeches of Mr. Adderley, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. E. Denison, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir James Graham—The Bill is read a Second Time without a Division—Sir J. Pakington proposes certain alterations in Committee—Sir W. Molesworth moves an Amendment, but without success—In the House of Lords the Bill is carried, after a Debate, in which the Earl of Desart, Lord Lyttelton, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wodehouse, and Earl Grey take part.*

THE COLONIAL BISHOPS BILL:—*Measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone for extending the deliberative Powers of the Church of England in the*

Colonies—His Speech on proposing it—The Bill is strongly opposed by Sir John Pakington, as affecting the Royal Supremacy—After some Debate the Bill is withdrawn. EPISCOPAL AND CAPITAL REVENUES:—The Marquis of Blandford moves for Leave to bring in a Bill for the better Management and Distribution of Ecclesiastical Funds—Statement of his Plan—It is favourably received by many Members—Speech of Mr. Walpole on the part of the Government—The Bill is eventually postponed.

THE subject of Representative Reform came under discussion in Parliament on several occasions, and in various shapes, during this session. The first and most direct proposition was submitted to the House of Commons by the veteran Reformer, Mr. Hume, who, on the 25th of March, brought forward a motion in the following terms:—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise in England and Wales, so that every man of full age, and not subject to any mental or legal disability, who shall have been the resident occupier of a house, or of part of a house as a lodger, for twelve months, and shall have been duly rated to the poor of that parish, for that time, shall be registered as an elector, and be entitled to vote for a representative in Parliament: also, by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years, and that the proportion of representatives be made more consistent with the amount of population and property."

In the outset of his speech, Mr. Hume touched on Lord Derby's recent declaration on coming into office, that his Government would "oppose some barrier against the current of democratic influence that is continually encroaching, which would throw power nominally into the hands of the masses,

practically into the hands of the demagogues who lead them." Mr. Hume took this epithet of "demagogue" to himself; and observing, that he found from Johnson that the word demagogue means "a ringleader of the rabble," he "threw back the imputation, not with contempt, but as wholly unworthy of Lord Derby:" for Mr. Hume, though oftener at the head of large bodies of his countrymen than any man in this country, had never led a rabble; he had been a peacemaker; and he would still strive to pacify men who met in large numbers under a sense of injustice to demand their rights. From this personal point he went into an argument that the suffrage is a right and not a privilege. This he much insisted on; quoting Blackstone, and referring to Sir Thomas Smith, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in support. Then, from the ground of abstract right, he passed to that of political expediency; and this he fortified by quoting Lord Chatham's opinion—that the restoration of a genuine House of Commons was the only remedy against the system of corruption; and the opinions given in Parliament in 1792 by Mr. Lambton, father of Lord Durham, and the then Duke of Richmond—men certainly not "demagogues"—that making the House of Commons a real representation of the people, freely chosen and independent of

the Peers and the Crown, and amenable at short intervals to the judgment of their constituents, would be a safeguard against, and not a step towards, the disturbances then already arisen in France.

Sir Joshua Walmsley seconded the motion, and supported it by a speech, in which he descanted on the unreasonable and inequitable distribution of the Parliamentary representation, and the impolitic restriction of the suffrage. He showed in detail, that the distribution of Members is neither in proportion to the population nor to the wealth of the districts and populations nominally represented, and that the number of votes is scarcely greater than the proportion of one in seven of the whole adult population. Then referring to our advance during the last twenty years, in commerce, wealth, knowledge, arts, and civilization—in all that distinguishes a civilized, industrious, and growing people—he put in broad contrast to this the fact that there had been during that time no advance or improvement in our representation or rights of self-government. He besought the House to ponder, in this time of tranquillity, on the folly of treating with contumely the reasonable demands of millions of irritated subjects.

Mr. Henry Drummond addressed himself to the subject in a speech of some quaintness and originality, appealing to first principles as the test of institutions. Objecting to the Reform Act of 1832, that it had no principle—it chose 10*l.*, and now they proposed 5*l.*, though there was no more principle in connecting the right with 5*l.* than with 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—he for himself propounded the rule, that the elective franchise

should be coextensive with direct service to the State; giving the poor man who has nothing in his pocket to tempt the tax-collector, but who has rendered his own personal service as soldier or militia-man, the right, after his discharge, to vote. The ballot he thought a matter to be left to the electors themselves. The varieties in our representation he defended; and the property qualification he specifically upheld, not on the ground often taken, that it is evaded—that was a bad ground, which went towards impairing the obligation of an oath and the conscientious duty of jurors and others—but on a sort of anti-communistic principle, which he thus illustrated: Wherever there are two animals, and one has got something to eat and the other has not, unless the one that has the something to eat were stronger than the other, there will inevitably be a battle between them. So, if there are two men alongside each other, one rich and the other poor, and the rich man has not something or other wherewith to defend his riches, there will be a *free trade* between them pretty quickly. Property and power must be considered together; for the power of civilized society is alone constituted to preserve acquired property.

If he were to take up Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Drummond said, he should turn his attention to the House of Lords. That he considered the weakest part of the Constitution, which needed to be strengthened. He suggested two measures for this purpose—the abolition of the vote by proxy, and the bestowal of life peerages upon men who had done distinguished service, but had not fortune enough to support an hereditary title.

Sir Page Wood, like Mr. Hume, opened with a reference to Lord Derby's attack on democracy; but his reference to it was not made so much to disclaim the epithet of "demagogue," as to present a contrast between the principles of democracy and those of absolutism. Putting out of his view the many "military occupations" now seen in Europe, he divided the governments into those high monarchical ones in which the sovereign is a paternal despot and the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, and those few governments in which, with an hereditary sovereign and an upper chamber of legislation, the people are generally invited to look after their own interests, and govern themselves. These latter are the nations governed by the "Democratic principle;" they are governed by the principle of enlightened confidence:—the others are governed on the principle of fear. He described the attributes of the British Constitution, and showed that its principle is one of life and progression. He instanced one nation in Europe—Belgium—which ranks by our side, where a Representative Constitution is safely maintained. This he attributed chiefly to two causes—first, that the Belgian people had for a long period been trained for the exercise of freedom by municipal institutions; and, secondly, because they were a nation deeply imbued with religious faith. He believed that the same circumstances would afford a great security to this country in any reform or extension of the franchise. Having expressed his approval of the general bearing of Mr. Hume's motion, and his specific approval of one portion of it—that referring

to the ballot—he said he should not do more. There was no possibility of the measure being carried this session; and he would reserve to himself a perfect freedom as to any and every specific measure.

Mr. Roebuck, agreeing so far with Sir W. P. Wood, confessed that he relied on no abstract right—he thought that there was no abstract right in question; but he asked the franchise for the instructed artizan living in a lodging, first, because he was a man who by honest industry gained his subsistence; next, because he was instructed; and, thirdly, he was a moral man; and upon these three qualities—independence derived from obtaining his subsistence by his own individual exertions, intellect sufficient to guide him in the judgment he ought to form upon the government of the country, and that morality which ought to pertain to the constituency—he was to be placed upon a line with any other class in this community, and worthy to be a constituent.

Mr. Disraeli, after making some sarcastic observations on the general character of the debate, entered into a review of the four propositions involved in Mr. Hume's motion *seriatim*. On the first point, he assumed that Mr. Hume's objections to the present system were principally directed against the unfair predominance of representation which the territorial interests obtain, compared with the municipal interests. This he denied; and he supported his denial by a contrast of the population and Members of Parliament belonging to the rural districts in the manufacturing and agricultural regions of England with the population and Members of Parliament belonging to the great

towns in the same regions, showing that the towns absorbed the greatest portion of the representation of those regions. In North Cheshire, the population of the two great towns, Macclesfield and Stockport, amounting to only 92,000, had four Members; the rest of the population, 249,000, had but two Members. In South Cheshire, the town, Chester, had two Members for its 28,000; the rest of the county no more for their 178,000. In South Derbyshire, the capital town again takes two Members for its 41,000, and the county gets but two Members for its 125,000. And so on, through South Durham, West Kent, North Lancashire, South Lancashire, and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. The last instance he described as the most glaring of all. "If I were to seek an instance in which to show that the distribution of the representation was not arranged with a desire to promote or to maintain the preponderance of the landed interest, I would seek it in that celebrated West Riding. We have there nine considerable towns, all of them important and distinguished for their industry and manufactures. Among them there are Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield. The urban population of the West Riding is 500,000, and the rural population is 800,000; and yet the town population is represented by sixteen Members, though it is only 500,000, and the rural population, which is 800,000, is represented not by sixteen, but by two Members. This, then, is a summary of the great scenes of our modern industry. In North Lancashire, every 70,000 of the urban population have a representative, while for the rural popu-

lation there is one representative for every 257,000. In West Yorkshire, there is a representative for every 32,000 in the towns, while in the agricultural districts every 400,000 of the population have a similar advantage." Lest he should be accused of selecting instances, he gave the result of a summary of the population of 107 large towns, having a population of about 6,500,000, and represented by 187 Members, in contrast with the remaining population of the United Kingdom and their representatives: this result was, that the population of these boroughs had one Member to every 35,000, while the rural population of the United Kingdom had one Member to 36,000. So that, on a "complete and comprehensive view," the town population was better represented than the rural population. Resting on the success of this demonstration, Mr. Disraeli declared all the statistics of Mr. Hume and his school to be founded on partial instances and fantastic combinations, conveying inaccurate impressions, and not justifying the policy they were brought to support.

Mr. Disraeli next proceeded to the subject of the ballot, founding his objections to that method of voting chiefly on representations of its total failure in the United States, which he supported on the authority of an American correspondent, formerly a Member of the House of Commons. The hon. Member followed up his quotations by this expression of his own opinion—"I believe it to be a growing sentiment in the convictions of Englishmen, that corruption is the consequence of men not being properly brought up. You may pass laws, ostensibly to prevent corruption, in coun-

tries where nothing is secret, or in countries where nothing is open; but corruption cannot be stopped by law; it can only be stopped by elevating the tone of the community, and making men ashamed of the thing itself." With reference to the suffrage, Mr. Disraeli expressed himself in more guarded terms; for himself and his colleagues, he declared that they did not consider an extension of the franchise to be synonymous with the extension of the democratic power. "I repudiate the assertion that we are a party opposed to all reform unless we listen to propositions of the kind now before us." But he and his party would now stand by the settlement made in 1891, as one which, though not made by them, nor favourable to them, had yet, now, under remedial influences, proved capable of giving good government and freedom to the people.

Lord John Russell, in a speech of some length, went over the ground usually traversed on these occasions; dwelling on the merits of the existing system, but admitting the possibility of improving it. With regard to one point—the ballot: he admitted the present popularity of the proposition; but he said he thought its admirers had not considered all its consequences: for instance, the labouring classes now influence votes, but if voting were secret they would no longer know whether they did so or not, and that might create discontent. He took up a phrase Mr. Disraeli had used—that he would not sanction a new advance till a "clear necessity" for it arose; and, reading that as equivalent to the rejection of all change till there was "clear discontent," he said such a princi-

ple implied that the House should never move onwards, but on the impetus of agitation and dangerous crises.

The debate closed with a reply from Mr. Hume, in which he said, with reference to the statistics used by Mr. Disraeli, that they were either altogether incorrect or were directed against assertions which he, Mr. Hume, had never made. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion 89; against it 244: majority against the motion 155.

On the 27th April, Mr. Locke King renewed the motion which he had proposed in former sessions, to assimilate the county franchise to the borough franchise. The hon. Member's speech on this occasion was brief. He chiefly confined himself to some quotations from the writings of two distinguished men, John Locke of the past and M. Guizot of the present age, and referred particularly to the opinions and arguments put forward by Mr. Disraeli in the debate on Mr. Hume's motion respecting the franchise, especially his observation that he did not consider an extension of the suffrage to be synonymous with an increase of democratic power.

Mr. Campbell opposed the motion, on the grounds heretofore urged against it by Lord John Russell, and because in his opinion, it would open fresh sources of corruption at elections. So important an alteration of the Act of 1832 should be preceded, in his opinion, by deliberate inquiry.

Mr. Hume supported the motion, and urged the Government to emerge from the veil of secrecy, and say plainly aye or no to the question whether the suffrage should be extended.

Lord J. Manners, on the part

of the Government, had no difficulty in saying "no." If a motion of this nature, which would effect a revolution in the county franchise, was to be now discussed, the House must be prepared for a prolongation of the session. The motion was based upon an assumption admitting of two alternatives; the franchise in counties and boroughs might be assimilated by raising that of the latter as well as by lowering that of the former. This was a subject, he admitted, well worthy the consideration of a new Parliament.

Lord Robert Grosvenor agreed to a certain extent with Lord J. Manners, in thinking the present time unsuitable for bringing forward the motion. But he should vote for the second reading of the Bill, with a view to preserve that portion of it which proposed to limit the duration of the poll in counties to one day.

Mr. Henry Drummond spoke in favour of extending the county franchise, but he thought that it was a valid objection that the Bill was introduced at this season.

Mr. Bright contended that if the county constituencies included the county population in the same manner as the borough constituencies took in the population of the towns, the apparent discrepancies between the two would disappear, and the basis upon which that House stood would be strengthened.

Mr. Wakley also supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Packe, Mr. Buck, and Colonel Sibthorp, on the ground that such a reduction of the county franchise would swamp the present county constituencies.

Lord John Russell, after admitting the subject of the Bill to be

a fair matter for consideration of the House, said—"I own it appears to me that if measures of this kind are to be proposed with the view of dealing with the franchise for the counties, they cannot well be considered separately; and that, considering how important is the question of framing the representation of the country, how important is the attempt to make any change in the suffrage which at present exists, it is far better that when Parliament does consider the subject they should consider it as a whole—not altering from time to time the franchise of the counties in one Bill and the franchise of the boroughs in another." The noble Lord added an expression of satisfaction, at Lord John Manners' statement that the Government would be ready to concur in any well-considered measure for the reform of the representation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose instantly to correct the misapprehension into which Lord John Russell had fallen. Lord J. Manners had said, that the Government were ready "to take into consideration" any well-devised measure. To "concur in" and to "consider" a measure, were very different things. The right honourable Gentleman then entered briefly into the merits of the proposed scheme. "That memorable law, the Reform Act," he said, contained one great deficiency—a want of consideration of the rights of the working classes to the franchise; and he professed that the Government would be ready to consider any well-considered plan for repairing that deficiency. "But I ask, is the grave omission to which I have referred—an omission which is now painfully felt,

which is the source of much discontent, and which may ultimately lead to public disaster—I ask if it is at all met by the measure of the hon. Member for Surrey? On the contrary, while some complain that property is too much represented in the constitution, what is the answer of the hon. Member for Surrey to the claims of labour? The answer is, ‘We want to represent property still more.’ I must say that I cannot myself sanction legislation of so crude a character. I believe it to be founded upon principles altogether fallacious. I have thought it right to say on the part of my colleagues what I have said before for myself. But let our feelings not be misconceived. We do not associate an extension of the suffrage necessarily with an extension of democratic power. If we see any well-matured measure brought forward, not with the view of serving a mere party purpose, but with the sincere desire of giving the deserving artisan the exercise of the suffrage in a manner consistent with the existence and maintenance of institutions which we believe to be as much for the interest of the artisan as any other class in the country,—I say that to such a measure we shall be disposed to give a dispassionate and kind consideration. But the motion of the hon. Member for Surrey is not of that class; and until some measure is brought forward which we think is calculated to meet the difficulties and exigencies of the case, we must be allowed to take our stand on the settlement which exists—not from any superstitious reverence for that settlement, but because we are opposed to the system of year after year tampering with the

constitution; a system which we believe to be the source of political weakness and of national debility.”

After a few words from Sir Benjamin Hall in favour of the motion, and a short reply from Mr. Locke King, who disclaimed the intention to increase the representation of property, his aim being only to make that representation more fair and equal, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 149; against it, 202; majority, 53. The Bill was consequently lost.

A subsidiary measure of reform in the electoral system was proposed and successfully carried out in the present session by Lord Brougham, who in an early part of it laid on the table of the House of Lords a Bill to remedy an inconvenience in the law affecting the assembly of a new Parliament after a dissolution. The object of the measure was, to reduce the period of fifty days heretofore required to elapse between a dissolution and the meeting of a new Parliament to thirty-five days. The former period was fixed by usage and statute under circumstances which had ceased to operate. After explaining this Bill, Lord Brougham added some earnest words, imploring their Lordships to take immediate and stringent measures to put down bribery and corrupt practices at elections; especially counselling that efforts should be more than hitherto directed against the giver of the bribe, and expressing his opinion that nothing done would be effectual till the Legislature made it compulsory upon every Member of Parliament on taking his seat to take an explicit oath that neither directly nor indirectly, neither by himself nor by

his agents, had he been guilty of bribery.

The Earl of Derby said that on the part of the Government he should offer no objection to the measure proposed by Lord Brougham. He agreed also in the spirit of the noble and learned Lord's remarks respecting bribery at elections, and promised the concurrence of himself and his colleagues in any measures that might promise a remedy for the evil. The Bill introduced by Lord Brougham met with no opposition in either House, and was passed into a law.

To meet the grievous and increasing offence of electoral corruption, the new Government, soon after their accession to power, declared their intention of supporting and carrying out two measures which had originated with their predecessors in office. The last preceding election at St. Alban's having disclosed the existence of wide-spread and long-standing corruption in that borough, an Act had been passed shortly before the dissolution, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for inquiring into the malpractices which had prevailed at that and preceding elections. The investigation took place, and the report of the Commissioners displayed a system of bribery so extensive and systematic, and continued for so long a period, that no measure short of the disfranchisement of the borough appeared an adequate remedy for the evil. The Government of Lord John Russell accordingly brought in a Bill for that purpose, which Mr. Walpole, on the part of the new Administration, determined to take up. It met with little opposition, except some faint resistance in the House of Lords,

which ultimately gave way, and the ancient borough of St. Alban's was deservedly deprived of its electoral privileges. The necessity, however, of a more extended application of this ultimate remedy to corrupt boroughs, and the inconvenience of having to pass a special Act for proceeding by Commission in each instance, suggested to Lord John Russell the propriety of introducing a general measure, under which a Commission might be directed to any place in which the inquiry of an election committee proved extensive bribery to have taken place. The noble Lord brought in a Bill for this purpose, which, on his retirement from office, was also taken up by his successor, and though considerably modified in its passage through the House of Lords, it finally received the Royal Assent. This Act provided, that upon the joint address of both Houses of Parliament to the Crown, representing that it had appeared by the report of an election committee that extensive bribery had occurred at any place returning Members, Her Majesty might issue a Commission to three barristers to institute a local inquiry into the case, and to report thereupon to Parliament. Very stringent powers were conferred on the Commissioners for this purpose, and a procedure was directed, nearly similar to that which had terminated so effectually in the instance of St. Alban's.

On another measure affecting the representation, the Government were less successful. This was the plan proposed by them for the appropriation of the four seats rendered disposable by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's.

Mr. Disraeli moved for leave to bring in a Bill for this purpose on the 10th of May. In commencing his speech, he observed that although he had not specified all the measures which Her Majesty's Government had proposed, as being of paramount importance, to bring before the House prior to the dissolution of Parliament, and the House had been too generous to demand more precise information, he did, in the middle of March, voluntarily express their intentions with regard to some of those measures. He had then said that one of those measures which they deemed of paramount importance was, in the event of the Bill for the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Alban's receiving the sanction of Parliament, the completion of the constitutional number of the aggregate Members of the House of Commons, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, was highly expedient before the dissolution of Parliament. He was aware that if he were asked what magic or cabalistic virtue resided in the number 658, he should be extremely perplexed; and he should be equally so if he were asked why the number of a jury should be fixed at twelve. But the foundation of all these arrangements was prescription—a rule created by experience, and sanctioned by custom; and the time had not arrived when prescription could be lightly treated by the House. The violation of prescription was an element of disturbance; and, if for no other reason, he felt it to be his duty to warn the House against a continuous and systematic deficiency in the aggregate number of the House of Commons. If the present Government had followed their own inclination, and consulted

their convenience, there was hardly any subject they would have more studiously avoided than one calculated to exasperate that jealousy which already existed between the towns and the country, and which he hoped hereafter to allay. This jealousy had given rise to a desire in large portions of the community to see whether the elements of the electoral body might not be combined in some other forms. Many plans had been proposed which were entitled to consideration. An hon. Member had given notice that very evening of a motion to assign the four seats to the London Universities. Similar claims had been made on behalf of the Inns of Court, and various learned bodies, corporate and unincorporated. The claims of science were captivating to the imagination, and the proposition based on them had engaged the approbation of many respectable individuals; but that proposition was met by difficulties not inconsiderable. The Royal Society, for instance, was ancient, royally founded, and both celebrated in the historic names by which it has been adorned, and justly proud of those by whom it was at present distinguished. But in these times learned societies no longer consisted of learned men. The necessity of having a large revenue, the necessity of raising that revenue by public subscription, permitted a large number of individuals to become members of learned societies, without any claim to the distinction beyond that of their wealth and general respectability of character. Again, where could you draw the line? On what principle could we shut out the Geographical Society, or the Zoological Society, or the Astronomical Society? And what was there to

prevent from starting up to-morrow a new geographical society, or a new zoological society, or a new astronomical society, which, on the same plea, might urge a claim for the suffrage? It would be in the power of any body of men—a club, for example—to give themselves a scientific name, and affect scientific pursuits, and upon the strength of these pretensions, to claim the exercise of the franchise. The Royal Corporations—the Colleges of Surgeons and of Physicians, and the Academy of Arts—were self-elected bodies: without impugning their conduct, and though their career might be satisfactory to the country, he did not think we could look for the elements of a popular constituency among a group of self-elected corporations. The claims of the Universities of Scotland were plausible, but the elements of a popular constituency would be wholly wanting in them. There was no body in the Scotch Universities like the Convocation in the English Universities. The students never, or at least very rarely, became graduates. There were no privileges given to the students who graduated, and therefore they very seldom took a degree. If, therefore, you invested the Universities of Scotland with the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament, the privilege would be in the possession of only a few rectors and some hundred professors. The claim of the London University was at present too immature, and its development too imperfect; at the utmost, a scattered constituency of a few hundreds would be collected. That of the four Inns of Court was founded on a most respectable constituency of some thousands; but the Government felt that it would be a

hopeless task to propose to the House of Commons to allocate one or two Members to the Inns of Court, unless there were other constituencies of the same kind enfranchised. He therefore reluctantly renounced any attempt to form a constituency from these elements. Under these circumstances, the course which the Government had thought upon the whole, the best was this: they had considered that the claims of different portions of the constituency depended very much upon the relative degrees of representation they now possessed; and, in this view, the claim of one constituency seemed to be paramount, namely, the West Riding of Yorkshire. They proposed, therefore, that two of the vacant seats should be awarded to that county; that the West Riding should be divided into two portions, defined by the boundary of the Midland Railway, the portion south and west of the line to be called the South Division of the West Riding; the portion north and east of the line to be called the Northern Division; the constituency of the latter division would be 17,965; that of the former 18,785. With regard to the two other seats, the Government had thought they could not be guided by a better principle than in the other case. The question under consideration was not one of a large Parliamentary reform, but of apportioning members with due deference to existing Parliamentary arrangements. Taking, therefore, as a test the degrees of representation which certain counties, cities, and boroughs possessed, Her Majesty's Government had resolved to recommend the apportionment of the two other vacant seats to the Southern

Division of the county of Lancaster. Mr. Disraeli combatted some of the objections that might be started against his plan. It might be urged, that as the forfeited seats had been lost to the towns, they ought to have been given to the towns. But he thought this objection would be difficult to sustain. In each of the two county constituencies to which he had referred, there were scores of towns far more considerable than Sudbury or St. Alban's. In fine, he repeated his conviction, that it was of the utmost importance that the "constitutional number" of the House of Commons should be completed before a general election; that the "continuous and systematic deficiency in our numbers is perilous to the welfare of the country, and the honour of the House;" and that the sanction of his proposition would "tend to increase the strength and lustre of the House of Commons."

Mr. Gladstone said he should confine himself to the question whether this subject was one into which the House at the present moment should consent to enter, and it was his intention to move that the House pass to the order of the day. If Mr. Disraeli had shown that there was a constitutional urgency for a settlement of this question, the House should grant him leave to introduce his Bill; but if he had failed to show a constitutional necessity, he (Mr. Gladstone) contended that this was no trivial or optional matter, and that a strong constitutional principle called upon the House to refuse such permission. Mr. Disraeli had said there was no magical virtue in the number 658; but was there any virtue in law, or principle in the Constitution, or anything

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beyond accident, which recommended that number? Since 1844, no members had sat for Sudbury, although three Ministries had been in power in the interval, and no member of the Government or of the Opposition had called upon the House to vindicate what Mr. Disraeli considered a sacred prescription. It was a pure question of convenience and policy what the number of the members of that House should be. Mr. Gladstone then turned to what he regarded as the essential point in the question. There had been a clear understanding between the Government and the House, that no measures except those of immediate urgency were to be submitted to Parliament before its dissolution, and that understanding was founded on principles of the highest moment and importance. "It was in vindication of the constitutional principle that a Government which found itself at issue with the existing Parliament upon a cardinal point of its policy, was bound either to resign (which of course no one recommends under the circumstances) or else to make its appeal to the people. But there was another object which Parliament, I think, had in view; and that was, to discharge its solemn duty to those great principles of commercial policy which we are bound, I think, to see well brought home into haven, and that at the earliest moment. It is a folly against which every man ought to guard, to suppose that because the Government are in power, and the principles of our law in regard to commerce have not been altered by past measures, therefore we are to rest satisfied. It would be, I think, no fulfilment, but an abandonment of our duty, to be con-

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tented that the matter should so remain. It has been admitted on the other side, that it is the solemn duty of us all to bring this question to a formal and final issue; and that can only be done, as the head of the Government stated, and all its members, I believe, have allowed, by an appeal to the people at a dissolution; and therefore, in seeking a dissolution, it is not for any partial or party object, but it is because, if there be one duty more clearly incumbent than another at the present time upon that large majority of the House of Commons who have on repeated occasions testified their own cordial adhesion to the principles of free trade, it is this—that they should not be content to leave those principles to exist upon sufferance—to leave them at the mercy of the chapter of accidents; that they should not be content (I frankly own it) to leave these principles, as matters now stand, in the guardianship of gentlemen whose own inclinations, without doubt or disguise, are opposed to them, but that we should expedite that process which the Prime Minister himself has justly and fairly proposed,—namely, that of obtaining the deliberate judgment of the constituency in regard to the principles of our commercial legislation; and then we should find the Government in a position to lay down the course of policy by which they intend to be guided, and, if they find the opinion of the public adverse to the policy they had pursued, they might frankly and finally own and submit to that state of facts; so that, at length, this great controversy may be ended, and the machinery of the Constitution fall into its usual course and order. There are grave inconveniences attending the

introduction of such a measure on the eve of a dissolution, when local and personal interests are most alive, and most powerful to prevent Members from giving a deliberate and dispassionate judgment. The number of seats is small, but the questions involved are great. These seats ought not to be held up to the country as a prize for every man to snatch at. The matter ought to be discussed and disposed of, not in an unsettled and provisional state of things like the present, but when you have an Administration in full possession of political power. Besides that, there is the multitude of parties who think they can make a fair and plausible claim to the possession of these seats; and we are bound to consider what is due to them and to their opinions. I do not say you can please them all, but I do say you are bound to satisfy them all that they have had a fair hearing—a fair consideration of their case." As he did not join issue on the merits of the proposition, he would not meet the motion by a direct negative, but would move simply, that the House do pass to the orders of the day.

As soon as the right hon. Gentleman sat down, there were loud cries for a division. No other speaker attempted to address the House, and the division took place as follows:

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One of the few urgent measures which the Ministry had pledged itself to undertake before the dissolution of Parliament, was one for establishing a representative consti-

tution in New Zealand; a subject which had been recommended to the early consideration of Parliament in Her Majesty's Speech. The new Secretary for the Colonial Department, Sir John Pakington, addressed himself with much promptitude to this task, and on the 3rd of May had prepared a measure, which he then moved for leave to introduce. The right hon. Baronet commenced his speech by stating the reasons which had impelled him to proceed at so early a period with the measure. He had been induced to undertake this difficult task, so soon after his accession to office, in consequence of the strong representations he had received from persons in this country who took a deep interest in the colony, and he had derived much assistance from the preparations made by his predecessor, from the dispatches of Governor Grey, and from suggestions by the gentlemen to whom he had adverted. He gave a brief outline of the history of the colony, and the circumstances which led to the suspension (which would cease in March, 1853) of the Constitution of 1846. He dwelt upon the progress and growing importance of the colony, observing that there was every reason why the colonists should now be entrusted with the privilege of self-government. Difficulties, however, presented themselves which distinguished this colony from almost every other dependency of the Crown, in its geographical peculiarities, the mode in which it had been settled in detached communities, the very high intellectual grade of the natives, and their extraordinary advance in civilization. Upon this last point Sir John read from the dispatches of Sir G. Grey some remarkable

extracts, and he then explained the scheme of the Constitution proposed by the present Government, pointing out, as he proceeded, wherein it differed from that designed by Earl Grey. It was their opinion that New Zealand should be considered as one colony, and that it should be divided into seven provinces, each governed by a superintendent, appointed by the Governor-in-Chief, with a salary of 500*l.* a year, each superintendent to have a Legislative Council of not fewer than nine members, to be entirely elective, the franchise of the electors (natives not being excluded) to be as follows:—a freehold worth 50*l.*, or a house, if in a town, worth 10*l.* a year, if in the country, 5*l.* a year, or leasehold property, with an unexpired term of three years, worth 10*l.* a year. The question whether members of these provincial councils should be paid was left to the Central Legislature. Sir John read a list of the subjects, amounting to fourteen, upon which the provincial councils would be restrained from legislating. The duration of these councils it was proposed to limit to four years. The Central Legislature would consist of the Governor-in-Chief, as head, and of two Chambers. In the scheme of Lord Grey the Upper Chamber was to be a representative body; but there was no precedent in any colony for an elective Upper Chamber, and the present Government recommended that the members of the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature should be appointed by the Crown during pleasure. The Lower Chamber was to be elective, the franchise for the constituency being the same as that for the provincial councils. The number of members for the Upper Chamber of the Central Le-

gislature was to be not less than 10 nor more than 15, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Chief; that of the Lower Chamber not less than 25 nor more than 40. Five years was intended to be the duration of the Central Parliament, the Acts of which would override those of the provincial legislatures. It was proposed that there should be a civil list; that 12,000*l.* a year should be retained, out of which the salaries of the superintendents should be paid, and that 7000*l.* a year should be reserved for native purposes. All arrangements respecting the town lands were to be in the hands of the Central Legislature. It could not be expected, he observed, that such a measure as this could be final, and changes would be introduced into the Bill whereby the local legislature should have full power, from time to time, to enact changes in the Constitution with the consent of the Crown. It was for the House to decide whether this Bill came within the category of "necessary measures;" he believed it did; but if the House was of a different opinion, the alternative was, it being highly inexpedient to allow the Act of 1846 to revive, to suspend the Constitution for another year.

In the course of a desultory discussion, various opinions were expressed by hon. Members respecting the measure. Sir R. Inglis observed on the necessity for engrafting on the proposed Constitution some provision for religious instruction. Mr. Gladstone expressed a very favourable judgment on the plan, which he thought contained many valuable features, and would be regarded as an important boon by the colonists. Sir W. Molesworth, reserving his

more mature opinion for a future occasion, thought that, as a whole, the Constitution was the most liberal that he had heard of. Lord John Russell trusted, that the measure would not meet with any considerable opposition, and intimated his intention to support it. Mr. Hume and Mr. Vernon Smith spoke of the measure with some reservations of objection. Mr. Adelerley objected to some of the restrictions on the local legislatures—he would have given them more power, independent of the central body, and in particular would have conferred on each provincial legislature the power of dealing with its own lands; but, on the whole, he was grateful for the measure. Colonel Thompson more warmly expressed his approval: he said that the great bane of colonial establishments had been the differences of race, but that difficulty was now likely to be avoided. In reply, Sir John Pakington stated, that the civil charge of the colony was, exclusive of the military charges, 50,000*l.* in 1845, 36,000*l.* in 1851, but it would be only 10,000*l.* in 1852, and 5000*l.* in 1853; after that time the colony was expected to be self-supporting.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

It came on for the second reading on the 21st of May, when it encountered a strong opposition from Sir William Molesworth, who commenced the debate by an elaborate criticism on the measure.

He objected to the division of the colony into its two parts, a native part and an English part; the native laws to be maintained in the one, when not inconsistent with "humanity." He objected to the division of the English part into six provinces, each with a po-

pulation ranging from 1500 to 7000, and each possessing not only a municipality but also a real *legislative* council with power to make Acts on general subjects; and a Governor or "Superintendent." There was also to be a General Assembly, comprising a nominated Legislative Council, and an elected House of Representatives. Surely this nest of colonies would be a most complicated machine for the government of 26,000 Europeans and 100,000 savages. There would be nine distinct and conflicting codes of laws—the six independent Provincial codes, one General New Zealand code, the Native New Zealand code, and the laws of Great Britain; a confusion aggravated by the powers of repeal or veto reserved to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the Colonial Office, extending in the two latter cases to a period of two years. To the superintendents chargeable on the civil list Sir William objected, as a superfluous burthen. He objected to the condition which clogged the surrender of control over waste lands to the General Assembly of New Zealand—the condition that 5s. for each acre purchased be paid to the New Zealand Company, until the sum of 268,000*l.* with yearly interest of 3½ per cent. be paid. The New Zealand Company, established in 1839 to carry out certain views on colonization, and to make money, had proved a failure; to prop it up it obtained a loan of 100,000*l.* at 3 per cent in 1846, and in 1847 it obtained a second loan of 136,000*l.* without interest: its claim was now made the first of the three charges on the waste lands of New Zealand; surveys and emigration being postponed to it.

Sir William cited memorials and

petitions from Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and other places, with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in part of the Governor, to show that on the whole they approved of *his* (Sir William Molesworth's) plan for a constitution—making New Zealand one colony, with one Legislature, but with *Municipal* Councils, to elect their own officers and make local by-laws, on certain definite and enumerated subjects.

Finally, Sir William advocated steam-navigation as the great key to prosperity for New Zealand, and said that he should propose amendments in Committee.

Mr. Adderley contended, that the worst thing which could happen would be delay, as the colonists were at present deprived of power for necessary works by the suspension of their legislative machinery: they could not make roads, harbours, nor lighthouses, nor establish a militia for defending themselves at their own expense.

He further showed, that in a colony like New Zealand, with separate settlements along the coast, large local powers were required. In the very documents cited by Sir William Molesworth, of which he seemed only to have read the first paragraph in each, the colonists used the term "municipal powers" in the large sense given to it by our North American Colonies in their infancy—as when they established the Constitution of Rhode Island. As to the New Zealand debt, the colonists were willing to pay it.

Mr. Vernon Smith agreed, in most points, with Sir William Molesworth, and questioned the policy of proceeding further with a measure involving so many difficult questions of colonial policy.

He recommended Sir J. Pakington to postpone it.

Mr. E. Denison doubted the policy of encumbering a young colony with so operose and expensive a machinery.

Mr. J. A. Smith, though differing from the Government on some points of detail, should support the second reading, believing that the danger of delay outweighed the risk which might arise from some mistakes in the plan.

Mr. F. Peel, though there were points in the Bill which he could not approve, did not think it would be more advisable to suspend the Act of 1846 for another year than to pass this measure, which would not give to New Zealand representative institutions one day too late. The vindication of the Bill, which in its general outline was well adapted to the requirements of society in New Zealand, was to be found in the principle of accommodation to the social and physical circumstances of the colony. He indicated certain portions of the Bill of which he disapproved, but he reserved the discussion of these details for the Committee.

Mr. Gladstone, looking at this Bill as a whole, considering it in many points an advance upon previous colonial administration, could not consent to pass by an occasion of this kind, when the House was called upon to deal definitively with an important colony, without calling its attention to the false position in which we stood in regard to the government of this class of colonies, our proceedings with respect to which, he observed, had been fundamentally wrong. He contrasted our modern principles of colonization with those of our ancestors, who, instead of training colonists for

free institutions, allowed them to carry freedom with them; whereas, under the present system, three years might intervene between the passing of a local Act upon a local question and the final decision upon it notified from the mother country. The old idea of a colony was a municipality or corporation; but now all matters within the proper cognizance of such bodies were reserved for Downing Street, and the election of their rulers and officers by a colony was called a dismembering of the empire. With regard to the measure before the House, he thought that, upon the whole, it was creditable to the Government, and that, although it did not go back to the principles of the Rhode Island Charter and the American Constitutions, it indicated a real intention to concede a larger measure of freedom to a colony than in any previous modern example of colonial legislation. Mr. Gladstone then pointed out what he considered to be the distinctive merits of the Bill, which got rid, he said, of many modern superstitions; and next suggested certain parts of the measure which he thought open to the criticism of Sir W. Molesworth, especially the concurrent jurisdiction of the legislative bodies — which meant conflicting jurisdiction — and the subjecting local legislation for local purposes to a delay of two years. In one particular the Bill degenerated from the plan of Lord Grey, who proposed that the Central Legislative Council should be elected by the local legislatures; whereas by this Bill it was to be composed of nominees of the Crown. He hoped the Government would reconsider this question. Mr. Gladstone concluded a speech of great length with some remarks upon

the New Zealand Company and their "unpaid bill," which, instead of being a third mortgage, was converted into a prior claim upon the colonial demesnes.

Sir J. Pakington briefly noticed a few of the points adverted to by Mr. Gladstone, and replied to the objections raised against the Bill. On the subject of the New Zealand Company, he defended the provision introduced into the Bill on the ground of justice. He disputed Sir W. Molesworth's statement that the measure would be objectionable to the colonists.

Sir J. Graham said, he would not oppose the second reading, and was ready to go into Committee for the discussion of the Bill, with a view to passing it this session. He, however, agreed with Mr. Gladstone in regarding that part of it which related to the New Zealand Company as of immense importance. He made some comments upon the arrangement between that Company and the Government.

After some remarks from Mr. Mangles and Mr. Walter, the second reading of the Bill passed *sem. diss.*

Upon the House going into Committee on the 3rd of June, Sir John Pakington explained certain changes which he proposed to make in the Bill. Since the second reading, he observed, he had received suggestions, intrinsically valuable, from several quarters entitled to the greatest weight. These suggestions he examined in detail, arriving at the conclusion that he preferred the Bill as it stood to either of the alternatives they offered; but, having had an opportunity, he added, of consulting parties connected with the dif-

ferent provincial localities in New Zealand, as well as others interested in the colony, he had taken their opinions, and was able to say that they unanimously desired that the Bill should be proceeded with as it stood rather than that either of the alternatives should be adopted. Anxious, however, to meet the suggestions he had referred to as far as he could, he had determined, with the consent of the parties he had consulted, to make one important alteration, namely, that instead of the superintendents of the provinces being nominated by the Governor, they should be elected. He proposed likewise to leave to the different localities the question of salaries. Sir John further explained his final opinions respecting the New Zealand Company—namely, that, instead of 5s. per acre, the Company should receive one-fourth of the purchase-money on sales of waste lands; his object being, he said, to secure to that Company whatever it was entitled to under the Act of 1847. With respect to the disposal of lands in the colony, he intended to place at the disposal of the local legislature all revenues derivable from any mineral discoveries.

Mr. Aglionby defended the New Zealand Company against the strictures made by Sir W. Molesworth in the former debate.

Sir W. Molesworth was ready to prove that the New Zealand Company had obtained the Act of 1847 by misrepresentation.

Mr. Mangles denied this assertion.

Sir W. Molesworth then moved as an amendment the omission of the 2nd and all the succeeding clauses before the 82nd, referring to the provincial councils, substi-

tuting a clause empowering the General Assembly to incorporate the inhabitants of any district, and to establish therein a council for its local government, with power to make orders and by-laws for any matters specially submitted to the direction and control of the council by any law of the General Assembly.

This amendment was opposed by Sir J. Pakington, and negatived.

On the 33rd clause, the question whether the Members of the Upper Chamber should be nominated or elected underwent much discussion, the elective principle being advocated by Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Adderley, and other Members, and opposed by Sir John Pakington, Mr. Walpole, and Lord John Manners.

The Committee divided upon the clause, which was carried by 112 against 89.

In the House of Lords, the principal discussion of this measure took place on the second reading of the Bill on the 22nd of June. It was moved by the Earl of Desart, who gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the colony, explained the outlines of the Bill, and urged their Lordships to give it an impartial consideration.

Lord Lyttelton thanked the Government for proposing the measure, though he thought it open to objection when compared with the constitutions granted to the early American settlements. Lord Wodehouse considered that the plan was open to many theoretical objections, but thought that its defects might be remedied by the large powers of adjustment, for which allowance had been made.

The Duke of Newcastle declined to follow Lord Lyttelton into a discussion on the principles of coloni-

zation, but confined himself to the Bill before the House, which he was disposed to approve as conferring a larger amount of colonial freedom than had been conceded by any similar measure. There were, however, some parts of the Bill which he could not regard with a favourable eye, and especially that clause which regulated the constitution of the Upper Chamber. The Government ought to have abandoned the principle of nominee appointments to the Upper House, and he thought that in retaining it they were dropping the substance of a really Conservative form of Government to grasp at a shadow. To say that there was any resemblance between a nominee Upper Chamber of the kind proposed, and their Lordships' House, was simply ridiculous, and the more the scheme was practically considered, the more shadowy and unreal would it be found. He also objected most strongly to the contemplated arrangement with the New Zealand Company, and trusted that this portion of the Bill would not be proceeded with.

Earl Grey regretted that a rising colony should be burdened with such a charge as that contemplated by this measure, but still justice must be done to those who created the colony. He had been no fosterer of the Company, but he was bound to say that the run now made against it was as unmerited as the support it had at first received had been exaggerated. The noble Earl then proceeded to defend the Company at considerable length, and afterwards addressed the House on the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and underwent little further discussion before it became law.

A measure of considerable importance, in regard both to colonial and ecclesiastical interests, was proposed to the House of Commons this session by Mr. W. E. Gladstone. It was entitled the Colonial Bishops' Bill; and its object and provisions were explained to the House by the right hon. Gentleman on moving the second reading of his measure, on the 28th of April. The evil, he said, which the Bill was designed to meet was, that the Episcopalian communities in the Colonies were in truth not on an equality with the other religious communities there: their relation to the Established Church of the mother-country deprived them of power to organize their own internal rule and discipline in the same independent and effective manner which the other religious communities of the Colonies can use; while the limitation of our ecclesiastical system to the area of the mother-country deprived them of the advantages possessed by the community of the Established Church at home. There were no such things in the Colonies as legal Ecclesiastical Courts; and it would be absurd, as well as politically impossible, to introduce them there. The Bishop of Tasmania examined his letters-patent to see if he could introduce them; he found that by the terms of his letters-patent he could do so; but the Dissenters of Tasmania thereupon examined the letters-patent in their turn, and they exposed the legal fact that the Queen's prerogative did not entitle her to confer those powers, and that consequently the letters-patent were illegal. The grievances felt were so practical, that all the Episcopalian communities of the Australian and American Colonies

had publicly demanded a remedy for them; and in every instance, except possibly one, every sort of Parliamentary remedy, whether to be applied by the Imperial Parliament or by the local legislatures, had been repudiated, and the power of self-government by internal organization in the communities themselves had been claimed. The only exception was Tasmania, where the great majority of the community was attached to the English Church, and where possibly the local legislature might be willing and able to provide a Parliamentary remedy suitable for the particular case of that colony.

The principle which Mr. Gladstone had endeavoured to carry out in his remedy, was that which he hoped would daily gain strength, favour, and currency in this country—that of leaving the Colonies (subject to any restraints needful on Imperial grounds) to the uncontrolled management of their own local affairs, whether it were for ecclesiastical or civil purposes. (*Cheers.*) "For he would frankly state in the face of the House of Commons, that if any man offered him, for the Church of England in the Colonies, the boon of civil preference, he would reject that boon as a fatal gift; convinced that any such preference would be nothing but a source of weakness to the Church itself, and of difficulty and of discord to the colonial communities, in the soil of which he wished to see her take a free, strong, and healthy root." Mr. Gladstone elaborately justified the application of this principle to the ecclesiastical concerns of the Colonies; and at the same time impressed on the House that he had taken the utmost precaution not to

trench upon the political rights of the Imperial or the Colonial authorities. Of the framework of his measure he said little more than that it included a schedule of Colonies to which it might be applied, and would give the Crown power to add other Colonies by order in Council.

Sir John Pakington, Colonial Minister, said that he should feel it necessary to go fully into the subject. This he could not do on the present occasion: he therefore moved the adjournment of the debate till the 19th of May.

On that day the discussion was resumed, when Sir J. Pakington, adverting to an intimation given by Mr. Gladstone, that, as the Government intended to oppose the Bill, he wished for a delay of fourteen days to consider what course to pursue—said he should be glad if he could be spared one of the most painful and difficult duties he had ever undertaken—that of stating the views he entertained regarding a Bill which, though brief, and at first sight simple in its phraseology and enactments, was, when closely looked at, one of the most important measures in relation to ecclesiastical matters ever submitted to the House, and which, if passed in its present form, would be the first step towards changes which, however desired by a certain party, were decidedly opposed to the opinion of the great body of the people, not only in this country, but in the Colonies. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading, was addressed to a point upon which he (Sir John) agreed with him, namely, the expediency of giving greater freedom of action to the Church of England in the Colonies, which la-

boured under certain disabilities, the great defect being the want of power to carry out its discipline, the authority of the bishops being autocratic; and he was prepared to concur with Mr. Gladstone, that there ought to be a change in the law, and that the Church in the Colonies required some legislative assistance that would prevent the bishops from retaining a power at once dangerous and invidious. The attention of the Archbishop of Canterbury had been directed to this subject, and, thinking the time had come for placing the Church in the Colonies upon a better footing, his Grace had opened a communication with the Bishop of Sydney, as Colonial Metropolitan, respecting the mode and form in which the Imperial legislation for that object should be conducted. Pending these communications, he would, independently of other considerations, have suggested whether it was desirable to press the Bill during the present session. But it was impossible for him, Sir John added, after the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had argued the measure, to refrain from entering into what he believed to be its scope, object, and tendency, the terms in which the Bill was drawn being so indistinct that he questioned whether any two lawyers would agree in their construction of its language. He could not doubt that Mr. Gladstone's object was to place the Church of England in the Colonies upon the same footing as other religious denominations; but he believed, if carried out, the effects of the Bill would be, first, to exalt the Church of England in the Colonies into a state of dominance; secondly, to break it up into small separate Churches; and thirdly, to destroy

the supremacy of the Crown, and even to overrule all legislation, Imperial and Colonial. The last clause introduced an important alteration of our ordination service by dispensing with the oath of supremacy—the first attempt ever made to enable persons to hold ecclesiastical offices in the Church of England without taking that oath. He might be told that the supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical matters did not extend to the Colonies; but this doctrine would be repugnant to the statute 1st Elizabeth, and to the express words of the Quebec Act. Mr. Gladstone had rested his case, Sir John remarked, upon demands made by the Colonies themselves, but had not cited a single application for the passing of such a Bill, or for separating from the Church of England, or for renouncing the Crown's supremacy; whereas he (Sir John) could show a contrary desire on their part; and with that view he read extracts from memorials and resolutions transmitted from different colonies in Australia and Tasmania. With these facts and views, he could not consent to the further progress of a Bill involving such grave considerations. He would, even as a private citizen, be no party to the breaking up of the Church of England into branches, or the impugning the supremacy of the Crown, which, he believed, was one of the surest guarantees for the religious liberty we enjoyed. He entreated Mr. Gladstone to abandon the Bill, and moved that the House proceed to the other orders of the day.

Mr. Gladstone complained that Sir J. Pakington had, unintentionally, grossly misrepresented him as having dispensed with the oath of supremacy, inasmuch as

the Bill required subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, one of which (the 37th) declared the supremacy of the Crown, and was precisely equivalent to the 36th canon; so that the oath of supremacy was superfluous.

Sir J. Pakington contended that this explanation did not touch his objection—that the Bill did, in fact, dispense with the oath of supremacy, and that this was the first attempt to ordain to ecclesiastical offices without taking that oath.

Mr. Adderley, seeing the urgency of the measure, could not agree to delay upon grounds so futile as those assigned by Sir J. Pakington, whose arguments against the Bill were all based on a simple assumption.

Sir R. H. Inglis opposed the Bill, which he looked at with much distrust.

Mr. A. B. Hope supported the Bill, which he regarded as a measure of exemption from certain restrictions which impeded the free agency of the Colonists.

The Attorney-General agreed with Mr. Gladstone, that the Established Church in the Colonies was in a most disadvantageous position, deprived of privileges and the freedom of action possessed by other denominations and by the mother Church. This arose from the Colonies not having the ecclesiastical rights which existed in this country, especially the jurisdiction of spiritual courts; in consequence of which the colonial bishops had an arbitrary and irresponsible power. But as, in his opinion, the Act of Submission (25th Henry VIII.) did not apply to the Colonies, it was not necessary to permit the clergy and laity there to assemble and make regulations, since no law forbade it; therefore

the Bill must be intended to give a legal sanction to something not now sanctioned by law.

Mr. Bethell did not think it was competent to the clergy in the Colonies to adopt anything like synodical action, which would interfere with the prerogative of the Crown. He suggested several objections to the Bill.

Sir W. P. Wood said the avowed object of the Bill was to enable the Church of England in the Colonies to regulate its own matters like any other denomination. If any of the clauses went beyond that object, they could be modified, but there was not the slightest tendency in the Bill to make the Church dominant in the Colonies. Some such measure should be introduced, in order that the Church of England in the Colonies should be left unfettered. Sir W. Wood guarded himself against being understood to assent to the Attorney-General's opinion with respect to the application of the Act of Submission to the Colonies.

Mr. Horsman asked what was meant by leaving the Church unfettered? He agreed that perfect religious equality was the best principle that could be adopted in the Colonies; but his objection to this Bill was, that while it released the colonial church from restrictions and responsibilities imposed by the State, it left it the advantages derived from State connection, and gave it more than was enjoyed by the Church at home.

The amendment not being opposed by Mr. Gladstone, was agreed to, and the House passed to the other orders of the day.

A plan for reforming the Church Establishment at home in regard to the duties of ecclesiastical persons, and the management and

distribution of episcopal and caputular incomes, was submitted to Parliament this year by the Marquis of Blandford—whose exertions in this cause gained him much credit in the House of Commons. The noble Marquis moved, on the 29th of April, for leave to bring in a Bill, of which he explained the nature and objects.

His motives in introducing the measure were, first, to enable the Established Church to extend its ramifications through all the masses of the rapidly-increasing population; secondly, to assist in giving a practical remedy for abuses which had drawn down some degree of scorn and sarcastic reflection upon the Church. The main features of his plan were, that the incomes of the bishops should be fixed at precise sums named by him, which would save 30,000*l.* a year; and that 35 deaneries and 46 canonries be suppressed or merged in bishoprics, which would save 62,000*l.*: these sums, with others to be obtained by other means, would amount to about 122,000*l.*; with which he would endow sixteen new bishoprics, and effect a large advance in augmenting the inadequate clerical stipends throughout the country. The Bill would also place the whole management of Church property in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Lord Blandford varied and strengthened his case in support of the Bill by details of the evils of the present sinecure offices of large numbers of the deaneries and chapters of the Established Church; and of the bad, and in many instances unfaithful, management of Church property, in past times, by prelates of the Church since dead.

Lord Robert Grosvenor second-

ed the motion, which was supported with warm commendations by Mr. Cowper, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Hume. Sir R. Inglis, however, received it with dissatisfaction and distrust. Mr. Walpole, on behalf of the Government, expressed their views respecting the measure. He said that, knowing the great pains which the noble Lord had taken upon this question, and knowing, moreover, that he entertained the most friendly feelings towards the Church, and was actuated solely by a desire to promote the spiritual instruction and improvement of the people, he should indeed be ungrateful to him if, on the part of the Government, he should submit that leave to bring in his Bill should not be granted. But these were not the only circumstances which induced him to give his assent to the introduction of the Bill; he thought that there was much weight in the arguments and observations which the noble Lord had offered to the House, and that the House and the country should have an opportunity of considering his large and comprehensive measure; but, at the same time, it was so large and comprehensive that he thought it much better to see its details before they ventured to give a decided opinion upon it. So far as he understood the objects of the Bill, they were, first, to increase the episcopate of the country by erecting new sees; and, secondly, to provide for the better management of episcopal and caputular revenues. Now, he concurred with the noble Lord in the desirableness of accomplishing those two objects, provided they could

be done with satisfaction to the Church and its members; but this was a question which could only be answered after they had had an opportunity of seeing the details by means of which he proposed to carry the measure out. He (Mr. Walpole) owned he entertained considerable doubt with regard to some portions of the measure which had been shadowed forth. He entertained some doubt, for instance, with regard to the suppression of deaneries and canonries to the extent proposed. At all events, it could not be determined without more information and discussion than had hitherto been given to the subject. But he admitted that, while it was desirable to increase the episcopate, the funds from which it was increased ought to come from the sources of the Church itself. At the same time he thought that, concurrently with that proposal, it would be advisable, supposing the funds to be sufficient, that they should provide more effectually for the parochial clergy at the same time that they increased their number. But he did not think it right to provoke discussion upon these topics until they had seen the details of the Bill.

The Bill was afterwards brought in, but the early termination of the session, and the pressure of other business not allowing time for a full consideration and discussion of so important a scheme, the Marquis of Blandford was under the necessity of withdrawing it for the present, expressing his determination to take a future opportunity of submitting a similar measure to Parliament.

CHAPTER V.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE:—*Motion of Mr. Spooner, for Inquiry into the System pursued there—His Speech—Mr. Walpole states the Views of the Government on the Subject—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Napier, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Members—The Debate is several times adjourned, and at length falls to the ground, on the 9th of June, without any Division on the Motion taking place.* **RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD:**—*Outrage on Mr. Mather, at Florence, by the Police Authorities of Austria—Lord John Russell brings the Case, and the General Foreign Policy of the Government, before the House of Commons on the 14th of June—He comments with some severity on the Conduct of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, and on the general course pursued by the Ministry—He is answered by Lord Stanley—Speeches of the Marquis of Granby, Lord Palmerston, Lord Dudley Stuart, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who vindicates the Foreign Office and the Ministerial Policy—The same Question is discussed in the House of Lords, where it is introduced by Lord Beaumont—The Earl of Malmesbury announces the Adjustment of the Dispute respecting Mr. Mather on the 1st of July.* **FINANCIAL AFFAIRS:**—*Mr. Frewen moves for a Remission of the Hop Duty—The Chancellor of the Exchequer promises to give the Subject full consideration, and Mr. Frewen consents to withdraw his Motion—Mr. Milner Gibson moves Three Resolutions condemnatory of the Paper Duty, the Advertisement Duty, and the Stamp on Newspapers—The Motion is seconded by Mr. Ewart, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Wakley, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Clay, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. J. L. Ricardo, and other Members—The Three Resolutions are rejected, after Two Nights' Debate, by large Majorities.* **THE BUDGET:**—*On the 30th of April Mr. Disraeli makes his Financial Statement—He draws very favourable Picture of the Commerce and Finances of the Country, and concludes by proposing the continuance of the Income Tax for One Year—His Speech is much commended, and the Proposals favourably received—Remarks of Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Gladstone, Sir C. Wood, and other Members—Debate on the Income Tax Renewal Bill in the House of Lords—Speeches of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Berners, the Earl of Albemarle, and Earl Granville—The Earl of Derby explains and vindicates the Policy of his Government—The Bill is passed—Conclusion of the Session—An unusual number of important and useful Measures are carried—Measures of Law Amendment and Sanitary Reforms—Review of the Legislation of the Session—Lord Lyndhurst compliments the Government on the Success of their Parliamentary opera-*

tions—Speech of the Earl of Derby in answer—Remarks of Lord Beaumont, Lord Brougham, and Earl Grey—The Prorogation takes place by the Queen in Person on July 1st—Address of the Speaker, recapitulating the Results of the Session—Her Majesty's Speech—Immediately after the Prorogation, Parliament is dissolved by Proclamation.

A DEBATE respecting the system of education pursued at Maynooth College, which originated in a motion for inquiry by Mr. Spooner, and was prolonged by several adjournments from week to week, occupied a good deal of the time of the House of Commons, but led to no practical result. The discussion commenced on the 11th of May, when Mr. Spooner opened his case in a long speech, which included extracts from the writings of various authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, from the text-books in use at Maynooth, and from Parliamentary speeches. The argument of the hon. Member was directed to prove, that the system pursued at Maynooth tended to create immorality, and was subversive of the principles of civil allegiance. The mass of his proofs to support these charges were taken from the text-books of the Roman Catholic teachers, and the commentaries on the canon-law by the Roman Catholic doctors—Bailey, Reiffenstuel, and Thomas Aquinas. These extracts he cited, with a running commentary of his own. But he also supported his charges by materials chosen from the political events and situation of the present day. Quoting from the speeches delivered by Sir Robert Peel, to show that the policy of endowing Maynooth was a generous one, which it was hoped and expected would be repaid by the infusion of a better feeling into the institution, and by securing a more liberal order of

the priesthood, he asked how had that generous spirit been met? and by the answers which facts gave to the question, he assumed that Maynooth would be condemned. One of the latest and most marked indications of the spirit in which the generous policy of the grant had been met, was afforded in a declaration to the Roman Catholic electors of Ireland lately issued by the Catholic Defence Association, under the signature of its Secretary, Mr. Henry Wilberforce. Speaking of Lord Derby, Mr. Wilberforce writes—"He is disappointed. When he agreed to endow Maynooth, he expected that, in consideration of this endowment, the supreme head of the Catholic Church upon earth would abandon the measures which he thought necessary for the good of the Catholic Church! He really believed, it seems, that he could bring the holy Catholic Church to abandon her own principles and duties, and that not in Ireland only, but in other countries, for the sum of 26,000*l.* per annum to the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth."

In fine, Mr. Spooner said he knew that the Papal aggression opened the eyes of the people; that from one end of the kingdom to the other there existed a desire to put a stop to the system. He had shown the House, that the rebellious, contumacious, disloyal conduct of the Irish Catholics, was completely in consonance with the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. To those who denied

those allegations he said, it was their bounden duty to challenge investigation. The country would not be satisfied unless a full investigation were to take place before a Committee impartially chosen.

The Marquis of Blandford seconded the motion.

Mr. Walpole rose early in the debate to state the course which the Government proposed to take on the question. The question raised by the original motion depended on the further question, whether the grant to Maynooth had or had not answered the purpose for which it was given. The grant was first given in 1795, with the object, that as Roman Catholics had no seminaries or colleges of their own by law, and were forced to be educated abroad, where pernicious political doctrines were in vogue, thenceforth the Roman Catholics should be provided in Ireland with a well-educated and domestic priesthood. There was a pledge to maintain the grant for 20 years after the Union, but after the expiration of those years the grant was wholly voluntary. When Sir Robert Peel proposed the essential change of increasing it greatly and making it permanent, he stated his grounds. They were, first, to obtain a well-educated, loyal, and domestic priesthood; second, to provide for the instruction of the priesthood, which Roman Catholics were supposed to be too poor to give for themselves, in order that their priesthood might be bred up in a manner suitable to their holy calling and profession; and, third, "to break up by generosity a formidable confederacy against the British Government and connection." These were the objects for which this grant was made and perpe-

tuated. "Well, now," continued Mr. Walpole, "I ask you these questions—Has or has not, in any of these three instances, the grant answered the purposes for which it was given?" Rumour said that many of the students at Maynooth were of different orders, who were sent out abroad, and would not remain a domestic priesthood. He suspected that the character of the priesthood had changed of late years; and that, instead of forming a domestic influence and character, it had assumed an aggressive character, constituting a confederacy. "I do not say a formidable one, but still a confederacy against the British Crown and the British connection. I allude more particularly to what has taken place since Dr. Cullen came into Ireland, and was raised to the primacy of the Roman Catholic Church. Since you had Dr. Cullen over here, you have had an influence exercised which, as recent events, even those of the last year, distinctly showed, has changed the character of the education of the priesthood, so that it has not been of that domestic character the promoters of the grant intended it to be."

Mr. Walpole next referred to the Queen's Colleges lately established in Ireland—to the denunciation of those colleges by some of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and to the prohibition issued by them to the laity against sending their children to those colleges. The Romish party had since then established colleges of their own, which they had a perfect right to do, but which showed plainly their design of separating the Roman Catholics from the Protestants and of keeping the former under foreign control. Upon the last point, that the grant was a

messenger of peace, he might appeal to all for answer. Had it broken up the "formidable confederacy?" or had the system of education it established shown a tendency that way? The most ardent supporters of the grant had confessed their disappointment—a disappointment the more bitter, because perhaps those means were felt to be the last foundation of hope for the beneficial results which they failed to realize. Upon the reasons thus stated, Mr. Walpole came to the conclusion that the motion was well founded. "I think," he said, "that the inquiry ought to be granted on the three grounds to which I have referred; for, seeing as I do (or at least as I think I do), that the conditions upon which this grant was made have not been adequately or completely fulfilled—seeing that the reasons for which it was made are no longer existing to the same extent as they were when it was made—since we hear there are funds forthcoming to endow other colleges, which are opposed to the system you intended to establish—and seeing that the objects which Sir R. Peel had in view, those peaceful, loyal, domestic objects, have not been accomplished as Parliament hoped they would be;—I think that the country has a right to ask, and that Parliament is bound to concede, some inquiry into this subject. ('Hear, hear.') Unless I had been anticipated by the cheers of hon. Gentlemen opposite, who seemed to think that I was shrinking from the avowal of my own opinions, I was going to say that I wished my own opinions to abide the result of that inquiry; until then I did not wish, and I do not wish, to prejudice the question. The result of that inquiry may be to effect a complete alteration

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in the grant, or to make various changes as to which it can be easily seen whether they are those which amount to a withdrawal or an abolition of the grant. From these results, I say on my own part, and on the part of the Government, we do not wish to be precluded; but we wish there should be such an inquiry as that the whole of this question may be investigated, so that the House may be in a position on some future day, when the facts are known and ascertained, to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, and to contribute as far as may be to the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Monsell expressed his deep regret that Mr. Walpole had said not one word in reprobation of that tirade of abuse which had been pointed against one-third of Her Majesty's subjects. As a Roman Catholic, he did not wish to oppose the motion for inquiry.

Mr. Gladstone intended to support the motion, though differing in many points from Mr. Spooner's views. He maintained the existence of no irrevocable compact; but unless it were shown by substantial proofs that the objects and purposes of the endowment had failed, then both prudence and justice in their highest forms demanded the maintenance of the endowment; and if the endowment were withdrawn, the Parliament which withdrew it must be prepared to enter on the whole subject of the reconstruction of the ecclesiastical arrangements in Ireland. (*General cries of "Hear!"*) He was not speaking of what was right or wrong, or what was to be desired or deprecated. For his own part, he deprecated the serious changes which such a course would preci-

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pitate; but he was speaking of the necessary consequences of it. At present he thought no serious case had been made out for withdrawing the grant. The college had not existed so long that a single student had left it after the regular course of theological education; and no reasonable man could have expected that the endowment would operate by magic on the sentiments and habits of an entire generation and an entire people. He was pained at the language in which the motion was moved, and at the motion itself; but now the motion had been made, it must be considered not with reference to the expediency of making it, but in reference to public interests, and the consequences of resisting it. The mover and seconder seemed to ask only the means of establishing before the House certain charges upon which they had already made up their own minds, and that as "a step towards the repeal" of the grant. Mr. Gladstone hoped Mr. Spooner would not think he was treating him with disrespect if he stated, that a Select Committee appointed on the motion of a Gentleman who expressed such views must not be entrusted to his guidance. The question was too large and important for the guidance of any individual. It was a great national question, whether you should or should not withdraw the endowment from Maynooth, and at all times to be dealt with by the Executive Government; and what he ventured to claim was, that the inquiry now proposed should likewise be conducted under the immediate superintendence and responsibility of the Executive Government. It should not be a general inquiry into the "doctrines, discipline, and worship" of the Ro-

man Catholic clergy, but, as in the instance of previous inquiry by the Royal Commission issued in 1824, into the "nature and extent of the instruction afforded by the College of Maynooth for the purpose of education;" avoiding any examination into tenets "except where they appeared connected with the civil duties and relations of Roman Catholics either towards the State or towards their fellow-subjects." "Nothing could be more clear on the statutes or precedents, than that when Parliament entered into this arrangement it did not intend to place the members of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland perpetually on tenter-hooks from fear of being brought into opposition with those who hold the religious tenets of the Established Church. Parliament approached this subject in a statesmanlike spirit. It proceeded on the belief that the Roman Catholic Church, whatever it was, was a system well known to history—a system whose merits or demerits had been tested by a sufficiently long experience; so that they could say 'Aye' or 'No' on a question whether they would have relations with it or not. Proceeding in that spirit, Parliament did not condescend to accompany this boon with conditions that would have made it insufferably degrading and painful to the receivers; but they secured from the assaults of theological rivalry the doctrines and the feelings of the persons for whose benefit this endowment was intended; and in so doing they left to the present Parliament a clear pattern and rule which should direct their course."

Lord Palmerston expressed his intention of opposing the motion. The House was entering on a very dangerous course. No ground

had been made by Mr. Spooner for his motion. His details might have evoked the spectre of Dr. Duigenan to survey the scene with grim delight; but he had told them nothing of the system of education at Maynooth, nothing of what were the doctrines inculcated by the lectures there, that would defeat the purposes for which the establishment was framed: he had confined himself to the quotation of Roman Catholic tenets, which he considered at variance with the welfare of a Protestant country. That was an important question, but not one to be entertained upon an inquiry into Maynooth. And if foreign and ultramontane influences were still prevailing in Ireland—a great and ascertained evil—would they be remedied by abolishing Maynooth?—which was the avowed object of the mover and seconder. Would the priests, driven abroad for education, come home less imbued with foreign and ultramontane doctrines than if you educated them at Maynooth? The motion sprung from the deep feeling out of doors, which had been unfortunately raised among the Protestant portion of the people, at what he did not shrink from characterizing as the aggressive and violent proceedings of the Church of Rome. That feeling was natural; but indulgence in this consequence of it would only inflict injury on ourselves. The motion was one of vengeance; and as a vindictive motion he thought it at variance with the sound principles of policy on which the Government and Parliament had acted on the question. On that broad ground he resisted it. If the motion went to a division, he should vote against it, and he hoped the House would resist it; but if inquiry were thought expe-

dient, then he hoped the inquiry would be conducted by Commissioners appointed by Government; because it was obvious that a subject of such a delicate nature, involving questions so deeply affecting the interests of a large portion of the community, was not a subject suited to the rough handling of the Members of a Select Committee of that House.

Sir R. Inglis briefly remarked upon the opinion of his colleague Mr. Gladstone, that if the grant were withdrawn they must be prepared for a new arrangement of the ecclesiastical system of Ireland.

It was not so much the words of his right hon. Friend, as the significant cheers which they had evoked, and which had again been repeated. Now, to put that language into simpler terms, did not it mean a further confiscation of the property of the Irish Church? He did not say that his right hon. Friend was to be held bound to such a confiscation as some of those who cheered him would desire; but at any rate these words must mean a continuation of that system of alteration which was begun fifteen years ago, and in which part of the Irish hierarchy was sacrificed. In reference to the motion, he thought the eve of a dissolution an inopportune time for it; but he should vote for it as a recognition of the principle of inquiry, believing that nothing further would result from the motion during the present session.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy opposed Mr. Spooner's motion, not, he said, because he resisted inquiry into the discipline and mode of education pursued at the college, or into the morals and habits of the professors and students, be-

lieving that any such inquiry (the more stringent the better) would only redound to the credit of the college, and show that it had answered its original purpose; but because the motion had not originated in justice and good faith; because ample light had been already thrown upon the subject; and because he believed it had been suggested by a mean spirit of retaliation against the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom in connection with a recent transaction. He further opposed the motion for the reasons assigned in an amendment put upon the notice paper by Mr. H. Herbert, that ample visitatorial powers, ordinary and extraordinary, being already provided by law, an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee was superfluous, and would create distrust and foster a spirit of religious bitterness — reasons which furnished a sufficient answer to the motion. Mr. Murphy entered into an argument of some length to demonstrate that the college had in no degree swerved from the object of its institution, to provide a home education for the priesthood in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, and which had been carried out so as to repudiate ultramontane doctrines, the *cis-Alpine* impress it originally received having never varied. The very fact, he observed, that no inquiry was instituted, or even suggested, in 1845, when Sir R. Peel made the grant permanent, was conclusive in favour of his argument. He replied to the allegations of Mr. Walpole, that *pari passu* with the grant a new system of collegiate teaching had been introduced into Ireland, with which the Synod of Thurles had interfered; that the college was instituted for domestic pur-

poses, whereas its funds had been diverted to the education of foreign priests; and that there was a formidable confederacy in Ireland against British connection. In conclusion, Mr. Murphy diverged into a lively and sarcastic description of the Protean transformations which he imputed to certain Members of the present Administration, and of the mutual repulsion apparent between their declared opinions.

Mr. Napier observed that the question, notwithstanding the tone in which it had been treated by Mr. Murphy, was a grave and serious one, requiring to be temperately and truthfully considered, and approached in an honest spirit, without party feelings. The motion had been brought forward by an independent Member, and the Government could not, except upon very substantial grounds, resist an inquiry to ascertain whether the purpose and intent of the Legislature had been fulfilled. The endowment was a trust, to be honestly and effectually exercised for the benefit, not of the priesthood, but of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. The principle upon which the college was established was that it was to be not an ecclesiastical but an educational institution, and when the representative of a large constituency demanded an inquiry into the manner in which money contributed out of the general taxation was applied, the House had not only a right to inquire, but if a case was alleged, it was its duty to inquire, into the administration of a public trust. There were matters in connection with this subject which might be fitly examined into without any violation of religious liberty, but which the existing visitatorial powers could

not reach. The result of past inquiry rather invited than forbade further investigation, leaving important matters in *dubio*; and, sincerely as he respected the late Sir R. Peel, he did not surrender his own judgment to his authority, high as it was. But had there been no change since 1845 sufficient to make out a case for inquiry? Archbishops Cullen, Slatery, and M'Hale were three of the trustees of the college; they had the nomination of students, their allocation as priests, and the administration of the funds; and did the House believe that the trusts of the college, as contemplated at its institution, would be properly executed by those who had declared openly in favour of ultramontane policy? He contended that this consideration and the alleged expenditure of the funds for the education of a foreign priesthood afforded a sufficient ground for inquiry into the facts; but he would concur in any proposition as to time and manner that would secure an impartial, a deliberate, and candid inquiry.

Mr. Henry Drummond asked into what it was proposed by Mr. Spooner to inquire. If into the doctrines taught at Maynooth, the *theologia dogmatica* could not be subjected to examination; the *theologia moralis* might be; but the inquiry ought then to be restricted "so far as regards morals and politics." He concurred with Mr. Murphy that the motion was not a true one; that the public felt that this was a continuation of the debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Mr. Drummond, after this declaration, surprised the Roman Catholic Members by an exposition of the alarming nature of the political doctrines recognised

by a certain society now dominant at Rome.

Many other speeches were made during the discussions, which were resumed from time to time on this much-vexed question, but they contained little matter of novelty or interest. A good deal of personal altercation between Members arose on some of these occasions. On the 19th of May a conversation arose with respect to the time at which the debate should be resumed, in which some important statements were elicited. The 16th of June having been suggested, Mr. Cardwell declared that, although he might be inclined to vote for inquiry at the present time, he could not support it at a period when the sitting of the House would be drawing to a close and it would be useless for a Committee to commence its investigation.

Lord John Russell said, he felt that appointing a Committee on the 16th of June, when the House would possibly not be sitting more than two or three days, or at the utmost more than a week after that date, would be treating the question with so much disregard and disrespect, that he hoped Mr. Spooner would not bring it forward then.

For himself, he was not indisposed to an inquiry into the system of education at Maynooth; but he was not prepared to vote for inquiry by a Select Committee of that House, or to vote for a motion which questioned the very grounds on which the grant for endowing that system was founded. The Maynooth Act empowered inquiry by the Lord Lieutenant, and that means might be resorted to. He was prepared to maintain the grant for Maynooth, but at the same

time to make inquiry if the grant had been abused. The speech of the Home Secretary had left the country in doubt, and had thrown these questions open to the country: the Government ought to give a decided opinion; if they meant to withdraw the grant, they ought to say so, and not excite public opinion on a subject of such serious importance. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone, that if this small pittance were withdrawn, questions would arise which would not stop at Maynooth, but would lead to discussions on what was suitable for the Protestant establishments in Ireland. He thought it most desirable, when he held office, to keep this question of the ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland in abeyance, and not to provoke Parliamentary discussions upon it. But if the present Government were determined that the grant should be withdrawn, or if without being so determined they left the question to be ventilated during the next election upon the hustings, the Opposition would be forced to go into the whole question of the ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) A course more dangerous and more full of difficulty than that which the Government were pursuing upon this question he did not know. He trusted that the Government would be prepared before the 16th of June to tell the House whether they intended to maintain or withdraw the grant to Maynooth.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated at once, that the Government were not prepared to abrogate the grant to Maynooth; nor had anything fallen from any Member of the Government to justify that assumption. The

motion had been brought forward upon grounds which did not meet his concurrence; and Mr. Walpole, while admitting that under the circumstances an inquiry should take place, had said it ought to be limited to seeing whether the objects of the institution had been fulfilled. Although a Committee of that House was not the course he (Mr. Disraeli) should have recommended, he did not think it was the duty of the Government to advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission.

On the 9th of June the debate was once more resumed, and several speeches were delivered; amongst others, one by Mr. Scully, which occupied two hours and a half, and was finally interrupted by the Speaker leaving the Chair, according to the practice of the House at morning sittings, when the clock reached six. On the 14th, the order for resuming the debate having been read about three o'clock in the morning.

Lord Robert Grosvenor moved the adjournment of the House; on which a division took place, when there appeared—

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Mr. Spooner said he was quite satisfied with the division that had taken place, as an indication of the opinion of the House on the question he had submitted to them. He would not press the continuance of the discussion at that late hour. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and some other Members, protested against the division of the House on the adjournment being taken as a test of its opinion

as to the propriety of an inquiry into Maynooth. On the next day Mr. Keogh inquired whether Mr. Spooner intended to renew the debate.—Mr. Spooner answered that he was quite content with the division that had taken place.

Mr. Keogh disclaimed any suspicion of the sincerity of that Gentleman, but charged the Government with want of sincerity, in assisting candidates in Ireland, who, being prepared to support Lord Derby's Government, had pledged themselves to vote in favour of Maynooth and for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and thus playing fast and loose with the sincere men behind him.

Lord Naas taxed Mr. Keogh with a systematic hostility which, if persevered in, would make all government in this country impossible. He declared that the charges implied against him were unfounded.

The discussion went on for a full hour; Mr. B. Osborne and Major Beresford taking part in it with much warmth and some personal recriminations. Mr. Spooner finally declared his determination to take no further steps in the matter.

An outrage committed upon a British subject, named Mather, who was cut down in the streets of Florence by an Austrian officer, occasioned a long debate in the House of Commons, on the 14th of June, which involved not only the merits of the particular case, but led also to a good deal of criticism upon the conduct of Lord Malmesbury, the new Foreign Secretary, and the policy of the Government generally. The subject was introduced by Lord John Russell, on the bringing up of a Report from the Committee of

Supply. He observed that he was at all times unwilling to bring matters connected with the foreign policy of the Government before the House; but in this case the Government had of their own accord produced the correspondence respecting the assault committed upon Mr. Mather, and if these papers were left unnoticed it would be inferred that the House had no fault to find with the Government. It appeared to him, after reading the papers, that although it was not advisable to adopt any resolution upon the subject, Members ought not to be supposed to be committed to an approbation of the course pursued by the Government. Lord John gave an outline of the case and of the proceedings adopted by Lord Granville when the matter was represented to him. The first question, he observed, was, as to the nature of the offence—whether the assault was intentional or fortuitous; the second, what was the fit reparation to be required. He had looked to see what view had been taken of these questions by Lord Malmesbury. The account of the transaction given by Mr. Mather was that he had been struck by an Austrian officer sharply with the back of his sword; and, turning round and asking why he was so struck, he was struck very violently by another officer, and while staggering under the blow the first officer cut him down, inflicting a severe wound. The account given by the Austrian officer was a very different one—that Mr. Mather had impeded the march of his party, and put himself in a boxing attitude, advancing towards the officer in a menacing manner. What had been the course taken by Lord Malmesbury? Marshal Radetzky had declared,

after a military inquiry, that the Austrian officer had done no more than his duty, and Lord Malmesbury appeared to have adopted both stories: in his correspondence with Count Buol, at Vienna, he had treated the affair as an unfortunate accident; but in writing to Florence he treated it as a wanton outrage. As the present Government, he observed, had never made up their minds as to the first point, it was not wonderful that they had acted inconsistently in respect to the second. Lord John then examined the course pursued by the Earl of Malmesbury with regard to the pecuniary compensation to Mr. Mather, pressing that gentleman to name a sum, which he characterized in his correspondence with Mr. Scarlett, the British representative at Florence, as exorbitant, and requiring the latter to demand of the Tuscan Government a sum proportionate to the sufferings of Mr. Mather, vaguely saying, "You must, if possible, get £500." No doubt, he observed, Mr. Scarlett was to blame; but there was great palliation in the fact that he had received no specific instructions. Such a mode of conducting the affair, he remarked, could only lead to ridicule and contempt; it would degrade not the country, but the Government. Lord John then entered upon a severe criticism of the course of action of the present Ministry since their accession to office, which they had taken, he said, upon a distinct understanding that they were to declare what their policy was; whereas they seemed to have been studiously concealing it. The well-known declaration of the Duke of Richmond, which was endorsed by the Earl of Derby, had been, "Only get out the Ministers, there will

then be a dissolution, and then you will have "protection." Now, however, there was only something "looming in the future." The country, he was sure, would not be satisfied unless they had men to rule it who had some definite opinions; it would repose no confidence in a Government which had no opinions and no principles.

Lord Stanley, after some general remarks upon the spirit which manifested itself in the noble Lord's speech, addressed himself to the departmental question, respecting which, he said, there had been much misapprehension and misstatement of facts. Lord John Russell had supposed that the transaction had been characterized in two different ways by the Earl of Malmesbury; but in terming it an accident, the noble Earl merely expressed an opinion that there was nothing in it of a national character; that it was the hasty and blameable act of an individual; but, looking at it as a personal, not a national act, it was brutal and unprovoked. The inquiry before the Tuscan Court had been a fair one, and the officer had been tried before a legal tribunal of his country, and acquitted. It was very difficult to say, he observed, what course this Government could take, when a British subject had been insulted in a foreign country, and the offender, when tried by a national tribunal, had been acquitted, though in defiance of law. Lord Stanley dwelt at some length upon the impolicy of making Austria solely responsible for a transaction of this kind, which would virtually recognise, as we had never yet done, the military occupation of Tuscany by that power.

Mr. Osborne regretted that the case of Mr. Mather should have been mixed up with the imbecility of the present Government. The attempt to defend the Foreign Secretary he considered was lame and impotent, and had done little to clear up the case. This Government was bound to call upon that of Austria, which had expressed no contrition; on the contrary, it commended the officer who cut down Mr. Mather. He charged Lord Malmesbury with having trifled with the honour of the country, and disgraced it in the eyes of the whole Continent of Europe.

The Marquis of Granby, as an election was imminent, wished to draw the attention of the House to the commercial policy of the country. If, he said, it could be shown that our late policy had benefited the people at large, it should be continued and carried out; but if, as he believed in his conscience, it had had, and would have, evil effects on all classes, it should be gradually modified, and eventually reversed. He then read a variety of statements to show that the Colonies, Scotland, Spitalfields, the shipping interest, as well as other classes, so far from prospering, were suffering; he had great doubt even whether the manufacturing interest was in a state of real prosperity. Pauperism, crime, and emigration had increased; while the deposits in savings banks, one of the surest tests of the prosperity of the working classes, had, since 1846, gradually declined.

Lord Palmerston declined to follow Lord Granby, looking upon all such discussions upon a question that was dead as an idle waste of time. He wished to address to

the House a few observations upon the first topic; and he confessed that he had read with anything but feelings of satisfaction the papers relative to the affair of Mr. Mather, wishing that the whole of the correspondence could be buried in oblivion. He found much to criticise in the proceedings both of the late and of the present Government—in almost all parties, in short, but Mr. Mather and his son. What was the course which, in this case, the British Government ought to have pursued? First, to ascertain the facts of the case, and if there had been a wrong, to require the punishment of the offender and compensation to the sufferer. In all such cases, the practice was for the Government to consult the Queen's Advocate. This, however, was not done. No one could say that in this case a grievance was not suffered. This was an attack of an armed upon an unarmed man, and he was convinced that if Marshal Radetzky had known the true facts of the case, so brave a man would have sympathised with Prince Schwarzenberg, and would not have written the report in the papers. The outrage had been committed by an Austrian officer at Florence. Who was responsible? The Government under which the outrage was committed; but where there was no power there ought to be no responsibility. The Austrians in Florence were dependent upon the will of the Austrian Government, not that of Tuscany; the Austrian troops in Florence were not amenable to the Tuscan Government; so that Austria was, *primâ facie*, the Government from which reparation should have been demanded. In this case, a demand might have been made in the first

instance upon the Tuscan Government for compensation, not for punishment of the offender; but the Queen's Advocate should have been consulted as to the sum to be demanded. The present Government were open to criticism for calling upon the sufferer to assess his own damages, and they had acted hastily in disavowing Mr. Scarlett on the ground that he had abandoned the principle of the responsibility of Tuscany, which he had not done. He agreed with the Government in the importance of maintaining the independence of Tuscany; but that could not be done by making one country pay for what had been done by another. The practical lesson read to Tuscany might have been better read to Austria. The papers, Lord Palmerston continued, showed the lamentable condition of a large portion of the Italian States; and he hoped the present Government, being upon friendly terms with the two Governments mainly interested in the decision of this matter, would endeavour to persuade the Governments of France and Austria to put an end to the anomalous state of things which prevailed in many of those States.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, no one could pretend that, though the act in question was outrageous and cruel, it was not, what Lord Malmesbury had described it, an accidental one. When it was said that the Government had not applied for redress in the right quarter, but that they ought to have applied to Austria, he replied that the course they had pursued had been the result of anxious inquiry. Where a State maintained diplomatic relations with the British Government, it was felt that with rights there must be corre-

lative duties; and as Tuscany had been recognised and treated as an independent State, an outrage upon a British subject in Tuscany ought to be repaired by Tuscany. He had no doubt that Austria would have been very willing that we should seek reparation of her instead of Tuscany, as it would have been a virtual acknowledgment of her supremacy in that country; but that was not the policy which the present Government wished to maintain with relation to Italy. Mr. Disraeli justified the course taken by Lord Malmesbury, and his recommendation to Mr. Mather to accept, as an acknowledgment of a wrong, a fine from the Government of Tuscany. With reference to the closing observations of Lord Palmerston, he avowed that the Government did look with great interest and anxiety to the State of Italy; but he reminded that noble Lord that it was not worse than the present Government had found it. Her Majesty's Ministers were bound, he said, to proceed in this matter with great deliberation, but that the time might come when the fairest portion of Europe should no longer be occupied by foreign garrisons every man would desire who sympathised with its condition. Mr. Disraeli then entered at much length into a review of the brief career of the present Ministry, in reply to the postscript of Lord J. Russell's speech, justifying the opinions he himself had uttered, and vindicating the Government, more especially against the charge of tampering with the system of education which had received the support of the Legislature, and he concluded with an animated reply to the accusation against Lord Derby and himself of receding from their economical principles. Their

opinion still was, he said, that the interests unfairly treated in 1846 should receive the justice they deserved, with as little injury to those who had been benefited more than they were entitled to, as it was possible for human wisdom to devise.

Lord Dudley Stuart denounced in strong terms the conduct of the Government. He vindicated the character of Mr. Mather, and stated that several letters in the correspondence had not been included in the papers on the table.

The debate terminated by the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up.

The case of Mr. Mather occasioned a similar discussion in the House of Lords on the 21st of June, Lord Beaumont moving for a copy of the instructions sent to Sir H. L. Bulwer on the subject. The Earls of Malmesbury, Derby, and Aberdeen, and Lord Campbell, having addressed the House, the motion was withdrawn.

On the last day of the session the Earl of Malmesbury laid before the House of Lords the conclusion of the Mather correspondence, and informed their Lordships that he had much satisfaction in stating that the dispute had been amicably settled by the tact and ability of Sir Henry Bulwer.

It remains now to notice the financial discussions of the session. The first arose on a motion by Mr. Frewen, the Member for Sussex, for the remission of the hop duty. He founded his motion upon the facts that the amount paid into the Exchequer on account of this tax did not exceed, upon an average of three years, 269,000*l.*; that it was the only tax which had never been mitigated, that it pressed with great severity upon the hop-growers,

and was producing distress and ruin in his part of the country.

Mr. T. L. Hodges supported the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that it was admitted that it would be improper to press the Government for any pledge on the subject at the present moment. Under the circumstances he hoped Mr. Frewen would not require a definite answer.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Henry Drummond urged the repeal both of the hop duty and of the malt duty.

Mr. Cobden thought that, upon every ground of expediency, the obnoxious hop duty ought to be repealed. The malt tax stood upon a different ground; its repeal must be accompanied by an equivalent reduction of the expenditure. He recommended Mr. Frewen, if he really wished to succeed, to press his motion to a division, as the budget had not yet appeared, and this was a condemned Parliament.

Mr. Frewen, however, said he was satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and would not require the House to divide.

A more important contest took place on the paper duties and on the stamp duties affecting newspapers, respecting which Mr. Milner Gibson moved, on the 12th of May, the following resolution: "That such financial arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper; that the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished; and that the tax on advertisements ought to be repealed." Mr. Gibson premised that he brought forward these propositions, not on behalf of any suffering interests, but upon the ground of public policy, and with reference to the cha-

racter of the taxes themselves and their effect upon the morals and industry of the nation; and as to the time, he held it to be the legitimate function of Members of that House at any time to question the sources of taxation, and inquire whether the money raised for the support of the public establishments might not be supplied in a better manner. The resolutions were distinct; the assent to one did not require an assent to another. With respect to the duty on paper—the total and immediate repeal of which had been recommended by a Committee of that House in 1834—apart from its obnoxious character as a tax upon knowledge, the Excise regulations were oppressive, and did not protect the revenue from fraud, or the honest trader against unfair competition. Its repeal, moreover, would attract more capital into the rural districts for the employment of labour in the manufacture, whereby this country might supply the whole world with paper, and it would remove an obstacle to improvement in the quality of our cheap literature. The duty on paper yielded 800,000*l.*, but the advertisement duty produced only 160,000*l.*, and no tax, he insisted, could be more stupid, for it struck at the very root of revenue, which, if it were repealed, would not feel the loss. Money, he said, could not be the motive for maintaining a tax so opposed to every sound principle; its object must have been to cripple and fetter the newspaper press at the expense of the diffusion of useful information. The newspaper stamp was still less a revenue question; it was not originally imposed, and had never been continued, in order to recruit the revenue, but to restrain the

licence of the press. Postal facilities, he contended, had no necessary connection with this tax; on the contrary, under a different regulation the Post Office might obtain a larger revenue from the transmission of newspapers, at a cheaper cost to the senders. Mr. Gibson referred to the contents of certain unstamped productions to show that the tax did not accomplish its original purpose—that of checking the dissemination of mischievous matter. From this topic he returned to the vast circulation of the *Times* newspaper, which, he said, seemed to be eating up the rest of the press; the effect of its extraordinary popularity being, as Mr. Gibson argued, a serious evil, by creating a kind of monopoly, and limiting the diffusion of intelligence, and which he endeavoured to trace to the tax in question. After some general remarks upon the policy of these taxes, and the embarrassments to which they might lead, he contended that Parliament was justified in dealing with them upon broad, public grounds.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, dwelling on the effects of the stamp and advertisement duties on the circulation of newspapers, and appealing to the instance of America, where the poorer classes were enabled to enjoy, to a much greater extent, the benefits of that great source of instruction and amusement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured Mr. Gibson that the present Government were not actuated by any sinister feelings towards the newspaper press, or any apprehension respecting its influence. He was bound to consider these questions, not under philanthropical or popular aspects, but as a financier. With regard to the paper duty, he

did not contest the accuracy of Mr. Gibson's observations upon the effects of the Excise regulations on the manufacture of paper, but he was not aware that their injurious operation was limited to that manufacture; he could make out as good a case for soap. The question was, whether they were not necessary evils. With every desire to relieve industry and to promote education, but considering, as he must, the effect of these propositions upon the credit and finances of the country, he did not feel justified in assenting to them. On the 30th instant he would place before the House the real state of the finances of the country, and when Mr. Gibson and his friends were in possession of that statement it would be open to them to declare their views. With respect to the advertisement and stamp duties, he thought they were subjects which deserved the gravest consideration; but, he repeated, he must consider them primarily with reference to the effect of their repeal upon the general revenue. The advertisement duty was one which ought to be gravely considered, and the Government had considered it. He distinguished that and the stamp duty very much from the duty on paper, which was so large that every one should hesitate before he consented to relinquish it. All these matters, however, depended entirely upon the state of the finances, and the House must feel the great inconvenience of coming to a premature decision on questions of this kind. He reminded the House that there was a determination on its part not to impose new taxes; that the two great sources of our indirect taxation had been attacked, and that a Committee was now making war

upon a principal source of our direct taxation. Under these circumstances the House should pause before it adopted a motion that would reduce the revenue nearly 1,500,000*l.*, and he thought it was not asking too much to call upon it to permit him to make his financial statement without the incumbrance of such a vote. He, therefore, felt it to be his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. Wakley suggested, that after this declaration from the Government, the debate should not be further continued. Mr. Cobden concurred in this suggestion. Mr. Gibson asked for a distinct understanding, whether these duties were to be taken into consideration in the forthcoming financial arrangements.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, what he had stated was not with reference to this motion. In reviewing the taxation of the country these duties could not be omitted from consideration, but it was not to be supposed from any statement he had made that they had been specially considered. He could not assent to a postponement of the debate upon any implied conditions. The debate having been adjourned, was resumed on May 12 by Mr. Cowan, who explained the nature of the restrictions peculiarly applicable to the manufacture of paper, the tendency of which, he said, was to obstruct improvements. The Excise duty fell with great severity upon certain branches of this manufacture—cards, boards, boxes, and packages for British articles exported—and the vexatious processes of supervision occasioned a further outlay. But for the depressing and crushing effect of these duties and restric-

tions, the paper manufacture would have attained a far greater extension than it now had.

Mr. Gladstone said, although he should be heartily glad when the time came at which the duty on paper could be repealed, on the present occasion such a proposal should not be entertained. There were, however, so many interesting circumstances connected with this duty that it was a question which might be very usefully discussed in the House. One branch of the trade particularly deserved its attention — namely, the consumption of paper in the printing of literary works. A most important struggle was going on in the book trade, and though it would be very unjust at present to bear hard upon publishers and booksellers, who had consented to refer the subject to the judgment of certain distinguished personages, he must say, it was a great evil that the cost of books should be raised so much above what might be termed the natural price; and the whole state of the book-market of this country was a disgrace to it. Monopoly and combination had been so long applied to this trade as nearly to reduce it to its minimum. With the exception of the works of certain highly-esteemed and distinguished authors, the sale of what were called new publications, in an enormous majority of cases, scarcely ever exceeded 500 copies, and the great mass did not pay their expenses. What was the consequence? The sale of such new publications was limited in a great measure to circulating libraries and book-clubs, which were ingenious expedients to mitigate the evil of the high prices of books. The effect of this system was to raise artificially the cost of print-

ing, and to interfere generally with the natural play of supply and demand, whilst it gave encouragement to piratical practices. If the paper duty were taken off, we ought to be the cheapest producers and largest consumers of books in the world, whereas now the demand was narrower and the prices of books were higher in this than in any other country.

Sir W. Clay thought there could be no tax more worthy of consideration than the paper duty; but he was not prepared to pledge the House to an opinion which ought not to be recorded unless it was intended to be acted upon, and the state of the revenue might not permit its remission. This duty should be considered on a general view of our finances; but there was no such reason for delay with reference to the stamp duties on newspapers, and the duty on advertisements; and he recommended Mr. Gibson not to press his first resolution to a division.

Mr. Mowatt supported the motion, as did Mr. Reynolds, who argued that the repeal of the paper duty would prove very beneficial to Ireland, where the bogs would furnish materials for making paper.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo trusted that Mr. Gibson would withdraw no part of his motion. He believed that if the paper duty were now repealed, whilst the cost of production would be so diminished as to give an impulse to the consumption of the article, there would still remain a surplus revenue, the amount of which had been underestimated in the budget. Mr. Ricardo urged, as an argument for repealing the stamp duty, the perplexities in which the law respecting unstamped publications

had been involved, and the oppression to which they led.

The Attorney-General gave an explanation of his official conduct, in regard to prosecutions for the evasion of the stamp duties by unstamped publications.

Mr. M'Gregor could not consent to relinquish so large an amount of duty at present; but the subject should be taken into consideration next session, with the view of repealing so injurious and obnoxious a tax as the paper duty.

Mr. Hume said it was not proposed to repeal that duty now; but he wanted the surplus of 460,000*l.* applied to the repeal or transfer of the other duties, instead of paying it in the shape of bounty to militiamen. He believed the stamp duty would, if removed, be replaced by postage.

Mr. K. Seymer, though averse to all Excise duties, should on this occasion vote against the motion, because he thought it had been understood that all questions of taxation were to be left to the consideration of a future Parliament.

Mr. Gibson desired leave, which was given, to add to his first resolution the words, "as nearly as may be with reference to the security of the public revenue."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave some explanations of his former statements, and warned the House again not to come to a precipitate decision upon these important questions. The House divided upon the three resolutions, which were successively negatived—the first by 195 to 107; the second by 199 to 100; and the third by 181 to 116.

On the 30th of May, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made

his financial statement for the year. It was anticipated with great interest, and fully realized, by the style of its execution, the expectations entertained of the right hon. Gentleman's ability and skill. Reminding the Committee that an important branch of the revenue had ceased by lapse of time, and that a considerable deficiency would consequently ensue, he invited both sides of the House to dismiss all prejudgments and prejudices, and to join him in calmly surveying the exact financial position of the country. When a financial Minister found himself in the condition in which he was now placed, with a considerable deficiency in the public income, it was obvious that the methods by which that deficiency should be supplied must be the most practicable and the least unpopular. The public revenue was raised by three methods—by duties upon foreign articles imported, by duties upon articles of domestic manufacture, and largely by a system of direct taxation. A very considerable amount of revenue was still obtained by the first method, and, looking at what had been done in the present and preceding Parliaments, he did not think that the prospect of supplying the deficiency by increasing the Customs duties was very encouraging. Since 1842, the reduction of those duties had been systematic and continuous, its aggregate amount in the last ten years being nearly 9,000,000*l.* Had he a more encouraging prospect by having recourse to duties upon articles of home manufacture? Two opinions prevailed as to the means by which the industry of this country might be relieved: one party advocated the repeal of Customs duties; another the re-

mission or reduction of those of the Excise; what prospect of success then had a Chancellor of the Exchequer whose means of supplying a deficiency of income were limited to these two important sources of the public revenue? Even those who considered a Customs duty as the greatest of fiscal grievances had evinced during the last ten years scarcely less repugnance to raising a revenue on articles of domestic production. Whilst 9,000,000*l.* of Customs duties had been repealed, in the same period Excise duties had been remitted to the amount of nearly 1,500,000*l.*, and only that day week a proposal was made to repeal more of those duties to the extent of 1,400,000*l.* A finance Minister, therefore, who proposed to supply the deficiency by a Customs or an Excise duty would embark upon a hopeless enterprise. What was the prospect in respect to what was called direct taxation? During the last ten years, considerable experience had been had of the temper of the House as to this mode of raising the revenue. The late Sir R. Peel introduced the property and income tax apologetically, as necessitated by an emergency; he framed it upon a large basis of exemptions, and it was so modelled that the multitude should not feel the oppressiveness of the tax. It had, however, become so odious and unpopular, that it had been renewed only provisionally, and was now submitted to the critical scrutiny of a Committee upstairs. The feeling of the House in respect to direct taxation was, therefore, scarcely more encouraging than as to indirect taxation. As a Member of the Income Tax Committee, he could say that they had received the amplest evidence

from the ablest practical men as to subjecting incomes of a temporary and a permanent character to the same rates of assessment; but that, if their suggestions were adopted, he was sure that schedules A, B, and C, would be not less odious than schedule D. There was another point, upon which the Committee was almost unanimous, namely, that if taxation of this character was to form a permanent feature of our system of finance, it could not rest upon a system of exemptions. Direct taxation should be nearly as universal in its application as indirect taxation. But he could not shut his eyes to the fact of the abolition, last session, of one of the most considerable sources of our direct taxation, by the repeal of the window duties, which had sacrificed nearly 2,000,000*l.*, and the substitution of a house duty, which, by touching only 400,000 houses out of 8,500,000, practically announced that direct taxation was intolerable unless based upon a large system of exemptions. The House having disapproved of all the three methods of raising revenue, he came now to consider the exact state of our income and expenditure. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated the amount of the income for the year ending the 5th of April last at 52,140,000*l.*; but the actual income was 52,468,317*l.*, exceeding the estimate by 340,000*l.*, notwithstanding a large remission of taxes. The Customs, estimated at 20,400,000*l.*, had yielded 20,673,000*l.*; the Excise, estimated at 14,000,000*l.*, had turned out 14,543,000*l.*; the Stamps, taken at 6,310,000*l.*, had produced 6,346,000*l.*; for the taxes, calculated to give 4,348,000*l.*, owing

to the repeal of the window duties, only 3,691,000*l.* had been received; the property and income tax, estimated at 5,380,000*l.*, had realized 5,283,000*l.*; the Post Office, instead of 830,000*l.*, had produced 1,056,000*l.*; the Woods, estimated at 160,000*l.*, had yielded 190,000*l.*; the miscellaneous receipts and old stores, which had been estimated at 712,000*l.*, had produced 682,000*l.* The estimated expenditure had been 50,247,000*l.*; the actual expenditure was 50,291,000*l.* The estimated expenditure for the current year, ending in April, 1853, was 51,163,979*l.*—viz.:

Debt and charges on Consolidated Fund.	£30,550,000
Army.....	6,491,893
Navy (including Packet Service).....	6,493,000
Ordnance.....	2,437,000
Civil Estimates.....	4,182,086
Caffre War.....	660,000
Militia.....	350,000

Total..... £51,163,979

He now came to the sources of supply, and he took their respective amounts as follows—

Customs.....	£20,572,000
Excise.....	14,604,000
Stamps.....	6,339,000
Taxes.....	3,090,000
Property tax (half a year).....	2,641,500
Post Office.....	938,000
Woods.....	235,000
Miscellaneous.....	260,000
Old Stores.....	400,000

Total income..... £48,983,500

This would leave a deficiency of 2,180,479*l.*; but without the moiety of the property tax, the deficiency in 1854 would amount to 4,820,000*l.* If that tax had been continued for two years instead of one, its produce in the year ending the 5th April, 1853, might be estimated at 5,187,000*l.*,

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which would make the whole estimated income of the year 1852-3, 51,625,000*l.*; and as the estimated expenditure was 51,163,979*l.*, there would be then a surplus of income over expenditure of 461,021*l.*

He thought he must count on some loss this year from the further reduction of the sugar duties: last year had been a miraculous year, this must be taken as an average one; so he put the loss at 145,000*l.* But on the property and income tax he counted on an increase: and as the subject had been one of controversy, he explained how the late decrease was only apparent, and would soon cease. "Upwards of 100,000*l.* less has certainly been received this year than the preceding years, but I will explain how this has occurred. In consequence of the Act for the continuance of the Property and Income Tax not having been passed until the 5th of June, great delay took place in making out the assessments for the tax. The office on which the duty of making the assessments devolved was unfortunately occupied at the same time with the arrangements connected with the census, and from the want of hands arrears of business accrued, and considerable delay in making the assessments was the unavoidable consequence. The House, however, will see, from the explanation I am about to give, that there has been no diminution in the total assessment of the property tax in the present year, compared with the two preceding years. The total duty assessed in 1850 was 5,727,977*l.*; in 1851 it was 5,739,700*l.*; in 1852 it is 5,758,709*l.* The amount actually paid into the Exchequer in these years presents, however, a some-

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what different result: for example, in 1850 it was 5,466,249*l.*; in 1851, 5,403,379*l.*; in 1852, 5,283,800*l.* The proceeds were therefore less, but the assessment has increased, and the arrears have already been partly obtained. The diminution of proceeds occurred under Schedule D."

Mr. Disraeli explained, that this deficiency had been occasioned by the reduced receipts from trades and professions in the disastrous commercial year 1847. He was now informed by competent judges, that they might look with confidence to the returns under this schedule rallying completely. The country, so far as the trading classes were concerned, was in a state of great prosperity. But on the other hand, the information which he had, led him to expect a considerable falling off in the receipts of the present year, on account of reduced rentals and other causes connected with agricultural depression. He believed this falling off would amount to as much as 150,000*l.* for the year. The right hon. Gentleman then summed up the conclusions from his statement.

He had thus laid before the House an unvarnished, and he trusted a clear, account of the financial position of the country: if his statement were not clear, it was from his want of ability, and not his desire to conceal anything whatever. Recognising with all sincerity the abilities of his predecessor, he again pictured the difficulties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in presence of a House of Commons objecting to all the available modes of taxation. Thence, referring to his short time in office, he went on to say, that the physical impossibility of his attempting the task had alone restrained him from entering already on the labo-

rious effort of examining the whole of our financial system; that he did not now shrink from that labour, and that if it should please the Parliament of the country to give him the opportunity, he would not be content with making "provisional" propositions upon this important subject again to the House of Commons. "Sir, under these circumstances, I am sure the House will anticipate that I shall feel it my duty on the first opportunity to recommend for their adoption the continuance for a limited period of those duties on property and income which have been the subject of our criticism here and in the Committee that is now sitting upon them. Sir, it would have been more agreeable to me to have relieved the industry of the country; to have forwarded that great cause of the fair adjustment of taxation, which I believe the great majority of this House on both sides are inclined, upon right principles, to advance. That is not in my power. My duty has only been to place fairly before the House of Commons the condition of the public finances, and to offer that advice which Her Majesty's Government under the circumstances feel it their duty to tender. And now, Sir, in placing this resolution in your hand, I trust that the House will upon this and subsequent opportunities give me every facility to carry the law which will continue for the limited period of one year the income and property tax."

The right hon. Gentleman concluded his speech amidst much cheering from both sides of the House.

Sir Charles Wood expressed his concurrence, not only in the course pursued by Mr. Disraeli, but in most of his observations.

He accepted his statement, as affording the strongest testimony to the complete success of our financial and commercial policy of the last ten years.

Mr. Hume drew a similar conclusion, and expressed his hope, that Mr. Disraeli reflected with some remorse upon the bitter attacks made by him on the late Sir Robert Peel, for introducing those important changes which had brought about the present prosperity.

Mr. T. Baring observed, that taking off the taxes was a popular course, but if there was one duty more than another incumbent upon a Government, it was not to endanger the future for the sake of present popularity. He thought Mr. Disraeli had taken too favourable a view of the results of our commercial policy during the last ten years; he believed that, taking the results of our exports and the results of our imports, there would appear to have been a serious loss.

Mr. Gladstone was ready to let the result of our financial policy during the last ten years rest upon the speech of Mr. Disraeli. Since 1842, 11,000,000*l.* of taxes had been remitted, and, excluding the window tax, which was not reproductive, the revenue had nearly recovered the loss. He concurred in the course adopted by Mr. Disraeli, who, he said, deserved credit for that wise and prudent conduct, and he was sure the House would rally round him.

Mr. Wakley thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted inconsistently with his past professions in leaving things as they were, and that he was mistaken in supposing that the public were opposed to a real property tax.

Mr. Bright shared in the satisfaction generally felt at Mr. Disraeli's speech, and thought he had acted rightly in continuing the property tax until the House should receive the report of the Committee.

Mr. Labouchere, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. C. Villiers, and Mr. Muntz, united in expressing their approbation.

The formal resolutions were then put and carried.

The Income Tax Continuance Bill passed through the Commons without difficulty. In the House of Lords the motion for the second reading on the 24th of May, elicited some discussion on commercial policy and free trade. The Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Albemarle, Earl Granville, and the Earl of Derby were the principal speakers. The Duke of Newcastle, observing that of course there would be no objection to the passing of the income tax on the present occasion, passed some strictures on the views proposed by Mr. Disraeli that the system of taxation was so vicious in itself that it was impracticable without exceptions, and with exceptions no better than confiscation. He advised Lord Derby to take warning by what was passing through the country, and not for a moment think of a return to duties on the import of articles required for the trade of the country or the food of the people. Such an idea would be utterly impracticable and utterly mischievous; for the House of Commons about to be returned would be such as would heartily support the people in their resistance to any change, any reversal, revision, or modification—whatever name might be adopted—of the great principle which in the last ten

years had so enormously benefited the country and blessed its population. The noble Earl had put himself forward as the champion against democratic innovations; but the noble Earl was only one among hundreds in that House and in the other House who would resist democratic innovations of dangerous character; of which, however, there were at present not the slightest indications in the country. The noble Earl had no right to assume to himself that character until he had made a clean breast upon this most important question. A declaration that night, or at any other time before Parliament dissolved, from the noble Earl, that he had once and for all finally abandoned any intention of restoring the Corn Laws, or tampering with the great commercial changes of which he was one of the advocates at the outset, would place him in a position before the people which might indeed entitle him to some claim of that kind. But of this the Duke was certain, that a Conservative policy at this day was a policy of rational, steady, well-considered, and therefore safe and salutary progress. He believed we could not stand still without danger; but of this he was still more certain, that if there was anything like an attempt at reaction, then indeed the noble Earl would forfeit the character he assumed, and would, though unintentionally yet assuredly, be promoting that onward progress of democracy which he thought he saw, and which he was anxious to arrest. A Conservative policy was a policy of progress: to stand still was dangerous; but a Government of reaction, however slow, was a Government of revolution.

Lord Berners quoted various statistics of Savings' Banks, Poor Law Returns, &c., to show that the alleged prosperity of the country was not founded on satisfactory proofs. Lord Albemarle encountered these arguments with some of an opposite character. He backed up the large proofs given by the Duke of Newcastle of the good effects of the free-trade policy, by figures showing that the labourer can now-a-days increase even his luxuries materially: the tobacco consumed in 1821 was 11 ounces per head of the population, in 1831 it was 12 ounces, in 1841 it was 13 ounces, and in 1851 it was 16 ounces—the last an enormous leap—although the duty was the same through the whole of those decennial periods. He gave some remarkable proofs that, however the tenant-farmer might be struggling, his energy and enterprise, and even his command and use of capital, were now enormously greater than ever before, and still increasing in a manner equally wonderful and creditable. The quantity of bones and guano used in 1848 was 103,995 tons; in 1849, 112,862 tons; in 1850, 144,123 tons; in 1851, no less than 274,970 tons—valued at 10*l.* per ton, that came to 2,749,700*l.* These were proofs, that though there had certainly been depression among the tenant-farmers, due to the state of transition, yet their present condition was one of energetic recovery, pointing forward to the time when they might participate in the prosperity which surrounded them, and which was due to the application so far of the free-trade system. Lord Albemarle therefore implored the noble Earl at the head of the Government to declare, what the world was beginning to think, that his

convictions had undergone a great change.

The Earl of Derby, who spoke three times in the course of the debate, and was warmly pressed by some noble Lords for a declaration of his opinions, said, that in his view a duty on corn would be a desirable mode of relieving the distress of the agricultural classes; but the question must be settled by the constituencies at the coming election. He avowed, however, that he did not think it probable so large a majority would be returned in favour of an import duty on corn, as would render it desirable to reimpose such a duty; and he admitted that without a decided and unequivocal majority the attempt ought not to be made. If, on the other hand, the result of the elections should show such a preponderance of opinion in favour of a change of commercial policy, he would be prepared to act up to his opinions in favour of a moderate duty. The Income Tax Bill was read a second time and passed without opposition.

By the end of June all the measures which the Government had proposed to pass during the present Parliament had been disposed of. In this number were included several Bills of great practical utility and importance. Short as the session was, and broken at its commencement by interruptions consequent on Ministerial changes, it proved unusually prolific in legislative results. This circumstance reflected credit on the new Government, which, however inferior in official experience to the Cabinet it displaced, unquestionably proved itself much superior in the art of getting through business. It was alleged, on the other hand, by Lord Derby's opponents, that his Administration was not justly entitled to much credit in this respect, see-

ing that they had found the measures of which they boasted prepared to their hands by their predecessors in office. To this assertion it was an obvious rejoinder, that, although the Whig party might know how to project measures, their recent official career proved that they had very little ability to carry them.

The principal laws of public importance added to the statute-book between the accession of Lord Derby to office and the dissolution of Parliament were—the Militia Act, of which an account has already been given; the New Zealand Constitution Act; several measures of reform in the Courts of Law and Equity, including an Act to diminish the technicalities of Special Pleading, and to amend the procedure in the Common Law Courts; an Act to remedy some of the long-standing grievances in the Court of Chancery by abolishing the office of the Masters and other changes; and an Act to extend the jurisdiction of the County Courts. In addition to these, there were several Acts for important sanitary objects—for improving the supply of water to the metropolis, and for restricting intramural interments therein.

The success of the Government in thus turning their first short session to profitable account, was referred to in complimentary language by Lord Lyndhurst, shortly before the prorogation took place. The noble and learned Lord briefly reviewed the large number of important public measures, and the vast amount of private business pending at the beginning of the session, and then congratulated the Ministers that every one of those measures had now become the law of the land, that the whole of the private business had been disposed of,

and that the judicial arrears of the House had been wholly cleared off.

"Referring to what I formerly said, I thought it my duty to come down to the House for the purpose of making this statement, and congratulating the country on the course pursued by my noble Friend at the head of the Government. I thank my noble Friend for the firmness with which he resisted those repeated attacks which were made—those clamours which were raised on account of his resisting the cry for an immediate dissolution. It was of the greatest importance to the country that the proceedings to which I refer should have taken place. I may venture to say further, that during the four months that have elapsed since my noble Friend came into office, Bills of greater importance have passed your Lordships' House than have passed during any session since the commencement of the present Parliament; and I am sure my humble thanks and the thanks of the country are due to my noble Friend for having resisted the clamours that were raised."

Lord Beaumont remarked, that if a Government in a minority had been so successful, it was only by the help of a lenient majority. Lord Brougham claimed much of the credit of the legal reforms for the Commissions that originated with the late Government and for the late Government itself.

The Earl of Derby admitted, frankly, that his successes had been owing to the absence in the main of party spirit from the discussions of the present session. He, however, laid claim for himself and his colleagues to some credit for what they had effected.

"If the Government are entitled to any praise, it is for what my noble and learned Friend has given

us credit, namely, for having resisted importunity from various quarters, urging us in the most vehement manner to dissolve Parliament, at a time when it would have been extremely convenient for us personally to have dissolved; but we refrained from advising that step, seeing that a dissolution of Parliament at that moment would have involved the country in great present inconvenience, and possibly, or even probably, would have led to the postponement, if not the loss, of many useful measures which we thought it our bounden duty to attempt to carry into law. Although I do not wish to draw any contrast between ourselves and our predecessors, or to deprive them of the credit of pressing these measures upon the attention of Parliament, I must be permitted, in consequence of what has fallen from the noble Earl (Lord Grey, who had claimed the chief credit for Lord Truro), to remind your Lordships, while he takes credit to the late Lord Chancellor for great prudence in abstaining from giving his opinion within 48 hours after receiving the report of the Commission, that, admitting the fact to be that the late Lord Chancellor had not at that moment made up his mind upon the subject, it involves a somewhat singular inconsistency that there should be a declaration made in the Speech of Her Majesty from the Throne, of the determination of the late Government to introduce measures founded upon the report of the Commissioners, if the Lord Chancellor had not made up his mind whether it would be in his power to support those measures; and, while I frankly admit that the credit of those measures is due to the labours of the Commissioners, I must re-

peat, that when we came into office there had not been a single step taken towards bringing them into practical effect, nor a single clause of the Bills drawn up.

"I stated at the commencement of the session, that we should endeavour to abstain, as far as possible, from all topics of a party or controversial character; and, if we deserve credit for anything, it is for having formed a just estimate of that degree of public spirit which we believed would prevail in this and the other House of Parliament, if they would permit us to act upon the principle we had announced, of not urging measures which might lead to controversy, and inviting them to join with us, forgetful and regardless of party considerations, in urging forward those measures which, apart from all party feeling, were imperatively demanded for the benefit of the country,—involving the promotion of the military defences of the country, a vast improvement in the Courts of Law and Equity, and provisions for the sanitary welfare of the metropolis. My Lords, I am happy to say that this and the other House of Parliament have fully justified the estimate we formed in that respect; and although the expectation that it would be possible to pass all these Bills—nay, I might almost say to pass any of them—was treated in the first instance with a species of contemptuous ridicule, I have the satisfaction to say, at the close of one of the shortest sessions on record, that not one of these great objects remains unaccomplished; and if this Government should cease to exist from the day on which I am speaking, it would be a source of unfeigned satisfaction and gratification to me, that the

four months during which we have held office have been marked by the passing of as many important measures, and as beneficial to the public interest, as under any previous Administration, however strong and powerful."

This was the last debate of any interest in the late Parliament.

On the 1st of July the prorogation took place, the ceremony being performed by Her Majesty in person. The Commons being summoned to attend the Queen in the House of Lords, the Speaker delivered on their behalf the following Address to the Throne:—

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, approach your Majesty with feelings of unfeigned respect and attachment. We acknowledge with gratitude the uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity which, by the blessing of Providence, this nation has been permitted to enjoy—affording to us, as it has done, a fitting opportunity of directing our attention to questions of domestic policy, and of effecting various social and sanitary improvements which the interests of the public imperatively required. The difficulty and cost of obtaining patents for inventions has long been the subject of complaint; for these evils we have endeavoured to provide a remedy which, without imposing undue restrictions upon the public, will secure for ingenuity and talent a just protection and reward. Availing ourselves of the valuable information furnished by the Reports of Commissions appointed by your Majesty, we have made extensive and important changes in the proceed-

ings of the superior courts of law and equity; and we confidently hope that, by materially curtailing and simplifying those proceedings which have caused so much harassing expense and delay, we have removed the reproach which has always attached to the administration of justice in this kingdom. In obedience to your Majesty's commands, we have framed a Constitution for the colony of New Zealand, and we trust that the same love of freedom, the same loyalty to the Crown, which is so conspicuous in your Majesty's dominions at home, will be the guiding principle of your Majesty's subjects in that remote but important dependency of the empire. The military defence of this country has received from us the most serious and patient consideration. Fully alive to the extraordinary demand upon the services of the army in your Majesty's possessions abroad, we deemed it advisable no longer to suspend the operation of the laws regulating the militia of England and Wales, but so far to modify their provisions, by substituting voluntary for compulsory enlistment, as to make them less onerous to the working classes. This course has been dictated by no unworthy motives of jealousy and distrust; we felt it to be due to a great and generous people to protect them from the possibility of a surprise, and, by adopting this measure of precaution, and by removing all grounds for alarm arising from a sense of insecurity, we believe that we have done much to insure the continuance of that peace which it has been our anxious desire to maintain with all the world. For this and other objects connected with the service of this extended empire, it has been the duty, as

well as the especial privilege, of your Majesty's faithful Commons to make just and ample provision; and the Bill which I have now to present to your Majesty, entitled 'The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill,' completes the grants for the present year, to which we humbly invite your Majesty's royal assent."

Her Majesty, in her usual clear and composed manner, then read from the Throne her Speech, as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am induced, by considerations of public policy, to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties.

"The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary labours have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

"I receive from all foreign powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established, as, under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

"I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

"The amicable termination of

the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt affords a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East, and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

"The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace.

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin for the total abolition of the slave-trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organization of the militia—a constitutional force, which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring powers, but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute es-

entially to the protection and security of my dominions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorized shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

"The recent discoveries of extensive gold-fields have produced, in the Australian colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an Act which, by rendering available to the service of those colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of Parliament on my accession to the Throne, may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have gladly assented to the important Bills which you have passed for effecting reforms, long and anxiously desired, in the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of law and equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms, and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the Courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a

valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

"I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead, and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

"The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the Colonies is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my Crown.

"It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer that, in the exercise of the high

functions which, according to our free Constitution, will devolve upon these several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of my Crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result, to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage industry, art, and science, and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness, of my people."

The Lord Chancellor then announced Her Majesty's command, that the Parliament be prorogued till the 20th day of August. The order for its dissolution appeared the next day in the *Gazette*, and the Members were dismissed, to seek a renewal of their respective trusts from their constituents.

CHAPTER VI.

Results of the General Election upon the State of Parties with reference to the Free-Trade Controversy—Recent Language of Mr. Disraeli respecting a Re-adjustment of Taxation—The Meeting of the New Parliament anticipated with much Interest—The Attention of the Public Mind occupied with the Death and expected Funeral of the Duke of Wellington—The Two Houses meet on the 4th of November—Election of Speaker of the House of Commons—Mr. Robert Palmer moves, and Lord Robert Grosvenor seconds, the Re-election of Mr. C. Shaw Lefevre—The Right Honourable Gentleman submits himself to the Pleasure of the House, and is conducted to the Chair nem. con.—Several Days are occupied in administering the Oaths to Members—On the 11th of November, Her Majesty, in Person, delivers Her Speech from the Throne—The Royal Speech—In the House of Lords the Address is moved by Lord Donoughmore, seconded by the Marquis of Bath—The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Derby pronounce eloquent Panegyrics on the late Duke of Wellington—Remarks of Lord Brougham, and general Discussion on the Royal Speech—The Motion is agreed to nem. con.—In the House of Commons, Lord Lovaine moves, and Mr. E. C. Egerton seconds, the Address to the Crown—Speech of Mr. C. Villiers, who complains of the vague and equivocal Language of the Royal Speech respecting Commercial Policy—Speeches of Mr. Hume, Mr. Walpole, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Cobden, Lord Palmerston, and other Members—The Address is carried without a Division. PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON:—Addresses of the Crown are moved in Terms of eloquent Panegyric by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, respecting the Interment of the illustrious Duke—The Funeral takes place on the 18th of November with great Magnificence of Ceremony, and every Demonstration of Public Veneration for the Deceased—Admirable Speech of Lord Derby in the House of Lords in reference to the Event. THE FREE-TRADE CONTROVERSY:—Mr. C. Villiers brings the Question of Commercial Policy to a definite Issue by moving certain Resolutions, pledging Parliament to a Free-Trade Policy—Long and adjourned Debates on these Resolutions, commencing on the 3rd of November, in which almost all the leading Members of the House of Commons take part—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves an Amendment, which is afterwards withdrawn—Lord Palmerston also moves an Amendment, which, after great Discussion, is adopted by the House, 468 Members voting for, and 53 against it—The same Question

in the House of Lords—The Marquis of Clanricarde proposes a Resolution, affirming the Principles of Free Trade, for which he afterwards agrees to substitute one suggested by Lord Derby—Debate on this Motion on the 6th of December—Speeches of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Earl of Harrowby, who suggests an Amendment of the Resolution—Other noble Lords move Amendments on the Resolution, but Lord Harrowby's Proposition is finally agreed to nem. con.—Termination of the Parliamentary Controversy on Free Trade.

THE result of the general election, which took place in the summer of 1852, did not appear materially to alter the relative strength of parties. It became evident, before it concluded, that there would not, at all events, be such a decisive majority in favour of the restoration of protection to agriculture as would justify the Government, even in Lord Derby's view, in attempting to reverse the policy of free trade. The language more recently held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed rather to a relief of the burdens complained of by the landed and farming interest through a re-adjustment of taxation, and prospects were held out of some comprehensive change in the financial arrangements of the country, which would afford relief to the depressed classes, without, at the same time, inflicting injustice upon any other. The curiosity felt as to the commercial and fiscal policy of the Derby Cabinet, upon which, as was generally understood, its continuance in office depended, caused the assembling of Parliament in November to be anticipated with unusual interest. One other subject alone divided the public mind with these political speculations—the expected obsequies of that illustrious commander and statesman whose recent death had awakened

throughout the length and breadth of the land one general outburst of sorrow, admiration, and gratitude.

The day appointed for the meeting of the new Parliament was the 4th of November. The first business transacted on that day was the election of a Speaker. The House having met, Mr. Robert Palmer rose, and after adverting in terms of high encomium to the qualities of the right hon. Member for North Hampshire, who had filled this high office for the last 13 years with so much advantage to the country, and so much honour to himself—to his knowledge of the law and practice of Parliament, his impartiality, his equanimity of temper, and his courteous demeanour—he concluded by moving that the right hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre do take the chair.

The motion was seconded by Lord Robert Grosvenor, followed by Sir R. H. Inglis, who remarked upon the severe labour which now fell upon the Speaker of that House. There being no opposition, the election would have passed by acclamation, but some Members calling "Question," the Chief Clerk put the question, which was carried *nem. con.* in the affirmative.

Mr. Lefevre, in a graceful and feeling speech, expressed his submission to the decision of the

House, and was conducted by the mover and seconder to the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer congratulated the Speaker elect upon having been again selected by the Commons of England to receive the highest honour which they could confer upon one of their number.

Lord J. Russell expressed his satisfaction at the election to preside over the debates of a new House of Commons, of a gentleman who could enforce with judgment its rules and orders.

After a few words from Mr. Hume, the proceedings terminated. For several days afterwards the time of the House was occupied with the swearing-in of Members. On the 11th, Her Majesty met her Parliament for the purpose of opening their deliberations. The Royal Speech was in the following terms:—

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament, without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my throne and of my people ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join with me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

" I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the Act of

last session, to join the ranks of the militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

" I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

" Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to dispatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

" The special mission which, in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality; and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers, hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast continent of South Africa.

" I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government

of Brazil for the suppression of the slave-trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recognised the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future Government of my East Indian possessions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you.

"The advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science will be readily recognised by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled, by the blessing of Providence, to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legisla-

tion, in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions, I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our national Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me, how far, in their opinion, the caputular institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities, for their consideration; and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which

may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

"The system of secondary punishments has usefully occupied the labours of successive Parliaments; and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Diemen's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

"The subject of legal reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation. Inquiries are in progress by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts; and Bills will be submitted to you for effecting further improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these, and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention, and I pray that by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people."

In the House of Lords on the same evening, the Address to the Throne, being, as usual, a mere echo of the Speech, was moved by Lord Donoughmore and seconded by the Marquis of Bath.

The Marquis of Lansdowne called the attention of the House to the great loss which the nation had sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington. Apart from

considerations of personal friendship, there was a peculiar reason why he, one of the oldest Members of the House, should address them on this occasion; for it had fallen to his lot, when a Member of the House of Commons, to perform the same duty to England's greatest Admiral when he fell in the arms of victory. At that moment, when the nation was absorbed in grief for the loss of its naval hero, few were aware that a great military genius was rising in the East, who was destined to perform the same service for the British army that Nelson had rendered to her fleets. Though the characters of the two men were different in some respects, they were alike in the one glorious object of their ambition and energies—the safety of the people and the honour of the Crown. During the long period of peace with which the country had been blessed, arts, science, and industry had flourished; but it must be remembered that these triumphs of peace must be protected, and that, if we boasted of being one of the most prosperous, we must make up our minds to be also one of the most powerful, nations of the world. He would not enter into a detail of the great actions of the Duke of Wellington, which were engraven on the hearts of his countrymen. But, turning his attention to the rest of the Speech, he could have wished it had contained a less vacillating and faltering declaration as to the commercial policy which the Government intended to pursue. It was, perhaps, only natural that the officers of a sinking ship should be the last to leave the vessel, but if by saying nothing the Government meant to say that free-trade legislation had been attended with the happiest results, they might

be sure of the cordial support of all the adherents of that policy.

Lord Brougham was anxious to bear his testimony to the transcendent merits of the Duke of Wellington, which had secured for his memory an universal tribute of praise from all classes, both at home and abroad. His public virtue and constant abnegation of self were even more admirable than his private goodness and marvellous fortune. God forbid that the day should ever arrive when the nation should be more sensible of its irreparable loss than it was at the present moment. The most appropriate tribute to the Great Duke would be to strengthen our defences at home, and to maintain our ancient alliances.

The Earl of Derby said, that he could not address their Lordships on this occasion without some reference to a topic which was now occupying the thoughts of almost every man, not only in this country, but throughout the world. "My Lords, it is impossible that we should assemble together in this House of Parliament without remembering, as Her Majesty has been pleased in her Speech to remember, the great loss we have sustained. As I rise to address your Lordships, my eyes naturally turn to the head of this table, and, looking at the seat to which a noble Lord has so appropriately alluded, I miss there one whose venerable form occupied that place, and whose gray head, resting upon his hand, upraised to assist his imperfect hearing, was listening with conscientious and laborious attention to the arguments of even the humblest Member that might be addressing your Lordships. ('Hear, hear.') Again, my Lords, I see him rising from his seat, and, amid

the breathless silence of the House, in homely phrase, addressing to your Lordships the thoughts of a powerful mind, which seized intuitively the very pith and marrow of the matter. Slowly and deliberately he gave forth those pithy and sententious maxims which were the result of his intuitive sagacity, of his large and matured experience, of his deliberate wisdom. It is, indeed, upon no light theme that I now speak. When contemplating the character of him whose loss we now deplore, difficult, indeed, is the task to do justice to its greatness. His unparalleled achievements in the field, and all his actions, marked him the great leader; his sagacity in counsel, his loyalty to his Sovereign, his deep devotion to the interests of his country, his noble self-reliance, his firmness and zeal, his abnegation of all selfish views in consideration of the interest of his country,—my Lords, all these great and high qualities have already been written in the undying page of history,—all these are engraven on the hearts and minds of his countrymen,—all these have been honoured by his Sovereign,—all these have been liberally acknowledged and confessed by the world. (*Cheers.*) My Lords, he is gone. He is gone where human honours are worthless. Yet, my Lords, history, while recording his many virtues, will not be unmindful of one great trait that shone through his entire character. In all the vicissitudes of his long career, in the battle-field, at the head of his troops, in the councils of statesmen, in the cabinet of his colleagues, in the chamber of his Sovereign, in the assembled Parliament, unbiassed by the blandishments of ambition, and unblinded by the blaze of his own

transcendent glories, steadfastly refusing to listen to the aspirations of ambition, superior to all bias of political party, in every stage of his career, his actions were marked by a simplicity and singleness of purpose, the never-failing characteristic of every great mind." (*Cheers.*)

Passing to other topics, Lord Derby next adverted to that part of Her Majesty's Speech which spoke of the "improved condition" of the industrious classes. He wished to state a few facts. From the increased consumption of certain articles, such as tea, tobacco, coffee, and sugar, it was evident that the circumstances of large classes of the community had improved considerably during the last three years. In the savings' banks of the agricultural districts, too, within the same period, the deposits had been increasing as compared with the sums withdrawn, until, in the present year, they had balanced one another, for the first time since 1847, when free trade gave such a severe blow to industry in those districts. When he considered the circumstances which had combined to neutralize the injurious effect of the free-trade system, he concurred with those who attributed them to the great importation of gold and extensive emigration. With regard to the policy of free trade, he did not hesitate to say that, after the opinion pronounced by the country, he was prepared to bow to its decision, and, while desirous as far as possible to mitigate the injury inflicted by that policy, to adopt it, and to carry it out frankly and loyally. With regard to the measures proposed in mitigation of the injury caused to certain classes by free trade, if the House would wait

patiently for a fortnight, till the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, it would see how the Government were prepared to deal with the subject. Until then he hoped the House would abstain from expressing its opinion.

After some observations from Lord Stafford, the Address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons a similar Address to the Throne was moved by Lord Lovaine. The noble Lord reviewed in succession the several topics noticed in Her Majesty's Speech, paying a warm tribute to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and bearing his testimony to the patriotism, the good conduct, and the efficiency of the 50,000 men who, in the short space of six weeks, had enrolled themselves in the militia. Upon the subject of our late commercial policy he admitted that it had contributed, among other causes, to the prosperity of the country; but if this policy had simultaneously inflicted suffering upon a large and important class, the relief of that class, he contended, deserved the attention of the Legislature.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. C. Egerton, who likewise acknowledged that the verdict of the country upon the late commercial policy must be acquiesced in; but in the settlement of this question, if any class could make out a claim to relief, he thought it ought to be allowed a fair hearing and consideration.

Mr. C. Villiers complained not of what was contained in the Speech and the Address, but of their defects and omissions. The first Minister of the Crown had avowed in the last Parliament that he held opinions at variance with

those of a majority of the House of Commons, and, admitting the constitutional doctrine that this conflict of opinions should not exist, he had appealed to the country. What he (Mr. Villiers) complained of was, that the House was not informed whether the First Minister had abandoned his opinions, and that it had no assurance that it was not intended in any way to alter or modify our late commercial policy. Upon this subject the Speech was vague, and, he might almost say, deceptive; whereas the House was entitled to a distinct declaration, whether our future policy was to be that of protection or that of free trade.

Mr. Hume thought Her Majesty was unfortunate in having a Cabinet which had not formed an opinion upon this important subject, or, if they had, which shrank from confessing their error. A speedy decision of this question was indispensable. Mr. Hume mentioned several topics the omission of which in the Royal Speech he lamented and censured.

Mr. Walpole said, the House had met for a special purpose—namely, that the question of the financial and commercial policy of the country should be finally settled and decided. No deception had been intended in the Speech from the Throne, which was worded carefully in a way to avoid the necessity of discussing any amendment of the Address. Ministers were, however, prepared not only to avow their policy, but were ready with measures to carry it out, and they intended to take the first and earliest opportunity to submit these measures to the consideration of the House. As soon as the national tribute had been paid to the late Duke of Wellington, the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer would lay before the House and the country the views which the Government took of the financial and commercial policy which ought to be established and perpetuated. Enough was stated in the Royal Speech to authorize the inference that there was no intention to reverse the recent system of legislation, which had led to the improvement of the industrial classes of the community. More the House could not expect him then to say.

Lord J. Russell participated in the disappointment of Mr. Villiers in respect to the evasive language of Her Majesty's Speech upon the subject of our commercial policy. It seemed to him that there were two plain courses open to Lord Derby—either to maintain the opinions he had constantly expressed from 1846 down to last February, or to say he had been mistaken, and manfully to declare his readiness to act upon a different policy for the future. Instead of adopting either of these courses, there was a continuance of the ambiguity and doubts which had subsisted for the last nine months. The country had been appealed to, and the intentions of the Government should be announced in a clear and decided manner, and not enveloped in the mist in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like the deities of old, loved to shroud himself. With the exception of this topic, there was nothing in the Speech which called for more than slight remarks.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that there was anything evasive in the paragraph excepted to; it had been framed in a manner to leave no mistake in an impartial mind. Without disturbing the principle of unrestricted

competition, which was recognised in the Speech, it was intended to endeavour to mitigate the injury inflicted by recent legislation, not, however, by means of artificial prices or compensation for losses. It was the purpose of the Government to take into consideration the changes which had been effected without the necessary and corresponding changes in our financial system, and to put before the House a policy which should place our financial system more in harmony with our commercial system. It was probable that he should be able to make his statement on Friday, the 26th.

Mr. Gladstone commenced his speech by adding his tribute of regret and respect to the memory of the illustrious man whose loss they deplored, and said he could not better express his own sentiments than by quoting the language lately used by Lord John Russell on a public occasion with reference to the Duke of Wellington, which was to this effect: "While many of the actions of his life—while many of the qualities which he possessed, are unattainable by others, there are lessons which we may all derive from the life and actions of that illustrious man. It may never be given to another subject of the British Crown to perform services so brilliant as he performed; it may never be given to another man to hold the sword which was to gain independence for Europe, to rally the nations around it, and while England saved herself by her constancy, to save Europe by her example; it may never be given to another man, after having attained such eminence, after an unexampled series of victories, to show equal moderation in peace as he had shown greatness in war, and to

devote the remainder of his life to the cause of internal and external peace for that country which he had so served; it may never be given to another man to have equal authority, both with the Sovereign he served and with the senate of which he was to the end a venerated member; it may never be given to another man, after such a career, to preserve even to the last the full possession of those great faculties with which he was endowed, and to carry on the services of one of the most important departments of the State with unexampled regularity and success, even to the latest day of his life. These are circumstances, these are qualities which may never again occur in the history of this country. But there are qualities which the Duke of Wellington displayed of which we may all act in humble imitation—that sincere and unceasing devotion to our country, that honest and upright determination to act for the benefit of the country on every occasion; that devoted loyalty which, while it made him ever anxious to serve the Crown, never induced him to conceal from the Sovereign that which he believed to be the truth; that devotedness in the constant performance of his duty; that temperance of his life, which enabled him at all times to give his mind and his faculties to the services which he was called upon to perform; that regular, consistent, and unceasing piety by which he was distinguished at all times in his life—these are qualities that are attainable by others, and these are qualities which should not be lost as an example."

Passing then to the other topics of the Address, Mr. Gladstone said, that in his opinion, the expositions which the paragraph in the

Royal Speech, on the subject of our commercial policy, had received, through the two defences of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Disraeli, were inconsistent. The first was the best—namely, that the paragraph was left ambiguous because the moment was inconvenient for the conflict of principles. All he (Mr. Gladstone) wanted was a full, final, and solemn settlement of the question of free trade; that the Ministers should once for all declare their views upon this question, and that they had unequivocally and finally abandoned the idea of the possibility of a return to protection.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Christopher, in reply to an observation of Mr. Gladstone, defended the sentiments he had expressed out of doors, and declared his readiness, now that the verdict of the country had been taken on the question of protection, to bow to its decision.

Mr. Adderley remonstrated against the premature attacks made upon the Government. He understood the paragraph in question as a declaration that the Ministers had entirely and forever given up any intention to attempt to restore a protecting duty on corn, but were prepared to consider the question whether its abolition had inflicted injury upon a particular class. He had supported protection upon the principle that the land was unequally taxed, and now that protection was withdrawn, the inequality, from which it had originated, should be adjusted.

Mr. Cobden thought that no plain, fair-minded man could regard the clause of the Queen's Speech as a sufficient solution of the question so long agitated.

Supposing that the Cabinet had resolved to adopt the principle of unrestricted competition, it must not be mixed with other questions; the pure principle of free trade must be affirmed. Apart from the doctrine of unrestricted competition, there was a wide field open to a Chancellor of the Exchequer in dealing with taxation; but he could not be allowed to go into that question with the view of remedying the alleged injury done to certain interests. This would be to re-open the whole question of protection.

Mr. E. Ball, avowing himself a Protectionist, expatiated upon the mischievous results of free trade, which, he said, had falsified all the predictions of its advocates.

Sir John Shelley controverted Mr. Ball's arguments, and contended that protection had been the bane of agriculture.

Lord Palmerston had derived great satisfaction from some parts of the Queen's Speech, and, with respect to the questions of protection or free trade, he thought it necessary for the public interest that there should be some formal declaration on the part of the House of Commons of its permanent and decided concurrence in the sound policy of the commercial arrangements established by the legislation of late years.

After some observations from Colonel Sibthorp, the motion was agreed to.

The next important matter to be determined by Parliament was, the celebration of the public obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington. On the 15th of November, the Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords, proposed a resolution in reply to a message from Her Majesty respecting the Duke's fu-

neral, expressive of the full concurrence of that House in the measures to be adopted for the interment of that illustrious person's remains.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the mode in which the House might best assist in the ceremony.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. Walpole, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, obtained leave to bring in a Bill, for declaring that the day appointed for the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington should, in respect to the payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes, be considered as the Lord's day, in the cities of London and Westminster. The Bill was brought in, and, the Standing Orders being suspended, passed through all its stages.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving an Address to Her Majesty in return to Her Majesty's message on the subject of the funeral obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington, pronounced an eloquent panegyric upon one who, he said, was not only a great man, but the greatest man of a great nation—a general who had fought 15 pitched battles, captured 3000 cannon from the enemy, and never lost a single gun. He was not only, he added, the greatest and most successful warrior of his time, but his civil career was scarcely less successful or less splendid than his military one, and when he died, he died the head of that army to which he had left the tradition of his fame. One source of consolation, Mr. Disraeli observed, the people of England had in their intimate acquaintance with the character and the person of this great man: there

never was an eminent person who had lived so long and so much in the public eye, yet no one thought how large a space he filled in the esteem of the nation until he died.

Lord John Russell, in a few words, expressed his concurrence in the resolution moved by Mr. Disraeli, which was then carried *nem. diss.*

The funeral took place on the 18th of November, and the imposing solemnity was conducted in a manner which reflected the highest credit, both upon the authorities who superintended the arrangements, and upon the immense masses who on that day filled the streets of the metropolis, and who, by their orderly and respectful demeanour, testified their sense of the public virtues and inestimable services of the illustrious deceased. The feelings excited by this imposing spectacle could not be more appropriately described than in the language of Lord Derby, who, in a style of eloquence which few living men could rival, described the events of this memorable day, in a speech in the House of Lords.

He expressed his deep satisfaction and thankfulness at the more than satisfactory result of the great solemnity. It was a matter of thankfulness to Almighty God, that an event which brought together such masses of persons as have never before congregated under any circumstances in the metropolis, should have passed over without any signal calamity. The change in the weather materially assisted in this happy result. But he would be unjust if he withheld his tribute of admiration "at the perfect organization, the admirable arrangements, the entire discipline, with which the whole

of that great ceremony was marshalled and conducted, and at the discretion and the judgment which was manifested by all those civil and military authorities who took a part in carrying it out." (*Cheers.*)

The temper and patience of the troops and police were most admirable. But justice must be done to another class—"I mean the admirable temper, patience, forbearance, and good conduct, which was manifested by the whole of these incredible masses. (*Cheers.*) When we consider how large a proportion of the population of these United Kingdoms was for that single day crowded together in the streets of the metropolis,—when you remember, as those at least remember to whose lot it fell to take part in the procession, and who saw it throughout its whole length and breadth,—when you remember that on a line of route three miles in length, extending from Grosvenor Place to St. Paul's Cathedral, there was not a single unoccupied foot of ground, and that you passed through a living sea of faces, all turned to look upon that great spectacle,—when you saw every house, every window, every house-top, loaded with persons anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of England's greatest son,—when you saw those persons (those, at least, within the streets) remaining with entire and unflinching patience for many hours in a position in which movement was hardly possible, and yet that scarce a single accident occurred to the most feeble woman or child amid that vast mass,—when, throughout the whole of that length, not only was a perfect decorum preserved, and a perfect and ready assistance given to the efforts of the police and the military, but

there was no unseemly desire to witness the magnificent spectacle, no light and thoughtless applause at the splendour of that spectacle, and that the people of England, in the awful silence of those vast crowds, testified in the most emphatic manner the sense in which every man among them felt the public loss which England had sustained,—I know not, my Lords, how you may have looked upon this manifestation of public feeling and good sense and order, but I know this, that as I passed along those lines it was with pride and satisfaction I felt that I was a countryman of those who knew so well how to regulate and control themselves; and I could not help entertaining a hope that those foreign visitors who have done us and themselves the honour of assisting at this great ceremonial might, upon this occasion, as upon the 1st of May, 1851, bear witness back to their own country how safely and to what extent a people might be relied upon in whom the strongest hold of their Government was their own reverence and respect for the free institutions of their country, and the principles of popular self-government controlled and modified by constitutional monarchy. (*Loud cheers.*)

"And who will forget the effect within the Cathedral? When, amidst solemn and mournful music, slowly, and inch by inch, the coffin which held the illustrious dead descended into its last long resting-place, I was near enough to see the countenances of many of the veterans who were companions of his labours and of his triumphs, and was near enough to hear the suppressed sobs and see the hardly-checked tears, which would not have disgraced the cheeks of England's greatest warriors, as they

looked down for the last time upon all that was mortal of our mighty hero. Honour, my Lords, to the people who so well know how to reverence the illustrious dead!

"Honour to the friendly visitors—especially to France, the great and friendly nation that testified by the presence of their representative their respect and veneration for his memory! (*Cheers.*) They had regarded him as a foe worthy of their steel. His object was not fame nor glory, but a lasting peace. We have buried in our greatest hero the man among us who had the greatest horror of war. The great object of this country is to maintain peace. To do that, however, a nation must possess the means of self-defence. I trust that we shall bear this in mind, not in words only, but in our actions and policy, setting aside all political and party considerations, and that we shall concur in this opinion—that, in order to be peaceful, England must be powerful; but that, if England ought to be powerful, she ought to be so only in order that she should be more secure of peace." (*Cheers.*)

This great national act, in which all parties and classes acted together as one man, having been accomplished, the war of parties commenced in Parliament. The free-trade party in the House of Commons, dissatisfied with what they deemed the equivocal language of the Royal Speech, and the ambiguous statements made by the leading Ministers on the subject of commercial policy, determined to bring that question, without delay, to a definite issue. Mr. C. Villiers, who had been in an early stage of the Corn-Law controversy one of the most prominent champions of free trade, gave notice, shortly after the debate on the Ad-

dress, that he should move certain resolutions with respect to the principles to be adopted for commercial legislation. In the House of Lords the advocates of free trade were also on the alert. On the 22nd Nov. the Marquis of Clanricarde addressed a question to the Prime Minister, as to the nature of the business which the Government proposed to transact previously to the Christmas recess.

The Earl of Derby replied, that the object of the House in meeting before Christmas had been to consider the expediency of any alteration in our commercial system, and to close for ever the controversy with regard to protection and free trade. The result of the late elections had convinced him that, though a large number of constituencies were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to an alteration in our recent commercial policy, and that any such attempt would instantly be negatived by a large majority. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to advise Her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted. After making this explicit statement the Government might have rested, but it went further, and announced its Budget for an early day, from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy. An attempt had been made, indeed, in the Lower House, to anticipate discussion by a resolution to which no Member of the Government could agree; but it would be well if those who were about to support that motion would consider, not so much how to overthrow the Government, but how they could form an Administration

if it were overthrown. Having said so much, he would now answer the noble Lord's question, and state that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any other important measures before Christmas.

After some further observations from Lord Clanricarde, and a rather sharp personal altercation between Lord Derby and Lord Wodehouse, the subject dropped.

On the 23rd of November, Mr. C. Villiers brought forward his free-trade resolutions in the House of Commons, expressed in the following terms :—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the Act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that Act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. That it is the opinion of this House, that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of free trade, as opposed to that of protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers."

In order to show why he moved resolutions at all. Mr. Villiers pointed out that they had met for the special purpose of settling the basis of their commercial legislation. The paragraph in the Queen's Speech, relating to commercial po-

licy, although generally objected to, had been permitted to pass without amendment, because it was felt that as they had met for the purpose of coming to a specific decision, deliberation on a specific occasion was advisable. Under these circumstances it was that he gave notice of his motion. There was a peculiar propriety, then, in submitting the resolution to the House of Commons." They had expected to find a distinct opinion stated by the Government, but the language used by them on the subject of free trade was felt by the country to be an unworthy evasion. It concluded in terms "purposely designed not to be respectful." (*Cries of "Oh, oh!" from the Ministerial side.*) Everybody knew that the "wisdom of Parliament" was a cant sort of satirical phrase. How Ministers could have considered that that paragraph would be satisfactory, he could not understand. When he gave notice of his motion, he was asked to waive his resolutions until Government had submitted certain measures. But what had those measures to do with declaring the verdict on the great question at issue? Ministers had consented to be tried by the country; they had been tried and found wanting; and was it any answer to such a verdict to say, "Well, if this will not do, we have got something else; we have a colleague of such astounding genius that he will produce you something as a substitute, which will delight you beyond everything, and will be perfectly satisfactory to all parties?" (*Laughter.*) There were many geniuses of that kind, especially in medicine; but the thing now to be done was to pronounce a decision on our future policy. He did not know why he

was to trust the Ministers; their intentions were not quite clear from their speeches. [Mr. Villiers here cited divers contradictory opinions of several Protectionist Members.] Members on his side had been called "factions;" they were not so factions as to try and prevent a new policy, but as far as they could make out at this moment, the Ministers were no converts at all, they were acting from necessity. He insisted that if Ministers were not disposed to make a confession, at least the House might have an opportunity of doing so. He declined, therefore, to withdraw his motion.

They all agreed that recent legislation had improved the condition of the working classes; and he had ventured to characterise that legislation as "wise, just, and beneficial." Everything that affects the condition of the people was involved in the price of food; a topic which Mr. Villiers treated at some length. Passing from this, he alluded to Lord Derby's threat, that if Ministers were beaten on these resolutions, they intended to resign. He had not the smallest desire to see them dismissed. The Premier was a great authority as to what was faction. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) His experience of 30 years made his authority in such matters indisputable. Nevertheless, it was still possible for a man to be single-minded—still possible for a man not to be ready to adopt every principle and abandon every party for the sake of power. He would be sorry to see the calamity contingently menaced by the Gentlemen opposite, but he was not without hopes for the country even if it should happen. If he might offer a little advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

it would be, to do no such thing as go out, but rather, if the motion were carried, accept it with thankfulness. "He seems to be at last willing to enter on a career of usefulness, and I would entreat him not to be deterred by the novelty of the thing from pursuing it." (*Cheers and laughter.*)

Mr. Villiers occupied a large proportion of his speech with statistics, to show how beneficially the free-trade measures had operated, not only on the condition of the operative classes of the towns and manufacturing districts, but also on the condition of the agricultural labourers, the tenant-farmers, and the landlords; and he read documents proving the latter points. Farmers had very distinct grievances: there was the law of distress, the law of settlement, compensation for unexhausted improvements, and the Game Laws; but these were distinct from protection. The time was come when the interests of the farmers must be more considered in that House than they had been. He could not help thinking that the farmers had been a very ill-used class. In his opinion, their distresses had been made capital of by the Gentlemen opposite. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) He desired that a distinct statement should be made on the part of the Government, as to what cause, in their opinion, the improved condition of things should be ascribed—not leaving that cause to be guessed at. He believed it was almost entirely due to free trade, and not, as had been alleged, to the gold diggings or emigration. He hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not evade the question by talking of faction or questioning motives, but would let the House and the country know

at once what they had to expect. The position of the Protectionists was always referred to when negotiations were attempted with other countries; and enormous mischief had been done by them in their six years' agitation and assertion of their views.

Mr. Ewart seconded the resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move an amendment on the part of Ministers. The question to be decided, he said, was not whether protection or free trade should be repealed or supported, but whether Her Majesty's Ministers, by their conduct since their accession to office, had fulfilled their pledges to Parliament and to the country; and whether they had frankly communicated to the House the resolution at which they had arrived. If, as Mr. Villiers had stated, "enormous mischief" had been caused by the conduct of the Protectionist party, then it was the duty of the House to express, in a manner that could not be mistaken, that they had no confidence in the men who had perpetrated "enormous mischief." Claiming attention while he laid before the House an "accurate statement" of the principal incidents which had occurred during the last five years, he explained how they had opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, on two grounds. The main and principal ground on which he had placed his opposition was, that it would be injurious to the interests of labour; and in 1850 he had said that it was a labourer's question, or it was nothing. Another ground was, that it would prove injurious to a considerable interest. He showed how the same Minister who repealed the Corn Laws objected to the repeal of

the Sugar Laws. Then followed the Navigation Laws; and shortly afterwards complaints from the three interests involved; so that since 1847 they had been mainly engaged in discussions and legislation on agricultural, colonial, and shipping distress. From that to the present time, not a single attempt had been made in the House of Commons—at least with the sanction of any party—to abrogate the measure of 1846, or to bring back that protection which had been so unnecessarily attacked. And why?—Because there were no facts to show that the condition of the working classes was injured by the Act of 1846. He appealed to the House to pronounce whether the party, said to have perpetrated "enormous mischief," had acted in a factious spirit in regard to the Sugar Laws? He described how a Committee had been appointed to consider the question, composed of fifteen Members, of whom three alone were Protectionists; and yet those gentlemen had recommended a differential duty of ten shillings in favour of colonial sugar. If there were "enormous mischief" done, let gentlemen opposite take their share of it. The conduct of the then Opposition had influenced the Minister of the day; for Lord John Russell came down to the House and asked leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the change in the sugar duties and to prolong the protection which he had himself taken away. Had they attempted to disturb the settlement of the Navigation Laws? He described what had been his own policy: how he had resisted the demands of the discontented farmers that protection should be restored, and had recommended them

to look for remedial legislation; how he had brought forward a motion on the subject of local taxation; and how it had mainly contributed to shake the Government out of office in 1861. He twitted Lord John Russell with having told the shipowners that they were subjected to burdens which impeded their prosperity, yet Lord John had not attempted to remove them while in power; and he asked if they were surprised, then, at the existence of a party discontented with recent legislation? Here he brought the conduct of Lord Derby into contrast, and told how it was by his advice that the Protectionist party had abstained from attempting to disturb existing laws. This brought him down in his retrospective survey to February, 1852, when the late Ministry having fallen through internal dissensions, Lord Derby was called in. Then he described successively their great successes—the militia by voluntary enrolment, and the Chancery reforms. Reverting to the conduct of the sections of the Opposition upon the remedial legislation which he had proposed, he boasted that it had met with the support of Mr. Gladstone, to whom he paid many compliments; and that Lord John Russell inserted an acknowledgment of agricultural distress in the Speech from the Throne, which he subsequently defended in Parliament. For the rest, Mr. Disraeli vindicated the course pursued by his party in reference to the appeal to the country, the meeting of Parliament, and the paragraph in the Queen's Speech. He appealed to the example of Sir Robert Peel, who, when he became Minister in 1835, expressed his determination not to disturb the Reform Bill, although he had strenuously opposed it. If

the Opposition should carry their motion, they would render Parliamentary government impossible in this country. He illustrated this by supposing that the followers of Sir Robert Peel took office: in that case, they might be met with a resolution declaring the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which they had opposed, a wise, just, and beneficent measure. Ministers had fulfilled all their pledges but one, and now they were ready to fulfil that. The Government measures would have been brought forward but for this vexatious motion. He might have moved "the previous question"—he would not, however, do so. "I say it for myself, and in the name and on behalf of my colleagues, that we neither seek to be, nor will be, Ministers on sufferance. Sir, I believe I have now said all that is necessary for me to address to the House, and I am content here to leave the case of the Government. I have placed before the House, very imperfectly I can easily conceive, the whole of that case. The subject is somewhat large, and I have endeavoured to be as succinct as circumstances required. If I had only personal feelings to consider, I should sit down; but I think, without vanity, and speaking in the name of the Government, that there is, in the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, something which may justify me in looking beyond personal considerations. We believe that we have a policy which will conduce to increase the welfare, content, and prosperity of the country. I hope it is not an unworthy ambition to desire to have an opportunity of submitting that policy to Parliament. But I am told that that is not to be the case. Now, although

I have too much respect for this House to condescend to advocate the cause of a Government, yet I will say something on behalf of a policy. I will not, therefore, without a struggle, consent to yield to an attack so unfair as that to which we are subjected. I will not believe, remembering that this is a new Parliament, that those who have entered it for the first time have already, in their consciences, recorded their opinions. On the contrary, I believe that they will listen to the spirit and to the justice of the plea which I put before them to-night. It is to those new Members, on whichever side of the House they may sit, that I appeal with confidence. They have just entered, many of them after much longing, upon that scene to which they have looked forward with so much anxiety, suspense, and interest. I have no doubt they are animated with a noble ambition, and that many of them will hereafter realize their loftiest aspirations. I can only say, from the bottom of my heart, that I wish that, whatever may be their aim in an honourable career, their most sanguine hopes may not be disappointed. Whatever adds to the intelligence, eloquence, and knowledge of the House, adds also to its influence; and the interests of all are bound up in cherishing and maintaining the moral and intellectual predominance of the House of Commons. To the new Members, therefore, I now appeal. I appeal to the generous and the young; and I ask them to pause now that they are at last arrived on the threshold of the sanctuary of the Constitution, and not become the tools and victims of exhausted factions and obsolete politics. I move the following amendment—

‘That this House acknowledges with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce.’

Mr. Bright addressed himself to a confutation of the defence set up by Mr. Disraeli, that the Protectionist party had not attempted to unsettle the legislation of 1846. He referred to Mr. Grantley Berkeley's motion in 1850, to Sir John Pakington's exertions in opposition to free trade, and to the efforts of Mr. Herries to restore the Navigation Laws. Mr. Disraeli had attempted to show that Lord John Russell was no better than himself in regard to commercial policy, but such recriminations would not be allowed to supersede the real question in debate. The Protectionist party had appealed to the country and lost the verdict. Should that verdict be now drawn up by one who had repudiated free trade, or by one who had consistently supported it? One resolution declared that the legislation of Sir R. Peel was wise, just, and beneficial—it established a principle—the amendment merely announced a fact. Mr. Bright next proceeded to show that the Corn Laws were not passed in 1815 to enable the landlords to bear the burthens on land, and that the farmers had now

lost nothing by free trade which the improved condition of the country had not amply compensated. But he distrusted the sincerity of the recent Ministerial professions, and to prove how large a portion of the party supporting Government entertained in July last strong opinions that free trade would be reversed, or some equivalent given in lieu of protection, Mr. Bright cited, to the great amusement of the House, a long string of extracts from the speeches delivered in different parts of the country by Protectionist Members. He concluded by appealing to the House, whether, after the statements he had now read to them, they would tolerate any evasion.

Mr. Ker Seymour defended the position of the Government. Whatever individual Members might have done, he denied that the Ministerial party, as such, had raised the question of protection. The leader of the free-trade party now brought forward a resolution which the supporters of Government could not accept, though they had accepted the policy of 1846. Was this the way to advance the cause of free trade? The measures of 1846 might have been successful, and yet not have been wise at the time they were passed, nor just, unless accompanied by other measures, such as an equalization of taxation. The country was tired of the Whigs, and it desired that the Conservative Ministry should try their hands at those reforms which were congenial to the Constitution, and with which the Whigs had been trifling for years. He had no prejudices on the subject of the franchise, but the House of Commons as at present constituted was both willing and able to carry such reforms, and all that was

wanted was a Ministry prepared to introduce them.

Mr. Frederick Peel said, that one thing was certain—the Ministers had made great advances in opinion. He believed that they were disposed, henceforth, to carry out free trade. But it was only the leading Members of the Protectionist party who had accepted that policy, and it was reasonable to require from them some resolution recanting their old opinions. He added:—"I must say also, that I think something is due to the past. It cannot be forgotten with how hard a measure the right hon. Gentleman opposite, especially, along with his colleagues, dealt out to others for a change of conviction in their minds—(*Loud cheers*)—a change of conviction, I must add, which had tenfold the palliation for it, and not one-tenth of the provocation in it, compared with the course now pursued by Her Majesty's Ministers." It would be a striking instance of retributive justice, if those who had heaped obloquy on the authors of the Act of 1846, now had the candour to come forward and acknowledge that it was a wise, just, and beneficent measure. He did not consider the present a party move against the Government. The House was discharging a solemn act of duty to the country, and compelled to perform it by the conduct of Ministers. They were halting between two opinions—trying to reconcile retention of office with a character for consistency, while the country was clear and determined.

Lord Palmerston undoubtedly thought that the Queen's Speech—"as ambiguous as words could make it"—rendered the motion necessary. It was desirable that the

opinion of the House should be expressed, if not with unanimity, at least with a large majority. But while he fully agreed with the mover, he was bound to consider the opinions of others who desired to concur in the proceedings of the House. It would be very dangerous to have an inquisition into men's private opinions. There was very little difference between the resolution and the amendment, except with reference to the past; and he thought it unwise, if not unjust, to compel persons to go down on their knees and express opinions they did not entertain. He therefore very much wished that some middle course might be suggested—that some broad resolution might be proposed. The present resolution, if pressed, might be rejected—it was not an impossible supposition—for not only the young “greenhorns,” but many experienced “old stagers” might be disinclined to convert this motion into an opportunity for overthrowing the Ministry. (*Great Ministerial cheering.*) What an impression that would make across the Atlantic! Suppose it carried by a small majority, would that be a satisfactory result? Though he would not at present move a second amendment with a third set of resolutions, he would suggest one, which might run thus:—

“That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people.

“That it is the opinion of this House, that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.

“That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious Speech and recommendation, may be laid before it.”

This contained everything except the word “just;” and the insertion of that word would not prevent any Ministry from giving “relief” or “compensation” to the agricultural interest. He left the suggestion with Members on that side, thinking they might, before they next met, be disposed to consider it as offered in a spirit of conciliation.

After Lord Palmerston's speech, the debate was adjourned to the 25th. Before it was resumed on that day,

Sir W. Clay rose to inquire—first, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he was willing to withdraw his amendment upon the understanding that the House would acquiesce in the resolution moved by Lord Palmerston; secondly, of Mr. Villiers, whether, on a like understanding, he would withdraw his motion; and thirdly, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, in the event of Mr. Villiers refusing to withdraw his motion, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would accept the resolution of Lord Palmerston as a substitute for his own.

Sir J. Graham, before answers were returned to these questions, wished to make a statement relative to the share he had taken in fram-

ing the original resolutions moved by Mr. Villiers. The right hon. Baronet then narrated the communications he had had with Lord Aberdeen and Lord J. Russell respecting the wording of the resolutions and the changes they underwent, in which he had sought to retain certain words with the view of traversing a presumption arising upon the Queen's Speech, that the question of compensation would be entertained, and he had inserted the words, "without inflicting injury on any important interest," expressly to bar that question. He could be no party to any compromise if those words were omitted; but if they were adopted he should entreat Mr. Villiers to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Gladstone said, that he did not think that, with regard to the question of compensation, the Government ought to be precluded from bringing it forward by an anticipatory motion. The House might take one of two courses: either allow the Government to go on with unfettered hands, or adopt a vote of want of confidence, which was the sound, constitutional course. His mind had been made up to vote for the original motion, though there were reasons which would make this course painful to him; but the amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston had saved him from this alternative, and the interests of free trade would, he thought, be best served by the concurrence of the great body of the House in that amendment.

Mr. T. Duncombe complained of the novel character of this proceeding, which he considered to be trifling with the House.

Mr. Cayley thought it unfair that he should be required to retract the opinions he entertained.

He saw that the country was placed in an unusual dilemma, and thought it was for the public advantage that this unseemly discussion should be brought to a close.

Mr. Robert Palmer said, his intention had been to vote against the original motion, and he protested against being a party to Lord Palmerston's resolution.

Lord Palmerston hoped that this conversation afforded a prospect of a general understanding. He had no objection to the words proposed by Sir J. Graham if they were confined to the future. Both sides of the House must feel that it was of great national importance that this question should be set at rest. It was not a question as to the private opinions of the Administration, but what they meant to do, and all must see that the reversal of our late policy was unattainable. Let the House, then, calm the public mind, and, without criticising past opinions, affirm what was to be the foundation of our future commercial legislation.

Sir E. B. Lytton, though he preferred the resolution of the Government, thought it unnecessary to be very nice in verbal criticism, and recommended the resolution of Lord Palmerston to the favourable consideration of his friends.

The Marquis of Granby declared, that he could not agree with any of the resolutions—they were a mass of mystification, which completely baffled him. The noble Lord added, emphatically:

"If this country had been benefited by the commercial policy of 1846, and if the working classes in this country were better off now than they had been before, then he thought that some acknowledgment was due to the memory of a man whose patriotism he for one had

never doubted, and the purity of whose motives he had never impugned. (*Cheers.*) If that were true, which he denied, then some acknowledgment was due to the memory of that statesman; some acknowledgment that he was not only patriotic and conscientious, but that he was also far-seeing and sagacious." (*General cheering.*)

Lord Granby appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether the Protectionists had not given him a generous and unreserved support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer fully admitted that fact, but he explained his views of the Ministerial position. Ministers had not come into office on the question of protection; had not dissolved Parliament on that question; and it was not their duty to relinquish office because the country had decided for free trade. If any one thought it was their duty, the issue could easily be tried. It was only because he believed that it was possible to recommend a policy which would relieve all the interests suffering from recent legislation, that he consented for a moment to hold the position he now occupied. Then came the main question. Sir James Graham had vindicated the passage in the Queen's Speech, by approving of its recommendation that the claims of a great interest, if the House should decide that they had suffered from recent legislation, should be considered. Sir James had used the word "compensation" again and again: but what authority had he for using that word? "It is possible that the right hon. Gentleman may or may not have found such a phrase in some electioneering speech or another, made by some

Member or another sitting on this side of the House; but the right hon. Gentleman is the last person in this House who ought to encourage our having recourse to electioneering speeches, in order to deduce from them the opinions of great statesmen, and the maxims that ought to regulate the policy of the English Parliament." As to fixing a day for bringing on his financial measures, he had at first intended to mention, before the Address was moved, an early day; but that was not satisfactory to his mind, and he had deferred it. Finding, however, that there was a general feeling in favour of some declaration, Ministers had resolved not to oppose any resolution, providing it confined itself to an unequivocal announcement of free trade as the policy adopted by the country and to be carried out in future. That was essential to the measures he had prepared; but the Marquis of Granby would find that the just claims of those who had been unfairly treated had not been forgotten. Mr. Disraeli then described how, at a recent meeting of Lord Derby's supporters, a copy of the free-trade resolution had fallen into his hands, in which there was nothing he and his friends could not accept. They did accept it: but the moment that acceptance was known, "three odious epithets" were put into the resolution. (*Prolonged Ministerial cheering.*) A very different resolution from the copy he first saw was at length submitted to the House; a resolution which his party could not accept, and which was not even received with favour on the other side. The idea of moving the "previous question" was thought of, but rejected, and a distinct resolution, unequivocally

declaring the success of free-trade measures, and laying down free trade as the principle of future commercial legislation, was drawn up, in the hope that it might be accepted by the House as sufficient. Then came the contingent amendment of Lord Palmerston. Between Ministers and Mr. Villiers there was a clear difference. "But with respect to the amendment which has been suggested by the noble Lord, I confess, that although I may have that parental fondness which has been already confessed in the debate, I cannot feel that I should be justified in opposing the general feeling of the House in any respect whatever. In the noble Lord's resolution there may be expressions to which I might demur; there may be expressions in it which I might regret to see placed on the journals of the House with my individual responsibility and sanction; but, after all, that is mere fighting about words and not about facts. I believe that there is no difference between us with respect to facts; that it is a mere question of phrases; and I certainly shall not oppose the general feeling of the House as regards any preference they may have for the amendment of the noble Lord over that of the Government. That is a question of very minor importance. The real question before us is, whether the hon. and learned Member for Wolverhampton and his Friends are to outrage the feelings of this side of the House, and of many Gentlemen on the other side, by a course which I think, totally irrespective of personal feeling, is most impolitic and unwise." (*Cheers.*)

Lord J. Russell said it was a great mistake on the part of the
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Government not to have advised Her Majesty to make a plain and distinct declaration from the throne on the subject of our commercial and financial policy, respecting which the country had been so long divided. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that some member on the opposition side of the House should bring forward a resolution upon this subject, and none was so fitting as Mr. Villiers. He (Lord John) had advised the insertion in the resolutions of the words, "wise and just." The amendment of the Government appeared to him equivocal, leaving it doubtful whether the law of 1846 might not be characterised as an act of injustice and folly, which should be reversed. Although Mr. Disraeli had denied it, the question at issue really was, free trade or protection; whether the great system of commercial policy commenced by Sir R. Peel in 1842 ought to be persevered in. All those who were of that opinion should unite, if possible, in a vote to that effect. He recommended to Mr. Villiers, however, that, as Mr. Disraeli had offered to substitute for his amendment that of Lord Palmerston, he should declare his willingness to adopt that resolution.

Mr. Cobden warned members on the other side that, if they raised the question of compensation in the shape of taxation, they would cause another struggle as disastrous for them as the last. He was anxious that the House should bring the question to a test, whether, after a dissolution, they stood, in respect to this matter, in as good a position as before. He therefore entreated Mr. Villiers not to shrink from dividing the House.

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Mr. Villiers vindicated the course he had taken, and declined to withdraw his resolution. Sir W. Clay likewise justified the questions he had put, and expressed his regret that his endeavours had met with so little success.

On the order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his amendment, whereupon

Lord Palmerston moved in lieu of it a resolution "that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people."

Mr. Booker avowed his unaltered convictions on the subject of protection, and declined to vote either for the original motion or the amendment.

Mr. Osborne amused the House for some time with extracts from protectionist speeches, with the view of refuting Mr. Disraeli's assertion that no attempt had been made to reverse the policy of free trade. Although, he observed, Mr. Disraeli had not made a direct motion to overthrow that policy, he had taken advantage of the motions of others; and Lord Derby had done all he could, both in and out of Parliament, to reverse free trade. A member of the present Ministry had, in his address to his constituents, told them that he accepted office "under a conviction that Lord Derby's desire was to reverse that policy, which was so injurious to native industry and

capital." Could there be any doubt, he asked, that Her Majesty's Ministers intended to do indirectly what they had not courage to do in the face of the House? He called upon the House not to be deluded by a great State conjuror; not to give their confidence to a gang of political latitudinarians, and not to hesitate to vote for the original motion.

Mr. Ball controverted some of the economical maxims of the Free-traders, denying, in particular, that cheapness was a *desideratum*. It was to practise a delusion upon the poor, he said, to persuade them that cheapness was a blessing. The advocates of a repeal of the Corn Laws had, however, declared that it would not make food cheap; but scarcely a prediction of theirs had not been falsified. After the appeal made to the country, he was bound, as one of the minority, to bow to its decision; but he never would be a party to any resolution which declared that the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country had been the results of free trade.

Mr. J. G. Phillimore supported the original motion. He urged that if the measures of 1846 had produced the effects admitted by both resolutions, it was a natural inference that they were wise and just.

Mr. Bentinck avowed that he held the principles of protective policy, and he rested his opinions upon the written and spoken arguments of Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Sir J. Graham. With respect to the motion, he could not perceive its object, except to displace the Ministry. No one could believe the principle of free trade to be in danger.

Sir W. P. Wood observed, that

if there had been no motion before the House but Lord Palmerston's, with the addition of the words added by Sir J. Graham, it might be adopted without inconvenience; but Mr. Villiers having thought it better to propound a resolution in another shape, and the House being obliged to choose between the two, if the latter was rejected it must go forth to the country that the Act of 1846 was not wise, just, or beneficial. A frank statement on the part of the Government of their intentions, at the beginning, would have rendered any resolution superfluous; but, in the uncertainty as to the real views and intentions of Lord Derby, whose declarations breathed a protective policy, the House had nothing to rely upon. It should, therefore, adopt a clear and definite resolution; a compromise would lead the country to suspect that the House was not sincere on the subject of free trade.

Sir J. Pakington said it appeared to him, after what had taken place that evening, there was no question before the House, and that the discussion should not have been prolonged—a discussion which, he thought, was not creditable to the House. If the object was fairly to settle the question, the Government had met the other side frankly; they had acknowledged that the verdict of the country was against the principles which they had supported, and the line indicated by Lord Palmerston should have been taken. It was a most unwise course, and grating to personal feelings, to compel persons to confess that a measure was just which they knew had been the cause of severe suffering to many. Since 1846 he had always been of opinion

that, after so great a change in our policy, the Legislature could not retrace its steps but in deference to the general voice of the country. At the conclusion of his speech, Sir John Pakington adverted to the conduct imputed to Members of the Government in regard to the late Sir Robert Peel. He said, "In connection with the question of change of views, there have been allusions this evening by different gentlemen, and among others by my noble friend the Member for Leicestershire (Lord Granby), to the late Sir Robert Peel. My noble friend spoke in a frank and an honourable spirit on that subject. The Members of Government have been pointedly alluded to on that subject since; and therefore I cannot and will not shrink from saying that no single word of disrespect to Sir Robert Peel ever has escaped or ever will escape my lips. (*Great applause.*) It was my misfortune in 1846 that I could not concur with Sir Robert Peel, and in opposing him on that occasion I made a great sacrifice of both party feeling and personal feeling. I opposed the right hon. Gentleman then, and, with whatever degree of diffidence I did so, I never shrank from voting against him when my conscience would not allow me to vote with him. But I agree with my noble friend, that a purer patriot never lived." (*Great applause.*)

The debate was once more adjourned to the following day. It was then opened by Mr. Milner Gibson, with an animated reiteration of the free-trade arguments. He said the country would consider no resolution genuine, unless stamped with the name of C. Villiers.

Mr. Milnes Gaskell complained
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that the amendment now before the House was as unacceptable to Protectionists as the motion.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, in a forcible and effective speech, described the posture of affairs. The motion had been called one of "want of confidence:" a vote of want of confidence terminating with an expression of readiness to consider the Government budget! Mr. Disraeli's speech of the other night, ingenious as it was, had made a painful impression on him: was there, then, really no Protectionist agitation between 1846 and 1852? Mr. Disraeli himself, doubtless, never was a Protectionist; but he wished it to be believed that he was. Mr. Herbert quoted plain Protectionist sentences from speeches made by Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Derby. "I have not read these extracts to taunt hon. Gentlemen with a change in their opinions. It would not be open to me to do so; for my convictions on the subject of free trade have naturally, like other men, undergone an alteration. I thought it was not my duty to hold one set of opinions and act upon another. But to hold opinions, and not attempt to give effect to them when I was in authority, I felt to be inconsistent with my character as a man of honour." Mr. Herries had made a motion to repeal the fixed duty on corn. Mr. Disraeli supported it—it was not pressed to a division. Probably the present Member for Liverpool (Mr. Forbes Mackenzie) saw the House very thin, the libraries well attended, the lobbies very full, and the coffee-rooms crowded; and, seeing this, the right hon. Gentleman did not like to risk the stability of the policy of 1846.—

Government should not delegate to constituencies the suggestion of measures to be brought forward by the Executive; that was an alarming principle. As to the terms of Mr. Villiers's resolution, he should confess that they cast a censure upon Gentlemen opposite; and, after all, generosity was the best policy. We are all anxious to make proselytes; and therefore we ought not to repel a man, or a body of men, when they come over to our side, with hard words and terms of humiliation. As to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, it was too proudly pedestaled to need the tribute of any resolution of that House. "I knew Sir Robert Peel during my whole life almost. I admired him as a politician; I followed him as a leader; I loved him as a man. He was a man, mind you, susceptible of attachment—proud, and justly proud, of the purity of his motives—jealous of his honour. I sat by him on that bench when he was attacked by the foulest language, and accused of the meanest crimes. But Sir Robert Peel was a man of a generous nature; he never rejoiced in the humiliation of an adversary ...I say that the memory of Sir Robert Peel requires no vindication; his memory is embalmed in the grateful recollections of the people of this country; and if even retribution is wanting—for it is not words that humiliate, but deeds—if a man wants to see humiliation—which God knows is always a painful sight—he need but look there." (*Mr. Herbert here pointed to the Treasury Bench, and the Opposition seconded the application of the words with a burst of cheers.*) Mr. Herbert said, in conclusion, that he would support Lord Palmerston's amendment, as likely to se-

cure the assent of a great majority of the House.

Mr. Muntz supported Lord Palmerston's amendment. Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Blackett and Mr. Warner advocated Mr. Villiers's motion. Mr. Kendal opposed both; as did Colonel Sibthorp.

Sir James Graham complained of the disagreeable circumstance of having his own words (in Lord Palmerston's amendment) suddenly brought upon him when he least expected it. He would advise young members never to supply words for a motion for which they are not responsible. He was astonished at the amendment put forward by the Ministry: it approved of unrestricted competition, yet was not there a reservation intended as regards sugar? Mr. Disraeli had denied using the word "compensation" in the House; but in May 1850, on Mr. Grantley Berkeley's motion, he used the words "to *compensate* the soil for the burdens from which other classes are free, by an equivalent duty." Referring to the question before the House, Sir James hinted at the Fauces Caudinæ of the Romans, and conclusively resolved to vote *against* Mr. Villiers's motion.

Lord John Russell, having been frequently referred to, felt it necessary to explain the position in which he stood. The motion had been admitted by Mr. Villiers not to have been a motion of want of confidence. Lord John had understood that all the leading Free-traders—Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone—had been consulted on the wording of the resolution. Lord Palmerston had said the country did not care for the private opinions of public men: Lord John differed from him on this point.

The noble Lord had proposed certain resolutions which gave immense relief to gentlemen opposite, but had caused a great division among the Opposition, who had been before united. Both the rival resolutions were well framed, and both seemed to go to the same objects; but Mr. Villiers's had precedence. In the course of his speech, Lord John, as one connected from his birth with the land, warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to act with any special favour for the landed interest in his approaching budget. According to the principles acted on by the present Cabinet, the Minister might be now a Protectionist, then a Free-trader, then a Protectionist again: that would be a new thing in the history of this country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been faithless to protection, and might be faithless to free trade; and it became the duty of the Opposition, therefore, to watch the Government with jealousy.

Mr. Secretary Walpole deprecated these anticipations of the budget and these recriminations; and he cited passages from former speeches to show that changes of opinion had not been confined to the Derby party.

Mr. Cobden made a direct attack on Lord Palmerston for his conduct, past and present. At first he had but suggested his amendment: the Opposition thought he would withdraw it if they did not approve of it; yet, though nine-tenths of the Opposition were in favour of Mr. Villiers's motion, Lord Palmerston pressed his amendment: if the decision should be against free trade, *he* would be the author of the disaster.

Mr. Butt objected to Mr. Cob-

den's tone of dictation. Mr. Newdegate spoke on the same side.

Mr. Gladstone did not see that the word "just" excluded the claim to compensation: a measure might be just and yet raise grounds for compensation. He then referred to the reparation due to Sir Robert Peel's memory.

"I trust, notwithstanding the bitter exasperation and extraordinary prolongation of the conflict now closing, that a similar spirit of moderation and forbearance still predominates in this House; and I dare tell the hon. Member for the West Riding, that I feel no force at all in his appeal to me, when he quotes the name of Sir Robert Peel, not because that name is not venerated and precious in my eyes, but because I conceive that in giving the vote which we are about to give in favour of the resolution of my noble friend we are taking the course that he himself would have adopted. (*Cheers.*) It is our honour and pride to be his followers, and if we are his followers, let us imitate him in that magnanimity which was one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the man. (*Cheers.*) No doubt Sir R. Peel when he severed the ties of five and thirty years, during which he was associated with the party opposite, felt the price that he was paying for the performance of his duty. It was no small matter in the advanced stage of a life like his to break up, and to break up for ever, its habits and its associations. He looked, perhaps, for his revenge; but for what revenge did he look? He did not seek to vindicate it by stinging speeches, or by motions carried in his favour, or in favour of his policy, if they bore a sense of pain and degradation to

the minds of honourable men. (*Cheers.*) The vindication for which he looked was, I am confident, this:—He knew that the wisdom of his measures would secure their acceptance. He knew that those who had opposed them from erroneous opinions would acknowledge them after competent experience. He looked to see them established in the esteem and sound judgment of the country. He looked to see them governing by slow but sure degrees the policy of every nation of the civilized world. He thought that he would have his reward, first, in the substantial and enormous good that he was the instrument in the hands of Providence for effecting; and secondly, in the reputation that he believed would be his own appropriate reward. And as to that aristocracy, whose prepossessions he might feel that he was then violently thwarting, he, with prophetic insight, anticipated the day when the very men who reviled him—if they were men, as he believed them, of honest judgments and intentions—that those very men, who had used opprobrious language, never so ill-deserved, would in the course of time see that he had never rendered them so great and so solid a service as when, with the whole power of his Government, he proposed to Parliament the repeal of the Corn Laws. (*Cheers.*) His belief was, that their cause was a great and sacred cause—that the aristocracy of England was an element in its political and social system with which the welfare of the country was inseparably bound up, and to him, therefore, it was a noble object of ambition to redeem such a cause from association with a policy originally adopted in a state of imperfect knowledge and

with erroneous views, but which, with the clear light of experience poured upon it, was each day assuming more and more in the view of the thinking portion of the community the character of what was sordid and what was false. (*Cheers.*) He anticipated those bloodless, those painless rewards, which would be honourable and delightful to him, had it pleased God to spare him, which will be honourable and delightful to my hon. friend the member for Bury (Mr. F. Peel), and to those who are entitled to claim kindred with that great man; which are now delightful to us who had in former times the high privilege of combating by his side, and who are now as fondly as ever attached to his memory. Those were the vindications for which he looked, and, looking for those vindications, and seeing that we have now arrived at the point when we are celebrating the obsequies of that obnoxious policy, and when we are about to adopt by an overwhelming majority, in one sense or another, a declaration admitted to be perfectly unequivocal of the beneficial character and excellence of the system which he defended, oh, Sir, I say, in such a moment as this, if we still cherish a desire to trample upon those who fought manfully and have been defeated fairly, let us endeavour to put it away from ourselves, to rejoice in the great public good we have been enabled to attain, and to take courage from the attainment of that good for the performance of public duty in the future." (*The right hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amid general applause.*)

Mr. Villiers replied. He admitted, that probably as regarded the resolutions "too many cooks

had spoilt the broth." He had referred his resolution to Lord Palmerston, who had suggested another alteration, but did not object to the words "wise and just."

Lord Palmerston explained. The consultation he had had with Mr. Villiers was before the Government amendment appeared. When that appeared, he wrote to Mr. Villiers, advising him to arrange a compromise with the Ministers. Mr. Gladstone also explained that he had privately objected to Mr. Villiers's resolution.

The House at length came to a division on the question, "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." There were 592 Members in the House—256 voted in favour of Mr. Villiers's motion, 336 against it. Majority, 80. A division then took place on Lord Palmerston's amendment, previously to which 71 Members left the House, and the votes appeared as follows :—

For the Amendment . . .	468
Against it	53

Majority in favour of the Amendment	415
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The following, after the emendations that were made, and the restoration of the passage indicated by Sir James Graham, is the final form of the resolutions, as passed by the House :—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and

increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people.

"That it is the opinion of this House, that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will, without inflicting injury on any important interest, best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.

"That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with these principles, which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious Speech and recommendation, may be laid before it."

The policy of free trade having thus been definitely settled by the decision of the House of Commons, it appeared necessary that the assent of the other House of Parliament to the same principles of legislation should also receive a formal sanction. Accordingly, a few days after the above vote was come to, the Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice he should move on an early day a series of resolutions on the commercial policy of the country similar to those recently adopted by the House of Commons.

The Earl of Derby suggested a resolution acknowledging the general prosperity of the country, deprecating the evils of frequent changes in its financial system, and declaring the adhesion of the House to the commercial policy recently established. In some such resolution the Government would willingly join, and those noble Lords who had left London in the expectation that no business of importance would be transacted before Christmas would be spared

the inconvenience of a return to town.

After some further discussion Lord Clanricarde agreed to postpone his notice of resolutions. On the 3rd of December the noble Lord laid on the table of the House of Lords a resolution on the commercial policy of the country which he had intended to move, but which he now waived in favour of one suggested by Lord Derby.

The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by Lord Clanricarde, and his cordial hope that from that moment the controversy as to the relative merits of free trade and protection might be set at rest, and that no attempt might be made to disturb the system recently adopted.

The Marquis of Clanricarde then adopted Lord Derby's resolution, and gave notice that he would bring it forward on the 6th of December, adding that under the circumstances he did not think any discussion would arise on his motion.

On that day the motion was proposed, but it did not meet with that degree of unanimous approbation that the noble Mover had anticipated. A long and interesting debate took place on the resolution adopted by Lord Clanricarde at the suggestion of Lord Derby, which was expressed in the following terms:—

"That this House, thankfully acknowledging the general prosperity, and deeply sensible of the evils attending frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any attempt to disturb its operations or impede its progress."

Lord Clanricarde commenced

his speech, by saying that he found himself in the unfortunate but not uncommon position of a man who, in striving to gain unanimity by concession, ended in being opposed by all parties. He thought, however, that some such resolution was necessary, partly from the peculiar position in which the House was placed after what had taken place in the Lower House, and partly because, apart from other considerations, it was desirable that their Lordships should express an opinion on the policy of free trade. For himself, he should have been better pleased if the Government would have come to the same resolution as that adopted by the House of Commons, and he could not at all understand why that course had not been followed; but, as an unanimous vote was not to be expected in that case, he had thought it right to accept the present resolution as the best that was to be obtained under all the circumstances. If, however, the House wished to see a full explanation and justification of free-trade policy, they need only consult the memorable protest drawn up by Lord Grenville in 1815, in which all the arguments in favour of such a policy were ably and eloquently stated. The noble Lord concluded by moving the resolution suggested by Lord Derby.

The Earl of Aberdeen thought that in a body so constituted as the House of Lords, which was not liable to change like the House of Commons, and which had already on several occasions expressed its adhesion to a free-trade policy, any such resolution was uncalled for and unnecessary. That House could come to no resolution of the slightest practical

importance on the question which had been irrevocably decided by the will of the nation. If its decision were in unison with that will, it would be useless; if adverse, it would be impotent against the determination of the country, and would only be injurious to the character of the House. The time was come, when the friends of the late Sir Robert Peel might congratulate themselves and the country on the complete success of those measures for which he had suffered and sacrificed so much. As for the resolution before them, he could not have believed it possible that it would be seriously proposed. He was the last person in the world to deny that every advantage possessed by man was due to the bounty of an overruling Providence, but when the resolution ascribed the general prosperity to Providence he could not help saying that in this case Providence had blessed human agency. The resolution went on to give grounds for accepting a free-trade policy, which were insufficient, and for his own part, if he adhered to that policy, it was because he thought it "wise, just, and beneficial." He did not, however, wish to force the Government to come to a vote in that form of words, but he could not but express his opinion of the utter inadequacy of the resolution now before the House.

Lord Beaumont was entirely at a loss to comprehend why the Government had not adopted the resolution which had been passed in the Lower House by so overwhelming a majority. For himself, he had been so astonished at the concession made by Lord Clanricarde to Lord Derby in the case of the resolution before

the House, that he had been unable even to give notice of a motion on the subject. Upon consideration, he thought the best course would be at once frankly and loyally to adopt the resolution of the House of Commons, and he therefore begged leave to move that resolution as an amendment to Lord Clanricarde's motion.

The Earl of Derby said that he felt it his duty to offer some explanations as to Lord Clanricarde's resolution. It had been suggested by himself, and adopted by the noble Marquis after consultation with his friends, as likely to attain a very important object—an unanimous opinion of the House on our commercial policy. On that understanding he had informed his friends that their attendance would be unnecessary, and it was, therefore, with the utmost surprise that he learned that not only a discussion was to take place, but a hostile amendment was also to be proposed. Lord Beaumont said he was so much astonished that he lost his power of speech; but had the noble Lord lost his power of speech on the subsequent day, when, though present in the House, he gave no notice of his motion? It had been said that the resolution gave no assurance of the intentions entertained by members of the Government, but such an assurance was to be found, as had been promised, in the financial statement of the Government. A budget, founded on the principles of free trade, was a far more practical proof of sincerity than any abstract motion, and after such a proof it was ungenerous to cavil at a resolution expressly framed to secure the adhesion of the greatest number of peers without doing violence to their feelings. The Earl of

Aberdeen had spoken of the late Sir Robert Peel, but he was lost in astonishment when he heard that noble Lord stigmatize a resolution, commendatory of the policy of that statesman, as a "reactionary motion." With regard to Sir Robert Peel, he would defy his warmest friend to point out anything either said or written by him (Lord Derby) derogatory to the character or affecting the integrity of that statesman. The noble Lord concluded his speech by an appeal to the House not to fetter noble Lords who supported the Government by forcing on them resolutions which they could not conscientiously adopt.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that he felt himself bound by the understanding to which Lord Derby had alluded, and he was therefore precluded from voting for the amendment. As for the resolution of Lord Clanricarde, he thought on the whole it might be adopted, especially as there were some parts of it, especially that sentence which deprecated financial changes, which he could accept with pleasure, and from which he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer might take warning before he proceeded to meddle with certain taxes which were the mainstay of the revenue.

The Earl of Radnor who had taken his seat in the House for the first time for some years in order to oppose the motion of Lord Clanricarde, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Earl of Harrowby suggested the omission of the first part of the motion, which gave reasons for the course pursued by the House, and thought there could then be no doubt of an unanimous vote on the subject.

The Duke of Newcastle seconded the proposition of Lord Harrowby, and vindicated in an able speech the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Lords Clanricarde, Beaumont, and Radnor, then withdrew their respective motions, and the original

resolution, as amended by Lord Harrowby, was unanimously carried.

This closed the discussions on free trade, which had for so many years proved the subject of controversy in Parliament.

CHAPTER VII.

IRISH LAND TENURE:—*Mr. Napier, Attorney-General for Ireland, introduces four Bills for adjusting the Relations between Landlord and Tenant—Serjeant Shee brings in a Bill for the same Object—After some Discussion the respective Measures are referred, by consent of the Government, to a Select Committee. THE SUGAR DUTIES:*—*Mr. James Wilson draws the attention of the House of Commons to the beneficial Effects of the successive Alterations in the Tariff as regards Sugar—Speech of Sir John Pakington in Answer—Remarks of Mr. Hume, Lord Stanley, and other Members. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE:*—*The Event is communicated to the House of Lords by the Earl of Malmesbury on the 6th of December—His Comments on the Event—Remarks of Viscount Canning on the Terms of the Foreign Secretary's Announcement—The Fact is briefly stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons. INCREASE OF THE ESTIMATES WITH REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCES:*—*Propositions made by Mr. Stafford, Secretary to the Admiralty—Lord John Russell warmly supports the Vote for an Increase of the Navy, which is carried—Augmentations are also voted for the Artillery. FINANCIAL PROJECTS OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER:*—*The Right Honourable Gentleman, in a comprehensive Speech of Five Hours, develops his Views to the House on the 3rd of December with respect to Financial Policy—Leading Topics of his Speech—Alterations affecting the Income Tax, Malt Tax, Tea Duties, House Tax, Hop Duty, and other minor Branches of Revenue—His Speech is much applauded, but no definite Opinion is pronounced upon the Scheme when first proposed—A few Days afterwards Mr. Gladstone announces his decided Hostility to the proposed Re-adjustment of the Income Tax—Mr. Goulburn expresses the same Views—Observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord John Russell expresses his Apprehensions for the Financial Security of the Country, if Mr. Disraeli's Schemes should be adopted—The general Discussion of the Ministerial Propositions commences on the 10th of December, and is continued for Four Nights by successive Adjournments—Most of the leading Members of the House take part in the Debate, including Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Cobden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Lowe, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Hume, Sir James Graham, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Whiteside, Sir F. Baring, and other Members—The Chancellor of the Exchequer retorts upon the Opponents of his Scheme in a Speech replete with Point and Sarcasm—Mr. Gladstone, in earnest and powerful Lan-*

guage, answers the Chancellor of the Exchequer—On a Division, the Government are defeated by 305 to 286—Effect of the Division—Resignation of the Derby Administration—Her Majesty sends for the Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Lansdowne—Announcement of the Resignation by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords—Formation of a New Government under Lord Aberdeen, on the Basis of an Union between the Whigs and the Followers of Sir Robert Peel—The Earl of Derby, in a Speech in the House of Lords, explains the Circumstances of the Defeat of the Government, which he ascribes to a Confederacy of hostile Parties—Counterstatement of the Duke of Newcastle—List of the Aberdeen Cabinet—The new Premier states in the House of Lords the Circumstances attending the Formation of his Administration, and the Principles by which it will be guided—Speech of the Earl of Derby in Answer—A great Number of new Writs are moved for in the House of Commons, and both Houses adjourn after Christmas to the 10th of February.

THE difficult and much controverted question of land tenure in Ireland was brought about this time under the attention of the House of Commons. Mr. Napier, the Attorney-General for Ireland, moved, on the 22nd of November, for leave to introduce four Bills for the settlement of this subject, the provisions of which he explained.

The adjustment of this question he said was the great enterprise for Ireland, not merely with reference to present exigencies, but to the past. Many of the evils of Ireland arose from the old system of giving land to absentees, and of prohibiting commerce; causes which compelled Ireland to become an agricultural country. Mr. Sharman Crawford's perseverance had forced attention to the necessity of improving the law. Mr. Napier briefly enumerated legislative efforts since 1819; including Committees, from that of 1819 to the Devon Commission of 1843. He had seriously considered the facts furnished by these means, and endeavoured to apply remedies to the evils.

The first thing that struck him

was the possibility of enabling owners to improve their estates by giving facilities for the employment of capital. Basing his first measure on the Montgomery Act and Sir Robert Peel's Drainage Acts, he proposed to improve their provisions, mainly by extending them. The first Bill would provide for the registration of improvements, not only in town-lands but in mountain pastures; would arrange that money expended in improvements should be payable in 22 yearly instalments; that this money might be obtained from the Bank of Ireland or private sources, and should constitute a first charge on the land.

The second Bill referred to leasing. There were no fewer than 60 statutes giving special powers to persons and corporations to let land, for special objects and varying periods; and they were based on this principle, that a person having a limited interest in an estate should have the power of disposing of that interest. Mr. Napier specified certain parties who should be entitled to grant leases, and whose power should be regulated, not according to the nature of their

connection with the land, but according to the objects for which the land was let. Thus, land let for agricultural purposes should have a lease of 31 years; waste land let for the purpose of improvement should have a lease of 61 years; for mines, 41 years; for building purposes, 99 years; and for buildings for public institutions, 999 years. Clauses would be proposed applicable to these different leases, so as to save the expense of conveyances: among them was one enabling parties to set the rent of a farm according to the price of produce; another giving validity to a lease made by a single tenant; another fixing periods during which compensation for unexhausted improvements, made by specific agreement, might be obtained. Power was given to set off exhaustion of land by bad husbandry against real improvements; and the case of mortgagors was provided for.

The third Bill had reference to the making and enforcing of contracts, accompanied by a model contract. There would be a provision for an open registry, which he hoped would be self-supporting. A landlord might restrain waste and burning by an order from the nearest magistrate; and the tenant would be allowed an appeal in the law-courts. Receipts for rent must specify the day on which the last gale was paid, as the rent would be taken from that day. As to the law of distress, he proposed that no distress shall be levied for more than a year and a half's rent from the date of the warrant, and that affidavit should be made that not less than 5*l.* was due. Forms of ejectment were simplified; and provisions were made respecting deserted tenements.

The fourth Bill was to consolidate and amend the laws relating to landlord and tenant. He should not interfere in any way with the tenant-right of Ulster, which was a varying custom, and not reducible to a fixed law. The principle of the Bill was the principle recommended by the Devon Commission—it enabled the tenant to make necessary improvements if the landlord did not make them; but if he did, that would prevent the tenant from going on. The certificate for improvements would form the tenant's basis for compensation. It was provided that in no case would the tenant be in danger of being interrupted in his improvements. Retrospective improvements ought to be provided for. Mr. Napier considered that a tenant sent adrift had a right to such compensation as would cover the residue of the term during which the improvements would benefit the soil.

Mr. Conolly praised the moderation of the proposed measures, and the temper of Mr. Napier's speech. Mr. Serjeant Shee spoke in favourable terms of the first three Bills, but objected to the last as entirely inadequate. After some remarks from Mr. George, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Urquhart, and Lord Naas, leave was given to bring in the Bills.

Serjeant Shee also obtained leave, a few days afterwards, to introduce a measure of his own, relating to land tenure in Ireland. The subject again came under discussion on the 8th of December, when, Mr. Napier having moved the second reading of his Tenant's Compensation Bill,

Mr. Serjeant Shee, after paying a tribute to the labours of Mr. Sharman Crawford, and bearing testi-

mony to the soundness of his views, drew a picture of the social state of Ireland, presenting, as he said, a striking contrast to the condition of other parts of the empire. He examined the causes of Irish distress, which he traced to the relations between farmer, the cottier, and the landlord—causes which, he contended, could be removed by legalizing in Ulster the cause of the prosperity of that province, and by extending it, in the absence of any contract, to the rest of Ireland. The uncertainty of tenure, which originated in the alienation or confiscation of a large portion of the soil by what was termed the Act of Settlement, was, he said, the source of the derangement of relations between the proprietors and the occupiers of the land, and it was acknowledged by the Devon Commission to be the great impediment to agricultural improvement. The Irish peasant was a tenant-at-will subject to a notice to quit, and liable to be evicted at any moment by his landlord; he had no encouragement to invest his money in the land, and the landlord would do nothing, and could do nothing, towards the improvement of the country. Hence the misery of the south, west, and east of Ireland, and the contrast presented in Ulster, where the articles of plantation bound the undertakers to let the land at low rents, not at will, but for lives or in fee, and when these obligations were violated, the custom grew up which was the tenant-right of Ulster, and which was almost a translation of the old civil law of plantation, recognized in every State of Europe that had adopted the Roman law. This tenant-right in the north of Ireland, on the faith of which an enormous amount of

capital had been invested by tenants in improvements, was to be entirely swept away by Mr. Napier's Bill. To show this, Mr. Shee entered upon a rigorous examination of some of the clauses of the Bill, which he insisted did not deal fairly with the tenants, and would stop for ever all claims under the Ulster or any other custom. The forms and complicated arrangements required by the Bill would throw insuperable obstacles in the way of all improvements. In conclusion, he proposed that this Bill, and that which he had brought in, should both be referred to a Select Committee, in order that a good Bill might be passed upon the subject in the present session, and the question be finally settled.

Mr. R. Moore approved of the principles and general details of the series of Bills brought in by Mr. Napier. Though his sympathy was with the tenant, and he desired to obtain for him a full measure of justice, he demanded also justice to property, the laws of which were violated, he said, by the very first enactment of Mr. Serjeant Shee's Bill. The learned Serjeant, he observed, had dwelt much upon the tenant-right of Ulster; but he had not stated what it was for a very sufficient reason—because it was impossible to define it. There was not one uniform tenant-right custom in Ulster; how was it possible to legalize such a custom? What was to be done, then, was to look out for a principle by which a tenant should be compensated for any unexhausted improvements he might have made; and this principle was embodied in the Bill under consideration, which Mr. Moore defended against the criticisms of

Mr. Shee, retorting some of his charges as more applicable, he said, to the learned Serjeant's own Bill. He exhorted Irish members to discuss this measure in a spirit of conciliation and good faith, with the view of advancing the common interests of their common country.

Mr. J. Ball said, it was notorious that a large portion of the landlords of Ireland were unable or unwilling to bear their part in developing its resources; on the other hand, there were 421,000 tenants who held less than 30 acres of land, and if the Bill was to apply to them it would entirely fail in its object through the vexatious complexity of its regulations. The Bill was not sufficiently practical, and could not be accepted as a settlement of the question, but, on the contrary, would lay a foundation for future agitation. He concurred in the suggestion that both Bills should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Brotherton now moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after speeches of some length from Mr. Lucas and Mr. Mason, was carried upon a division by 92 against 57. Mr. Walpole then, on the part of the Government, acceded to Mr. Serjeant Shee's proposition that both the Bills should be referred to a Select Committee.

The adjourned debate was resumed on the 15th, when Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald reproached the Government, and especially the Attorney-General for Ireland, with dealing unfairly with the Bill of Mr. Serjeant Shee, which, although Mr. Napier had, he said, consented to its second reading, was now stigmatized as destructive of the rights of property, and embodying a Com-

munist principle. He (Mr. Fitzgerald) assented to the principle of that Bill, recognising property in improvements, though he objected to many of its details; whereas he dissented from Mr. Napier's Bill, because its details rendered the claims to such property liable to be defeated; although he did not oppose its being read a second time, because its preamble was large enough to develop the true principle.

Mr. Napier vindicated his own consistency, and reiterated the explanations he had given, when he introduced this and the other Irish land Bills, of the theory and principles of his new agricultural code, especially of this part of it, in which his object had been to reconcile the rights of property with the rights of industry. He gave a history of the tentative legislation with reference to this question, and, professing an honest desire to bring it to a final settlement, he proceeded to explain and defend the details and machinery of his Bill, which, he observed, avoided all interference with the Ulster tenant-right, or any other custom or private agreement between landlord and tenant, securing to the latter all the rights which even Mr. S. Crawford claimed for him, consistent with the rights of property. He then entered upon a criticism of Mr. Shee's Bill, which, he contended, involved the principle of compulsory valuation, and specified a variety of objections to its leading principles and provisions.

Mr. Lucas seconded Mr. Fitzgerald's call for explanation on the subject of the reference of the two Bills to a Select Committee, asking whether the inquiry was to be an illusory one, which could have no

result, or a full, *bonâ fide*, and unbiassed inquiry. The ground upon which he objected to Mr. Napier's Bill was, that wishing, as he did, for a measure that should be conservative, he found that Bill to be not a measure of liberal conservative reform, but one that in its nature (save in one or two principles) was essentially revolutionary. He combated the doctrine that in only a few instances had the Irish landlords obtained rent upon improvements. He showed that since 1780 the rental of Ireland had increased 6,000,000*l.*, and everybody admitted that the landlords had not made improvements; so that these were all tenants' improvements, which had increased the rate of production beyond that of English husbandry. He pursued this line of argument in much detail, in order to show that there had been great improvements of late years in every department of agriculture in Ireland, proving the existence there of an active, industrious, and improving tenantry. If, he said, this class had secured to them the power of calling what was really their property their own, if the Irish tenantry were encouraged in their progress, they would become a magnificent machinery for the amelioration of Ireland. The custom in large districts, he asserted, with good as well as bad landlords, was to put not merely high, but impossible rents upon their tenants, the distinction between the two classes of landlords consisting in the manner in which these impossible rents were enforced; and he contended, that the provision in Mr. Napier's Bill for compensating periods would afford no remedy in such cases, of which Mr. Lucas mentioned several examples.

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Mr. Drummond said, Mr. Lucas had made a speech full of most interesting matter, but he was at a loss to understand his objection to the motion. He (Mr. Drummond) admitted everything said by him both of landlords and tenants; his difficulty was to know why the relations between the two classes in Ireland should differ from those in other parts of the world. If, however, this was an exceptional case, the remedy must be exceptional.

Sir John Shelley observed, that there were two sides to this question, and in giving a compensation to the tenant—a principle he had always advocated—care should be taken not to inflict injury upon the landlord.

Lord Naas considered that, although the principles of the two Bills were antagonistic and irreconcilable, their details might, nevertheless, be discussed before the Select Committee with advantage. He replied to Mr. Lucas, whom he accused of dealing unjustly with the landlords of Ireland, contending that, as a body, they did not deserve such wholesale condemnation, and that the agricultural improvements he had dilated upon might be attributed to the encouragement given by landlords. He believed that the Bill of Mr. Napier would satisfy the tenantry of Ireland, as it would ensure to a good tenant a certain compensation for his improvements. The principle of that Bill was, that the compensation to a tenant depended solely and entirely upon the improvement he should make, whereas the other Bill threw overboard that wholesome principle, legalising the tenant-right of Ulster, which depended only upon the incoming tenant's disposition to buy, and introduced a compulsory settle-

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ment of rent, which was nothing less than Communism.

Lord Monck admitted that the Bill of Mr. Napier was a great advance on the part of the present Government. No measure upon this subject could, in his opinion, be satisfactory to the tenantry of Ireland which was not based upon the principle of giving the tenant a property in any additional value he conferred upon the land by the exertion of his industry, or by the investment of his capital. His main objection to this Bill was founded upon the complexity of its details.

Mr. Whiteside defended the Bill, the objects of which he briefly enumerated, and said he should rejoice if it could be improved by the Committee. He objected to Mr. Serjeant Shee's Bill, considering that it was wrong in principle, and impracticable in its machinery.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

On the 9th of December, Mr. James Wilson, the Member for Westbury, called the attention of the House of Commons to the effects of the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848, on the British sugar colonies, and the sugar trade at home. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer had impugned the legislation of the last four or five years as harsh and unjust towards our West India Colonies, Mr. Wilson said he felt bound to persevere with his motion. Last year, a great agitation was set on foot to arrest the descent of the duty. This year, Sir John Pakington gave notice of a motion for a Committee of the whole House on the sugar duties, which he withdrew on coming into office, intimating the intention of Ministers not then

to move in the matter, but leaving it for future consideration. After the general election, Ministers had changed their views, and it was important that they should state why. Proceeding from these considerations, Mr. Wilson at once set about vindicating recent legislation by arithmetical statements. For 85 years preceding 1846, the home consumption of sugar was nearly stationary, having only increased 10,000 tons since 1810. But from 1844 to 1852 the quantity consumed rose from 207,000 tons to 382,000 tons. Nor was the largest portion of the foreign sugar slave-grown; for the three years preceding 1846, the average consumption of West Indian sugar amounted to 127,000 tons; the average of the three years following the Act of 1846 was 147,000 tons; the average of foreign sugar in the three years before 1846 was 80,000 tons, in the three years following 48,000 tons. The average consumption of British Colonial sugar, taken in the aggregate, in the last three years of complete protection, was 209,000 tons; in the first three years of diminished protection, 264,000 tons. Comparing the consumption of British Colonial sugar in 1842 and in 1851, he found a balance of 99,000 tons in favour of the latter. The average importation of sugar from the British Colonies had increased 58,000 tons since 1846. Nor was it true that the increase was solely attributable to the supply from the East Indies and the Mauritius. The production of sugar had not increased in Jamaica. But of late years, that island had been visited with extraordinary afflictions: cholera had swept off 40,000 labourers; the planters had to send back their East India labourers; and

considering these causes of distress, it was remarkable that under five years of unrestricted competition they had kept the ground enjoyed under protection. In fact, the West Indies were now producing annually 20,000 tons more sugar than during the last five years of protection. Had the Act of 1846 encouraged the slave-trade? The slaves imported into Brazil in 1846 amounted to 50,324; in 1851, to 3287. The importation into Cuba in 1851 was 5000. Mr. Wilson showed that the consumer had been greatly benefited; that the revenue had recovered within 500,000*l.* of the amount raised under protection; and that the receipts of the planter were larger at the diminished price than with the higher price six years ago. He showed that the cost of production, in labour and food, had diminished; and contended that if the West India Colonies were not then more prosperous than they were before, it was not to be traced to the Act of 1846. With respect to refining sugar in bond, he said the matter had been looked into by the late Government, in connection with the refiners; and that when it was found necessary to place the whole system of refining in bond under the surveillance of the Excise, the refiners declined to press Government for an alteration of the law.

Sir John Pakington, Secretary for the Colonies, rose to answer Mr. Wilson's speech. He said, that as Mr. Wilson had been naturally desirous of vindicating the policy of the last five years, so he (Sir John) was no less anxious to

- vindicate the part he had taken in a question involving considerations of immense importance to the Colonies and to this country. With-

out departing from anything he had said upon this question, he admitted that the figures which marked the last five years were figures he had never expected to see, and he believed they had outstripped the anticipations of Mr. Wilson himself. He (Sir John) had objected to the late policy on three grounds: first, that it tended to encourage the slave-trade; secondly, that it gave a stimulus to the production of sugar by slaves; and thirdly, that it was deeply injurious to our sugar-producing Colonies; and he proceeded to contend that, although all his predictions upon these points had been alleged by Mr. Wilson to have been falsified, every one of them had, on the contrary, been verified. Upon the third head he drew a gloomy picture of the disastrous condition of property in several of the West India Colonies—the loss of capital, the abandonment of estates formerly of large value, and the depression of prices. In Jamaica, the rateable value of property had fallen between 1850 and 1851 upwards of 2,000,000*l.*, being two-elevenths of the whole. He appealed to the House whether Mr. Wilson was justified, in the face of these facts, in his view of the results of the boasted legislation of the last six years. Sir John acknowledged that he had given notice, in the beginning of the last session, that he would draw the attention of Parliament to this subject, and press the expediency of modifying the law of 1848, and he explained why he had given that notice—namely, on account of the peculiar position of the sugar trade in 1851—and why he now concurred in the announcement of Her Majesty's Government, the circumstances of the trade having be-

come reversed, the consumption of foreign sugar having decreased and that of British sugar augmented, while there had been a very considerable improvement in prices. The prospects of our sugar Colonies, both in the East and West, were improving, and he did all honour to the planters, who had lowered the cost of production and done all they could to enable them to struggle with their difficulties. Combining these facts with the extraordinary change of figures in the sugar trade, he thought it was not the moment when any Government would be justified in intermeddling with the existing law, although he could not retract the censure he had expressed of the legislation of 1846, which had, indeed, benefited the British consumer, but at the expense of an amount of suffering and ruin which the country had no right to inflict upon its Colonies. It was the intention of the Government, he added, to send out a Commissioner to Jamaica.

Mr. Hume would never agree to what Sir John Pakington indicated when he talked of finality, or consent to any protective duty being imposed; at the same time he thought everything ought to be done to assist the colonists, and to remove the shackles that restrain them. Thousands had been ruined by the acts of the Government. He approved of the permission to refine in bond, but he thought no good had been done by loans. In his opinion the only chance for the West Indies was, that the different properties should fall into the hands of new proprietors, paying a few dollars for what had cost thousands of pounds.

Sir John Pakington explained that he had not the slightest inten-

tion of changing the policy recently pursued in regard to the Colonies.

Lord Stanley said it could not be too clearly understood that Government had no intention of reversing the differential duty, which was about to expire.

Mr. Ewart and Mr. Moffatt added a few words. The proposition to send out a Commissioner to Jamaica seemed to be generally approved of. The motion for papers was agreed to.

The important change which took place at this period in the Government of France was announced to both Houses of Parliament by leading members of the Administration on the 6th of December. The Earl of Malmesbury, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, communicated the intelligence to the House of Lords. The language used by the noble Lord in speaking of the French Emperor gave rise to a good deal of unfavourable criticism, being considered by many persons to exhibit a more than due deference to power. His Lordship said, "It now becomes my duty to announce to your Lordships an event which you must all long since have expected, but which is not diminished in importance though so long expected and foreseen: I allude to the notification that has been made to Her Majesty's Government by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Paris, announcing that the French people have determined to change their constitution from a Republic to that of an Empire, and to attach to the person of the Prince President of the Republic the dignity of Emperor. That notification was made to me on the 2nd December; and, having been communicated by me to Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, Her Majesty's servants have thought it right, without further hesitation, to advise Her Majesty cordially to accept and recognize this new constitution selected by the French people for their own government. It has been, as your Lordships all know, our usual policy for a period of 22 years—since the Revolution of 1830 in Paris—to acknowledge the constitutional doctrine that the people of every country have the right to choose their own sovereign without any foreign interference; and that a sovereign having been freely chosen by them, that sovereign, or ruler, or whatever he may be called, being *de facto* the ruler of that country, should be recognized by the sovereign of this. If there has been formerly any doubt as to the will of the French nation in respect to the choice of their sovereign—if there has been any doubt as to their distinct intention at any former time, I must say that, on this occasion at least, it is perfectly impossible to mistake their undoubted determination, three times in a most solemn way expressed with respect to the same person, in the most public manner that history can afford an example of. When the Revolution and the Republic succeeded to the monarchy of Louis Philippe, the present Emperor of the French was residing in this country. He went over with none of the usual canvass that takes place at elections of minor importance, or even at those of equal magnitude. He went over, I may say, with nothing but a name,—a name so great in France that it evidently is invested with a magic which has an effect that experience only has been able to make Europe understand. We could, indeed, almost comprehend

that the fate of Napoleon, checkered as it was with such a mixture of immense glory and misfortune, was admirably calculated to rouse all the sympathies of human nature; and therefore we cannot wonder that he made a lasting impression on a people over whom he ruled so long and so greatly. But it is hardly possible for any person in an European state out of France to believe that the prestige of that name remains so long, and is rooted so deeply, for 37 years after his abdication, that his nephew should have appeared in three different characters before the French people in the course of four years,—first offering himself, without any of the accessories of a court or a government to assist him, as simple President of the French Republic, with a Chamber; secondly, as absolute President of the Republic without any constitutional form of government; and thirdly, as Emperor of the same people; and elected, first by 6,000,000, then by 7,000,000, and lastly confirmed in his power by nearly 8,000,000 of people, forming the almost entire adult male population of France. This is not the time to speculate on the reason of such an extraordinary exhibition of sentiment and conviction on the part of the French people; but I think, if we have long lost sight of the power of that name in France, it has been because we have not sufficiently observed that up to this moment, in the changes that have taken place in that country, only one part of her population has been consulted and considered. It was at Paris that all these changes were carried out. It was in Paris alone that the fate of Charles the Tenth and Louis Philippe was determined; it was

by the voice of the Parisians alone that the Republic was established in 1848; and, though both forms of government successively met with the silent approbation of the country, yet on no one occasion, till the President of the Republic was elected in 1848, were the whole body, the mass of the French people, consulted as to what form of government they preferred, or what manner of man they ought to have. Among the masses of the French people one recollection, and one only, seems strongly and steadily to have prevailed; and I think it is not difficult to explain why it should have been so. In 1815, at the time of the Restoration, the army of France, an enormous army, was disbanded: it was poured back again upon the hearths of the population; the prisoners returned from all parts of the world in thousands and tens of thousands; and it is not exaggerating the number to say that 400,000 or 500,000 men, with one fixed idea in their minds, with one worship fixed in their hearts, returned to their homes. For 20 or 30 years afterwards they talked of but one man; that man was the great idol of their imagination; and, though they could hardly have exaggerated his military merits and glory, they still attributed to him all that enthusiasm could give. Upon the rising generation all this was not likely to be lost; and it appears to me that the seeds these men have sown throughout the provinces of France are now to be seen in the fruit which has ripened on this occasion into an Empire. Seeing this immense demonstration of feeling on the part of the French people, it was impossible for Her Majesty's Government, even if it had not been the usual

policy, not to advise Her Majesty's immediately and cordially to accept and recognize the Empire. There might have been one, and only one, reason, which might have tempted us to hesitate so to advise Her Majesty; but I rejoice to say that the good sense of the present Emperor, foreseeing the difficulty, made an advance to remove from the Government those difficulties that otherwise might have existed. I allude to a somewhat ambiguous expression to be found in the report of the *Senatus-consulta*, which referred to the late President of the Republic, and which was connected with the title he meant to take—that of 'Napoleon III.' This might have appeared to Her Majesty's Government—it would indeed naturally have been supposed by any one as understood in common parlance, and as it is commonly understood when designating sovereigns—to give the bearer of the title an hereditary and retrospective right to the throne; that he was descended in a straight and legitimate line, and that by hereditary right he now mounted the throne of France. The present Emperor, however, foreseeing this difficulty, took himself the initiatory step, and frankly assured Her Majesty's Government that it related simply to the historical incident that in France, and according to French law, two sovereigns of the name of Napoleon Buonaparte had preceded the present Emperor. Neither of these was recognized by this country. The French Government knew that as well as your Lordships, and they have adopted the title without any intention of claiming hereditary right from the first Emperor. They have distinctly intimated this to Her Majesty's Government, and it has also

been since announced in a speech by the Emperor himself. They have declared, and he has himself declared, that he is the sovereign only by the voice of the people, not by hereditary right to the throne; that he distinctly recognizes all the Governments that have existed since 1814 in France; that he recognizes the acts of those Governments; and that he acknowledges the solidarity of his Government as succeeding the others. With these satisfactory and frank explanations, made before we asked any official questions on the subject, it was only left to Her Majesty's Government cordially to acknowledge the decided will of the French nation, and to send to our Ambassador at Paris credentials for the new Court. In the notification of the Empire, Her Majesty's Government is informed that the same policy that influenced the President will influence the Emperor. And with respect to that policy as regards England, it is impossible to speak too highly of the cordial and frank manner in which every question has been entertained by the Government of France since I have had the honour of holding the seals of office; and I am sure my noble friend opposite (Lord Granville) will be ready to say the same thing. I have found nothing but fairness and fair play in all their transactions. I have found nothing but assurances of good-will, and wishes to maintain an unbroken friendship with this country. I believe that the Emperor himself and the great mass of the French people deeply feel the necessity, for the interests of both countries, that they should be at peace. I believe, on the other hand, that they see the folly and the crime of

provoking war. They must know that war, so far as carried on for the subjugation of either country by the other, is an absurdity; that the one can never be so powerful or so independent as to be able to subjugate the other; and that, therefore, any war between them must be a war, useless as cruel, and cruel as useless."

Viscount Canning suggested that the matter just announced to the House was one that should be touched upon as lightly as possible. Since the noble Earl had given to their Lordships a statement of the transactions that had occurred in France, and since he had informed them of the result of that statement, he had to ask his noble Friend to add to that statement on one point on which it was not unreasonable they should ask for further information,—he meant, the form and shape in which the assurances as to the disposition of the Government of France had been placed in the hands of Ministers. Would his noble friend state the form and shape of those assurances; and whether their form would enable him, either now or at any future but not distant time, to lay them before Parliament?

The Earl of Malmesbury did not exactly understand Lord Canning, who appeared to disapprove of something he had stated.

Viscount Canning avowed that he had only expressed an opinion that had been over and over again repeated in the other House of Parliament, that in discussions on foreign matters, it was advisable, above all, in a Minister of the Crown, to abstain from anything approaching to a comment on the conduct of a neighbouring people. As to the question he had to ask, he would

shortly explain what he meant. His noble Friend was aware that communications between foreign states assumed, according to their importance, different forms. Sometimes they were made in the form of a despatch from an ambassador; sometimes in the form of a note from the minister of the country which tendered the information, or from the ambassador of that country at that court to which the information was given. Now, he wished to know in which of these forms the assurances had been received by Government?

The Earl of Malmesbury replied, that he had made no unfair comments, and he thought nothing he had said had excited any disagreeable feeling; he did not understand, therefore, why Lord Canning should find fault with his observations. In answer to the question put, the noble Earl added, that the explanations given relative to the title of Napoleon were perfectly official and satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. They could not be more satisfactory than when made by the French Ambassador verbally in London, and repeated by the Emperor himself in his speech to the Chambers.

The Marquis of Breadalbane expressed his hopes that the change which had taken place in France would be attended with good results to the people of that country.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer contented himself with a much briefer announcement.

Mr. Disraeli simply stated that Government had received a notification of the re-establishment of the Empire; that the Emperor had been proclaimed under the title of Napoleon III.; that he had been formally recognized; that he did

not assert his hereditary claim to the Empire, but stated that his only claim to be considered Emperor, was, that he had been elected by the people of France; and that he had in a voluntary manner declared that he accepts all the Governments and their acts which have occurred since 1814.

No discussion took place on this communication.

The policy of strengthening the Naval defences of the country, which had been the subject of so much discussion in the earlier part of the year, received a practical acknowledgment at this time, by an addition to the Navy Estimates which was proposed by Mr. Stafford, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in Committee of Supply, on the 6th of December. The proposition of the hon. Gentleman was, that 6000 additional men should be employed in the sea service to the 31st of March 1853; and that a vote should be granted of 100,000*l.* to defray the expenses of steam-machinery. A Channel fleet and a screw-fleet had to be established. Great satisfaction had been given by the screw, and it had now become a necessity. A ninety-gun screw-ship cost 151,800*l.*; a ninety-gun sailing-ship 108,300*l.*; the annual expense of the screw-ship was 51,675*l.*, and of the sailing-ship 44,355*l.* It would be seen from the Estimates, that Government had not been insensible to the necessity of retrenchment in the dockyards. Of the men to be raised, only 2500 would be raised in the first two months. He did not think there would be any great difficulty in getting sailors to man the Navy; yet he must say, that at present the British sailor was the most precious article in the market. The comforts of the sailor must be attended to. As

to the practice of turning well-trained crews adrift, Government did not propose to interfere with the free agency of the men; they would have full liberty to choose their own ship. They proposed to have three frigates and five steamers at the Nore; four sail of the line and five large steamers at Plymouth; and five sail of the line, two frigates, and six large steamers, at Portsmouth. He could not be more communicative. Government did not desire to interfere in the internal policy of any other country; it was only wished to render the poorest subject in this realm secure. Under the circumstances, it had been adjudged best not to enter minutely into particulars; and Government asked for the vote, not as one of confidence in the Ministry, but as one of confidence in the Executive, whoever might be the Ministers for the time, and who could best judge how far the intelligence on which they acted might be communicated.

Objections to these votes were taken by several Members, among others by Mr. Hume, who complained that further expense should be incurred for screw-vessels, after so large an expenditure lavished on steam-vessels. He protested against keeping up so great a number of admirals. Mr. W. Williams followed in the same line: he considered our defences to be on a footing of unquestionable safety already. Lord John Russell gave a cordial assent to the Ministerial proposals. Sir George Pechell adverted to some of the practical grievances to which sailors were subjected. Captain Scobell, Sir F. Baring, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, concurred heartily in the votes, which were finally passed *nem. con.*

Additional estimates were also voted, on the motion of Colonel Dunne, for the Ordnance service, to provide an increase of 2000 men and 1000 horses for the artillery, with other contingent votes.

The measure which had been long the subject of anticipation and curiosity—the promised relief to depressed interests, and the means of reconciliation between hostile classes—Mr. Disraeli's scheme of financial re-adjustment—was at length revealed to the House of Commons on the 3rd of December. The right hon. Gentleman, in a speech of unusual length, as well as of remarkable ability, in which he traversed almost the entire field of finance, and occasionally even overstepped its limits, detailed to an audience whose attention he engaged for five hours, the plans by which he proposed at once to provide for the exigencies of the State, and to lighten the burdens of the community. Our restricted space permits only a brief summary of this remarkable oration. The right hon. Gentleman began by deprecating a premature judgment on *parts* of his scheme. The peculiarity which he claimed to himself was, that after the result of the last general election, the principle of "unrestricted competition" being finally adopted as the principle of our commercial code, he desired to blend the financial system and the commercial code more harmoniously together, and to remove many well-founded causes of discontent among the people.

In dealing with the important interests of Shipping, Sugar, and Land, he deprecated the plan of silencing a claim by an arrangement which the House might not, ultimately, think sound and proper;

but he could conceive no state of society more dangerous than one in which there were minorities, but powerful minorities, who believed that they were subjected to injustice in consequence of changes in the law contributing to otherwise universal welfare; and he thought it would be wise in Parliament to approach the discussion of such matters in a generous spirit.

He began with the shipping interest. He set aside the subject of stamp duties on marine insurances, &c., for future legislation, and confined himself to larger subjects. He proposed to relieve the shipping interest by the reduction of taxes paid under the name of light-dues,—namely, the interest of debts which had been incurred, the contributions to charities, and passing tolls to harbours which ships never entered. He proposed to terminate these three great sources of unjust taxation; and he believed that he should be able to effect this object by the annual sum of 100,000*l*. The shipping interest would then have to pay only for the lighthouses which benefited them. He added: “We propose to submit the whole subject of pilotage to a Select Committee of the House. We propose that the three Admiralty grievances of which the shipping interest complain—anchorage, salvage, and enlistment—shall be entirely terminated, or at least subject to regulations which will remove the injustice and injury which are so justly complained of. We propose that the subject of manning shall depend upon the adjudication of Parliament on a still more important subject; and I am sure the shipping interest will not complain of that arrangement.”

The next subject was Sugar.

With regard to the sugar-producing colonies, however, great might have been their sufferings from past legislation, the question was, what, in the present state of affairs, Parliament could justly do for them. They claimed—first, the arrest of the descent of the duties on foreign sugar; secondly, the reduction of the duty upon British Plantation sugar; thirdly, a guarantee of additional loans for emigration and improvement; fourthly, the permission to refine bonded sugar; fifthly, the permission to use molasses in British breweries; and sixthly, the equalization of the duties on rum and British spirits. With reference to the first two points, he showed that there was no valid claim for a differential duty, or for a diminution of the Colonial duty. The consumption of Colonial sugar had increased from 4,094,000 hundredweight in the first ten months of 1851, to 5,378,000 in the first ten months of 1852; while foreign sugar had decreased from 1,218,000 to 570,000 hundredweight. “I may be called a traitor—I may be called a renegade—(*Much laughter and cheering*)—but I want to know whether there is any gentleman in this House, wherever he may sit, who would recommend a differential duty to prop up a prostrate industry, which is actually commanding the metropolitan market?” (*Opposition cheers.*) Mr. Disraeli showed that Sir John Pakington was engaged in measures for sending Chinese emigrants to the West Indies for labour: on the other hand, he showed that the claim for an additional loan fell to the ground, because out of the 500,000*l*. already granted, only a part had been taken by the several colonies. One claim might be

granted. There was less saccharine matter in colonial sugar (70 to 75 per cent.) than in foreign sugar (90 per cent.); practically enhancing the duty on colonial sugar: the West Indians asked to refine their sugar in bond, and Government would concede that boon.

He now came to the landed interest. The agricultural interest felt that it singly sustained a general burden—in the highway-rate, the county-rate, and the poor-rate. With reference to the first, a Bill would be brought in, which, he thought, would have a beneficial effect in both an administrative and a financial view. In regard to the county-rate, the amount was only 600,000*l.*, and he was not prepared to recommend a change. In regard to the poor-rate, he had not altered his opinion, but a great change had taken place since 1849, when the amount of expenditure on account of the poor was 25 per cent. higher than at present. The incidence of this tax being so much less severe, and believing that the measures he was about to propose would tend greatly to assist those who had been subjected to very severe treatment, he was not prepared to recommend any change whatever in the system of raising the local taxation of the country. (This announcement created much laughter and cheering from the Opposition; to which Mr. Disraeli replied with some of his ready repartees.) “There are greater subjects for us to consider than the triumph of obsolete opinions. I look upon onesided free trade as an obsolete opinion, just as you look upon protection; and I am lost in the great principle of the day—that of unrestricted competition.” (*Laughter and cheers.*)

He now came to the general taxation. He had to consider that

general system, after the solemn verdict of the country, applying to it the principle of unrestricted competition; and what were the measures to be recommended to Parliament, now that that principle had been finally established, to enable the community to encounter the competition which they must be prepared to meet. This could only be done by cheapening as much as possible those articles which sustain life; and if he found any article of prime necessity subject to heavy taxation, its maintenance would be inconsistent with the new system. “It is the boast of hon. Gentlemen opposite, that they have given cheap bread to the community; but the principles upon which you have given cheap bread to the community are principles which ought to make you cheapen the sustenance of the community in every form. The House, therefore, will not be astonished that Her Majesty’s Government are prepared to recommend Parliament to deal with the malt tax. (*Loud cheers.*) Here is a prime necessity of life subject to a very heavy tax, and a very high tax levied under circumstances which greatly restrict industry.” The duty—which produced more than 5,000,000*l.*—would be diminished one half; and he proposed that there should be paid an uniform duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* and 5 per cent. per bushel upon barley, bere, and bigg; abolishing the differential duty against the two latter, and also abolishing the drawback upon spirits made from corn in Scotland. The alteration would take effect on the 10th of October next; a drawback being allowed to holders.

The next subject was tea—more largely consumed and more heavily taxed than malt. Objections to dealing with the tea duties had

been made, on the ground that as the supply was limited the reduction of duty could not be compensated by increased consumption. He had studied this carefully, and had ascertained that the objection was baseless. The consumption last year was 54,000,000 lbs.; the import being 71,000,000. China was the most populous country in the world; tea was produced in every part; and the export of that country formed a very small proportion of the whole amount produced. Evidently the reduction of duty would give the same impulse to consumption that there had been in sugar. It would be vain to make any difference between black and green teas, or in respect to the quality of either. He proposed to reduce the present duty of 2s. 2½d. per pound to 1s. per pound; but that the reduction should take place during the term of six years, beginning with a reduction of 4½d. per pound the first year, (which would make the duty 1s. 10d.) and diminishing it 2d. per pound each year, until the duty reached 1s. It was necessary to make the change gradual, as the increased supply would be gradual: since it takes three or four years "to make a tea-tree."

Here Mr. Disraeli supplied an omission in a previous part of his statement, explaining how he would deal with hops. The present duty included two—about half of it being an old war duty, which ought never to have been continued: half of the present duty would be remitted.

The Income tax came next; with some prefatory remarks on the opportunities of taxation reform. Our revenue was based upon the consuming power of the people, and he had been told that this power was becoming rapidly impaired:

but he had no evidence that the consuming power of the people was diminishing. No doubt, the returns showed that there has been an emigration from the United Kingdom, to a greater amount than was counterbalanced by the births in England and Wales; but the consuming power depended upon the condition of the people, not their numbers. If wages had risen, the rate of interest was low; and increase of gold had established credit in a manner which no political economist ever imagined. That state of things depended upon natural circumstances and permanent conditions, such as had never before prevailed in this country, and if we only acted with tolerable prudence, with such advantages as we derived from a low rate of interest, arising from natural causes, the country had before it an opportunity of material progress such as never occurred before to the vision of any statesman. (*Cheers.*) By the proposed remissions of duty there would be a loss to the revenue of between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.*; and the Property and Income Tax, yielding more than 5,000,000*l.*, was about to expire. He reminded the House of the remark he made in the last Parliament, that direct taxation could not rest upon a system of exemptions. The interval had not changed or modified this opinion: he still said, if we were to have recourse to direct taxation, it should be as general as indirect taxation, and that a permanent fabric of direct taxation founded upon a large system of exemptions was most pernicious. Ireland had been treated as an exceptional case. Sir Robert Peel exempted Ireland from the income tax, on the ground that she contributed an

equivalent in the form of other taxes — since repealed. It was impossible to be insensible of what Ireland had gone through; but she was not now without a ray of hope: her Poor-law expenditure had diminished from 1,320,000*l.* in 1850 to 855,000*l.* in 1852. He did not think it wise to treat the landed proprietors of Ireland with harshness, and say, "You shall pay your quota;" he did not think it expedient to throw any obstacle in the way of Ireland's regeneration: still he thought it his duty to extend the income tax to funded property and salaries in Ireland. There was another principle with regard to this tax to which Ministers were prepared to assent, namely, the distinction between permanent and precarious incomes. It was not their intention to propose any increase in any of the schedules. They recommended that on all industrial incomes the point of exemption should be limited to 100*l.* a year, and on incomes arising from property to 50*l.* a year; that the rate on schedules A and C should be, as before, 7*d.* in the pound; on B, D, and E, 5½*d.* They took the estimate of the profits of farmers not at one-half the rent, as heretofore, but at one-third; and the consequence would be, that with the reduction of duty the farmers would pay 156,000*l.* — exactly one-half of what they paid under the present rate. The total amount, including the modest sum of 60,000*l.* for Ireland, he calculated at 5,421,000*l.*

The right hon. Gentleman next referred to the Naval Estimates, which it was proposed to increase, not, however, with any reference to the question of peace or war. Under any circumstances, the Govern-

ment would have followed the same course, and any other Government would find it their duty to do the same. He then proceeded to give an account of the actual state of the finances in order to show what would be the probable surplus at the end of the current financial year. The estimated surplus, according to the data he had before him at the beginning of the year, would have been about 760,000*l.* The actual state of the revenue was extremely favourable. "I calculated at the beginning of the year that there would be a diminution of something more than 100,000*l.* upon the Customs. I took into consideration the stimulus given by the Exhibition last year to consumption, and also the further reduction which had taken place in the sugar duties. I thought, therefore, that we ought not to press too much on the Customs. They had done their duty very well, and we must not be alarmed this year if there should be some slight diminution. The two causes to which I have referred — the great stimulus given last year to consumption by the Exhibition, and the further reduction of the duty on sugar — would, in my opinion, occasion some diminution, which I estimate at something about 100,000*l.* I think there will be that diminution of about 100,000*l.* in the Customs, from the commencement of the financial year to the present time. The decrease has fluctuated; it has not been always such as would give a result of 100,000*l.* At this time it would give a little more; but I think my estimate will be very nearly fulfilled. I estimated a slight difference in the Excise. There is at present a much greater increase in the Excise;

but I am not prepared to say that at the end of the year the estimate will be exceeded; it may, perhaps, but I think we ought not to reckon upon that. I estimated that the Stamps would be about the same as last year. They have increased every week. Their increase has never for a moment fluctuated, and the total increase on stamps, from the 5th of April to the 27th of November, will be nearly 300,000*l*. I estimated a considerable reduction in the property tax. I said it was necessary to calculate that we might lose 150,000*l*. on the property tax. The property tax, like the stamps, has been increasing every week progressively; and at present, instead of a loss of 150,000*l*., there is an increase of 187,000*l*. ('Hear, hear.') It would be neither convenient nor possible to give anything like a formal statement on the subject at present; but I thought it would be agreeable to have these facts brought out in an authentic manner. I will now state my estimated surplus as virtually a surplus of 700,000*l*. It will be safe on the part of the committee to add 500,000*l*. to that from the inland revenue. There will be some other increase of which they will have to take account; but certainly I think that our surplus for the current year, taking the most prudent and the coldest calculation, will, on the 5th of April, instead of being 460,000*l*., as I estimated when I made my financial statement, be something like 100,000*l*. more than that."

Mr. Disraeli next touched on the subject of administrative reform, a direction in which he conceived that considerable retrenchment was practicable, without in the least im-

pairing the efficiency of the public service. The Government hoped to effect some valuable results in this quarter. Another reform they contemplated, was to bring the entire revenue of the country under the control of Parliament. Another, was the termination of the Exchequer Loan Commission, the necessity for that establishment having now ceased: the repayments accruing to this board he proposed to bring into the revenue in the same manner as the price of old stores was brought in. Mr. Disraeli proceeded next to explain to the House the ways and means by which his plans were to be effected. "I will take the year 1853-54; and I wish to show what, in my opinion, will be the effect on the expenditure occasioned by the reductions we propose, and the increased estimates, and what we must supply by extra ways and means. I take the reduction on the malt tax—making allowance for the diminution caused by putting an end to the Scotch drawback, and for the difference of duty repaid on malt, barley, and bigg, to amount to about 2,500,000*l*. That reduction will not come into operation until the 10th of October, 1853; but on that day it will be necessary for me to be prepared to pay the drawback on the stock in hand, on which the reduced duty will then be levied. I take for that drawback the sum of 1,000,000*l*. The reduction of the duty on tea to 1*s*. 10*d*. a-pound, calculated on a consumption of 54,000,000*lb*., but subject to an increased consumption of 6,000,000*lb*., will cause a loss to the revenue in the year 1853-54 of 400,000*l*. on the present amount of revenue of 4,000,000*l*."

Mr. Hume.—"What will be the loss on hops?"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“The duty on hops will not be affected in the financial year 1853-54; it is all payable for that year—and the proposed reduction of duty will not come into operation till the year 1854-55. The extra estimates I take at 600,000*l.* I put the light-dues at 100,000*l.*; therefore there will be an extra demand upon our resources to the amount of 2,100,000*l.*

“Then with regard to the ways and means. First, as to the surplus revenue for the year 1853-54. I have shown to the House that we might take our surplus for this year probably at 1,350,000*l.* I hope I shall never have to move another vote for the Caffre war. That came into our budget last year to the amount of 460,000*l.* I think, however, it would be imprudent to take credit for the whole of that 460,000*l.* in our future calculations, although our recent accounts from that quarter are of an extremely favourable character, and although, as far as the financial question is concerned, in reference to the commissariat, I am very sanguine on the subject. Still it is not at all impossible that we may have to propose a financial vote for extras on account of the Caffre war; I should therefore say we ought to take off 200,000*l.* on account of that charge. I take, therefore, the surplus for the year 1853-54, at 1,600,000*l.*; I take the payments, if the House accedes to my proposition with regard to the Public Works Fund being paid into the public Treasury, at 400,000*l.*; that together will make 2,000,000*l.*”

It now became his duty to propose to the House the means by which they would be able to increase the revenue of the country. He should not propose any addition

to the Customs Duties—the repeal of those duties was a part of a system which had been recently adopted, and which he did not intend to disturb—neither should he propose any measure of indirect taxation. He was going to ask the House to consider the principles on which the existing house tax was constructed. Deprecating the hostility which had in former times been exhibited to this tax by the inhabitants of the Metropolis, he proceeded to argue that there were reasons for the discontent formerly excited against this impost which existed no longer.

“Remember, the inhabitants of the Metropolis were subjected then to an enormous system of direct taxation. They were subjected to direct taxation connected with their houses, to the extent of double the amount of the house tax—namely, the window tax; and, in addition to all this, they were subject to that which they have subsequently told us was infinitely more grievous, infinitely more vexatious, and infinitely more injurious than all taxes—namely, the Corn Laws. Now, just let me remind the House of the real state of affairs. Since that time—viz., in 1834—the duty on houses was repealed. It amounted, as a revenue, to 1,198,000*l.* Since that time the duty on windows has been repealed, amounting to 1,830,000*l.*, making together 3,028,000*l.*, and since that time the duty on glass has been repealed, amounting to 800,000*l.*, 400,000*l.* of which, according to the official return, was paid by houses for windows of crown glass. Since then, the duty on bricks, amounting to 465,000*l.*, and the duty on timber, amounting to more than 1,500,000*l.*, has been taken off; and certainly I may say that one-fourth of the duty on

bricks and timber has been contributed by houses. Besides all this, nearly 15,000,000*l.* of indirect taxation had been taken off, and, besides all this, too, the Corn Laws have been repealed, which so many believed to have been a more grievous kind of taxation than all the other indirect taxation from which they had been relieved. Well, then, I need not say anything, at least to-night, with respect to the justice of the house tax. The greatest writers are agreed that no tax is more free from objection than the house tax. I need not say to-night to my predecessor (Sir C. Wood) who is exhausted as well as myself—(laughter)—I need not say anything to him in favour of a house tax, for he has introduced one. But what I would venture to say is this, that I cannot believe that when I make a proposition which is only to reconstruct on juster principles—principles which have always been eulogized in this House—an imperfect law, as it at present exists, and that when I ask to be permitted to do that in order to carry measures which will advance the interests of the country, and animate, in the most conspicuous manner, all the great branches of industry in this country, I cannot think that I shall hear in the year 1854 those objections to a house tax which were heard in 1834. The house tax is a direct tax, and yet it is accompanied with exceptions which are quite indefensible. Who can justify a house tax of which the operation is limited to houses of 20*l.* value?" He should propose, therefore, that the basis of the tax should be extended to houses rated at not less than 10*l.* a-year. He would also increase the rate of the

assessment. His proposal was that private houses should be rated at 1*s.* 6*d.* and shops at 1*s.* in the pound; the whole produce from which would be 1,723,000*l.* Having made that statement, he might complete his estimate for 1853-54, which he had been obliged to interrupt for the purpose of introducing the details just stated. "I have shown that the extraordinary demand upon us will be 2,100,000*l.*, the ways and means 2,500,000*l.*, repayments 400,000*l.* We shall, in this year, have only half the increase of the house tax, if the House assents to it; so that upon the whole, there will be 2,500,000*l.* of extraordinary ways and means to meet an extraordinary expenditure of 2,100,000*l.* As to the year 1854-55, there will be a loss on the malt duty of 1,700,000*l.*; there will be a loss on tea by the further reduction of the duty of 2*d.*—allowing for the increased consumption, which I estimate at 4,000,000*lbs.*, there will be a total loss on that article of 567,000*l.*; on hops, of 120,000*l.*; and on the whole, with the increased estimates of which I have spoken, a total sum of 3,087,000*l.* to meet. Now for the ways and means. There will be, I estimate, in 1854-55 a surplus of 1,800,000*l.*, for I cannot conceive that there will be any claim then for the Caffre war; the repayments will amount to 400,000*l.*; half of the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. will come in, for which benefit we are indebted to the most successful of modern Chancellors, who had twice the honour of reducing the public debt; and we shall further have the whole of the new house tax; making, in all, a sum of 3,510,000*l.*, or something less than 500,000*l.* more than the deficiency to be sup-

plied; and this, I think, represents a not unfavourable condition of finance. I have now endeavoured to place before the Committee those measures of financial and administrative reform which the Government are prepared at once to bring forward. The hon. Member for Montrose seemed surprised that no provision was announced with regard to the stamps on marine insurance and charter-parties. I would point out to my hon. friend that this is one of those financial matters which could not be considered as coming within the scope of this preliminary statement. The Government has contented itself, on this occasion, with propounding those measures which it is prepared, by the sanction of the House, to bring into immediate operation. We have studiously abstained from offering any opinion on any branch of the system of taxation on which we are not prepared immediately to act. The measures which we have thus announced are essentially practical measures. If the House sanctions them, they will, in our opinion, lay down certain principles of finance which will lead to results highly beneficial to the people of this country, and be the foundation of further measures, which, we believe, will prove still more beneficial. It does not become us, according to our sense of duty, to offer anything to the House which is not of a practical nature, or to make any proposition which we are not prepared, with the sanction of the House, to carry immediately into effect. At the same time, we have not neglected carefully to examine the question of the stamp duties and the probate duties, and we think it not impossible to bring forward, on the right

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occasion, a duty on successions that will reconcile contending interests, and terminate the system of injustice now so much complained of. At present, however, we are not prepared with a measure of that kind, and we consider it, as I have said, altogether injudicious to propound any project to the House which we are not ready at once to act upon. I admit that what I have now proposed is only a first step, but I trust the committee will admit it to be a step in the right direction—we have met the great question in a large and comprehensive spirit, fully prepared, if the House will support us, to carry out the policy which I have to night,—most inadequately, I am aware—(*Cheers*)—indicated to the Committee—a policy which, we believe, will be for the welfare of the country, because it is a policy founded on sound principles of finance, and because it has no other object than to govern the country in the manner that shall most conduce to the happiness of the greatest number." The right hon. Gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and general cheering.

A brief and desultory discussion followed. Mr. Goulburn, disclaiming the intention to follow the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on that occasion, over the very extensive field he had traversed, addressed to him some questions respecting the import duties on foreign malt and on hops; and also as to his intentions with regard to molasses and rum. He desired, also, to enter at once his protest against the principle of levying a higher rate on income derived from the public funds than from other income. This was a principle opposed to the contract between the fundholder and the

State, and at variance with all legislative precedent.

Lord John Russell and Sir C. Wood pressed for information as to the time and order in which the various propositions embraced in Mr. Disraeli's statement would be submitted to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, if the House thought fit, he was quite ready to propose his resolutions on that day week. As to the property and income tax, that did not expire until April, so that the House need not precipitate a determination on that point. He had stated what the Government intended to do, and it was for the House to consider whether they approved of those propositions or not. The financial system of this country must depend, in a certain degree, on indirect taxation. The people were habituated to that system, and he had endeavoured to meet that state of things as far as he could. But he did not look on the income tax as a permanent feature of that financial system. ("Hear, hear.") In reference to the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulburn), as to the use of molasses and sugar in breweries, he might observe that the duty was not at present levied upon them when used for beer, but the Government was not prepared to make any proposition with respect to the equalization of the rum duties. The duty on foreign hops, which had been alluded to, he looked on as a countervailing duty, and he would take care to regulate it; but he looked on the duty on malt as a prohibitory duty, and a prohibitory duty he thought was an anomaly in our present commercial system.

Mr. Hume thought that the House was called on deliberately

to decide whether the income tax was to be a permanent part of the taxation of the country, or not. He entirely agreed in every word of the right hon. Gentleman with respect to the shipping interest, and approved of everything he had suggested except the light-duties. What he regretted to see was, that the right hon. Gentleman rather increased than diminished the evils of divided and indirect taxation, and seemed to divide the taxes more than they were already; so that the country would still be overrun with an army of excisemen, who consumed a great portion of the amount of the taxes they levied.

The hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state those views of retrenchment and taxation which he considered preferable to the plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After some further remarks from various Members, the formal resolution of a grant to discharge outstanding Exchequer Bills was agreed to.

A very short time elapsed after the promulgation of the financial schemes of Mr. Disraeli before it became evident that they would have to encounter from various quarters a strong and determined opposition. The proposed addition to the house tax, combined as it was with an extension of the income tax, and applying to the same class whose dwellings were about to be brought within the range of taxation, aroused an active and menacing hostility in the metropolis and in the towns. The proposition to graduate the income tax, was highly disapproved of by some leading financiers—the exclusive assessment of the tax on particular descriptions of income in Ireland was strongly reprobated

by others. The calculations also on which the estimates of revenue and expenditure were based were regarded by some of the first authorities as illusory and fallacious. Under these circumstances it appeared more than probable that these various objections would unite together the various parties in the House of Commons in a formidable hostility to the Ministerial scheme. The first active demonstration was made by Mr. Gladstone, on the 8th of December, on the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up. He suggested that it was impossible to form a satisfactory judgment upon the house tax until it was known what was to be done with the income tax; that the House was bound to consider the question of the continuance of the income tax before any minor questions were dealt with, especially as the income tax was to be re-constructed. There were also special grounds of tenfold force. The House was not asked to decide upon a simple continuance of the tax, but upon its re-construction. He and others entertained insuperable objections to that re-construction. It was proposed to extend the tax to Ireland; but on that point he would not enter. Then it was proposed to remove exemptions, and to vary the rate. That, at first sight, seemed a popular proposal; but a ground of fundamental difference was opened among those who entertained opinions opposite to Mr. Disraeli's of a nature so formidable that, from first to last, they must offer the proposal the most strenuous opposition. His own objection to this income tax proposal in regard to fundholders in Ireland was, that it involved a breaking of the

public faith to the national creditor. [Here Mr. Gladstone quoted a passage from a speech of Mr. Pitt, in 1798, to the effect that no *distinct* tax should be laid on the stockholder; although in levying a tax upon *all* income the stockholder necessarily paid his share.] Mr. Pitt took no cognizance of the *quality* of income: his was a personal tax on individuals in respect of their income; Mr. Disraeli's plan went direct to quality—to the source of the income, to its nature and permanence; a principle fundamentally opposed to that of Mr. Pitt, to the words of the Act of 1801, and to the practice of the statesmen of two generations. It would be no answer to say that Mr. Pitt's income tax had already broken faith with the public creditor; it had not done so. Those who lent the money perfectly understood that they were to be exempt from special taxes only.

Mr. Hume disagreed with many of the financial views of Mr. Gladstone; but he thought the income tax ought to be disposed of before the house tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that if he were not in order, the Speaker would set him right. As to the extension of the income tax to Ireland, he was prepared to enter into that question at the proper time. Ministers believed that there would be no breach whatever of the agreement with the public creditor in the proposed re-construction. He wished to obtain the verdict of the House upon the whole of his financial scheme; and he certainly thought that Lord John Russell desired that a distinct issue should be raised on the 10th instant.

Lord John Russell denied that
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he had suggested anything of the kind. Many of the propositions were new to him, and all he wanted to know was, what course of proceeding the Government proposed to adopt. First, on the 10th, stood the house duty and the tea duties: he thought the income tax ought to come first. There would be great danger in any alteration of the principle of the income tax, as it had been established by successive Parliaments. It was not possible to carry the principle "that direct taxation ought not to be grounded on exemptions" into practical application. He criticized the extension of the tax downwards, and the proposed alteration of the charge upon the incomes of tenant-farmers. The new tax would stand upon a greater number of exemptions than the existing tax. "After what I heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer," Lord John added, "I conceive that the safety of the financial system of this country is in great peril."

Mr. Goulburn concurred entirely with Mr. Gladstone, that the proposed modification of the income tax would be a violation of the contract with the public creditor. A discussion, in which several Members took part, ensued, chiefly with reference to the course of proceeding with the Ministerial propositions.

On the 10th the conflict commenced in earnest. On the Order of the Day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means on the inhabited house duty, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, said his constituents did not wish the House to entertain the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at all, and as he had declared that the Govern-

ment would stand or fall upon the issue of the whole of those propositions, it was useless to go into Committee, and it would be better to decide that issue upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair, and thus take the opinion of the House at once upon this preposterous Budget.

Mr. Walter said, if Mr. Duncombe persisted in his intention to divide the House on the question that the Speaker leave the chair, he should be happy to divide with him, not, however, considering it a question of confidence in the Government. He objected to the uncalled-for repeal of part of the malt tax. He had never met with an intelligent farmer who thought that either the farmers or the public would benefit by this remission. He was disposed to coincide with Mr. Duncombe in thinking that the best course was to take the sense of the House on the question now before it.

Mr. Alcock advocated the extension of the income tax to the whole of the United Kingdom.

Sir E. B. Lytton, observing that the principal object of the Government measure, with reference to the property and income tax, was, acting upon the evidence before the House, to extend its area, and, noticing the objection of Mr. Gladstone, that its modification would be a fraud upon the fundholder, proceeded to consider the indirect taxes proposed to be reduced, and the direct duty intended to be doubled. The malt and tea duties, he argued, were, according to all authorities, taxes of that class which ought to be reduced, as imposts affecting the physical sustenance of the people. As to the house tax, it

could not be objected to *per se*, because it had been especially recommended by all economical authorities as falling upon a man in proportion to his expenditure, which was within his own control. The objection must be, he said, either to the extension of the area or to the duplication of the tax—objections which he briefly discussed; and Sir Bulwer then diverged into the question of the general policy of the two great parties, explaining the reasons which had prevailed upon him to detach himself from the Whig party and to give his support to Lord Derby, who, he observed, was not an advocate of any single class, but whose object was to mitigate the sufferings of all classes.

Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Walter, declined to accede to the conclusion that this was to be understood as a vote of confidence or no confidence in the Government; but he thought the House could not refuse to go into Committee. He, however, assented to this course under protest, upon two grounds—first, that it was the first time in his recollection that a Budget had been presented in which it was not proposed to provide for the service of the year one farthing beyond what was necessary to meet those services; secondly, that taxation should not be remitted until the Government were sure of the ways and means for the year, and that it was wrong to call upon the House to settle the question of the house tax and to remit duties until the House had recognised the principle of the property and income tax. Mr. Gladstone adduced authorities in support of these views, including that of Mr. Disraeli himself, whose doctrine

on a former occasion—a sound one in his opinion—had been that it was the duty of the Government to secure the ways and means before it voted away taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, declining to reply at that time in detail to the objections of Mr. Gladstone, observed that the right hon. Gentleman had addressed the House under a complete ignorance of the facts, and, at the proper period, he should be prepared to show that the course he had taken was one that had been recommended by the highest authorities. He was not in the ordinary position of a Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Government having been taunted with backwardness in bringing forward their measures, and with a desire to evade responsibility.

Mr. T. Duncombe wished for an explicit declaration, whether the Government intended to stand or fall by the whole of their financial scheme.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that he had pledged the Government to stand or fall by the result of any one vote in Committee of Ways and Means; but he added that there were certain principles in their financial scheme, the rejection of which would be fatal to the whole.

The House having gone into Committee, Mr. W. Williams moved as an amendment, that in lieu of the house tax the probate and legacy duties should be extended to real property. This amendment, after some discussion, was withdrawn. A general discussion of the whole Budget then commenced.—Mr. Phinn attacked it on the point of the house tax, which he described as being, in addition to other objections, a

measure of disfranchisement.—Mr. E. Ball approved of the Budget. If they were to have free trade, he demanded that malt and all things should be free.—Mr. M. Milnes objected to many features of the scheme, especially to the house tax.—Mr. H. Vivian urged the same objection.—Mr. Henry Drummond did not approve of it in all respects; but he never would oppose any Budget of a Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Cayley expressed in very warm terms his admiration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, and predicted the success of his Budget, which he believed was acceptable to the common sense of the country.

Sir C. Wood doubted, on the contrary, whether the country had accepted, or would accept, the Budget, all the parts of which were blended so closely together, he said, that he must discuss it as a whole. He followed in their order the several topics of Mr. Disraeli's financial speech, replying to his remarks upon the three suffering interests—shipping, colonies, and agriculture. Passing then to the Budget, he questioned the reduction of the malt duty as a boon to agriculture, inasmuch as barley land needed no boon, while the measure entailed a large fiscal sacrifice. The financial result of the Budget, according to Mr. Disraeli's figures, was, that there would be an additional charge next year of 2,100,000*l.*, and 2,500,000*l.* to meet it, which left a surplus of 400,000*l.*; this surplus, however, was not income arising from taxation, but was obtained by applying to the ways and means of the year 400,000*l.*, the repayment of loans for public works, which ought to be applied to the repayment of the debt

caused by the creation of the loan. Sir Charles then analyzed the calculations of Mr. Disraeli respecting the produce of the reduced taxes; and, with respect to the malt tax, he contended that he had miscalculated his receipts by 550,000*l.* These two facts furnished sufficient reason, he observed, for pausing before this Budget was adopted. Its principle presented nothing new; it was increasing one set of taxes and reducing others. With regard to the indirect taxes, with the exception of tea, the articles were ill-selected, and the direct taxes were oppressive. In dealing with hops, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had committed numerous blunders. The malt duty was not more onerous and was less injurious than many other taxes, and the portion remitted, he believed, would go into the pockets of the maltsters and brewers. The direct taxes proposed would subject large numbers of the poorer classes to taxation for the first time, and although exemptions were said to be a vice in direct taxation, the income tax was to be applied to Ireland with exemptions that would make it partial and odious, as well as a breach of national faith. As to the house tax, which he had proposed merely as a commutation for the window tax, like all direct taxes it should have a *minimum* limit; but this scheme made the alteration, as well as that of the income tax, fall with peculiar severity upon the poor man, and would render the tax so unpopular that it could not be maintained. Nothing could be so bad as this Budget, which prodigally sacrificed revenue, and tampered with the credit of the country.

The debate, being then adjourned, was resumed on the 14th, when

Mr. Davison recommenced the discussion with a speech in favour of the Ministerial project. The next speaker was Mr. Cobden, who, protesting against any attempt to infuse compensatory ingredients into the Budget, and deprecating the revival of an antagonism between town and country, denounced the addition to the house tax as unjust and partial, since it increased, he said, the existing disproportion of taxation upon houses and upon land. This tax, moreover, fell upon owners as well as occupiers. Its avowed object was to remove half the malt duty. If the whole of that duty could be repealed, he would advocate its remission; but his objection to the removal of only half was—first, on principle, and because it did not get rid of the Excise restrictions; secondly, on account of the manner in which the deficiency was to be made up. It was an open question, he added, whether an increase of the consumption of beer would be beneficial to the people, who were indifferent in the matter. As to the modification of the income tax, he was bound to give the Government credit for what they had done in this way; but here again an undue favour was shown to the land. In short, this Budget, which did not correspond with the magniloquent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not stand. Mr. Cobden took a rapid glance at some of the vices of our system of collecting the indirect taxes, many of which, he said, must be repealed, and the country must make up its mind to a fair system of direct taxation.

Lord J. Manners, in reply to Mr. Cobden, charged him with inconsistency in relation to the malt duty, and justified the modifica-

tion of the income tax in favour of the tenant-farmers. He accused Sir C. Wood of having forgotten the opinions he had formerly advanced in favour of remitting Excise duties, when he objected to the remission of 2,500,000*l.* of taxation upon an old English beverage, which was dear to the labouring classes both in town and country.

Mr. Rich objected to Mr. Disraeli's calculations as unsound and illusory. The repayment to the Exchequer Loan Commission was money properly belonging to the public debt, not to the service of the year. Striking out this item there would be no surplus. He dwelt also on the impolicy of repealing the malt duty and extending the house tax.

Mr. Lowe doubted the soundness of the principles of finance upon which the Budget was founded, and questioned the correctness of Mr. Disraeli's views respecting emigration, and the wisdom of accelerating it by shifting the public burdens to the class most likely to emigrate. With regard to the malt tax, the reduction of which was the keystone of the Government scheme, it appeared to him that if any benefit was to result from it to the producer, it must be in the direction of a rise in the price of barley, which was not probable. The tax formed a very large portion of the revenue; it was paid with less discontent than any other portion; and what was to be got in exchange for the moiety remitted? If the beer trade was under free competition, cost, as in other trades, would regulate price; but there was not in the country so iron a monopoly as that of the brewers, and the notion that the remission would materially lower

the price of beer was a delusion. The only way to secure a benefit to the consumer was to break up the brewers' monopoly; but that could not be done in any other mode than by abolishing the system of licences; and then much might be done towards obtaining cheap beer. If, then, there was to be no decrease in the price of malt liquor, there would be no increase in the consumption; and if so, no benefit would accrue to the growers of barley, who would have, moreover, to compete with the manufacturers of foreign malt. He could not consent, therefore, to injure our revenue in so vital a point. With respect to the Budget itself, he could imagine no more vicious principle for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to act upon than to purchase a momentary popularity by repealing taxes prospectively. The repeal of half the malt duty was not to take place until the 10th of October next. Mr. Lowe, having subjected the financial calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a severe examination, contended that they were not trustworthy in respect either to charges or to receipts; that he had assumed amounts of surplus for which he had no sufficient *data*; and he insisted upon the impolicy and danger of relinquishing in such a state of things so large an amount of revenue.

Mr. Bass denied that there was any brewers' monopoly; Mr. Lowe, he observed, might become a brewer to-morrow. In the brewing trade, skill, industry, and capital, were all that was required. Mr. Bass entered somewhat fully into details of the operations of malting and brewing, and strongly recommended the entire remission of the malt duty.

Lord Adolphus Vane supported the Ministerial proposals. Mr. A. Mills strongly disapproved of the unnecessary and uncalled-for repeal of the malt duty.

Mr. F. Peel said, before they agreed to the increased house tax, they should know what was the emergency that called for it, and what were the commercial advantages to be purchased by this direct tax. If direct taxation was to answer, it must be laid on by a friendly and discriminating hand, and not in a spirit of retaliation. At the cost of arousing great discontent, the remission of half the malt tax would very slightly affect the price of beer, while, as a compensation, it would be uncertain in its effect and partial in its operation. There was, therefore, no justification for such a serious sacrifice of revenue in one of the best taxes we had, and for converting a real surplus into a fictitious one. The modifications of the income tax were open to objections, and, looking at the Budget as a whole, it had inspired him with a feeling of disappointment.

Mr. Walpole observed it had been understood that the Budget was to be discussed as a whole, and in the course of the debate there had been some important admissions—namely, that the reduction of the tea duties and the boon to the shipping interest were wise and beneficial, and that the modifications of the income tax were so good that they should have come from the late Government. The principal objections were to the increase of the house tax, and to any remission whatever of the malt duty. The principles and the objects of the Budget were three—first, to adhere unreservedly to the existing commercial system, the object being to make

the prime necessities of life as cheap as possible; secondly, if any particular interest were found to have experienced injury, to relieve it, and enable it to meet unrestricted competition; thirdly, to deal with the taxation of the country so that all who ran the free-trade race might do so fairly. Mr. Walpole proceeded to exemplify the manner in which the principles were carried out; the first, in the reduction of the duties on malt and tea; the second, in the mode in which the three suffering interests had been dealt with, that of agriculture being incidentally benefited by the reduction of a tax which pressed immediately upon the consumer; the third, in the re-adjustment of direct taxation, in the extension of the area and limit of the house tax, and in varying the relations of the income tax. Mr. Walpole reviewed and replied to the objections offered to both these re-adjustments of existing taxes. He noticed in particular the objection of Lord John Russell, that the modifications of the income tax had multiplied the exemptions; and that of Mr. Gladstone, that they broke faith with the public creditor. With regard to the latter objection, which referred both to Ireland and England, he denied that the Irish fundholder was exempt from the income tax upon any national engagement or legal obligation. If the objection referred to England, it must rest either upon a Parliamentary contract, which, if it ever existed, had been already violated; or a moral, equitable, or legal obligation, which must be of universal application, extending to the large fundholder as well as the small. In conclusion, Mr. Walpole challenged Sir C. Wood to show

that the Chancellor of the Exchequer—upon whom he passed a warm eulogium—was impairing the credit or tarnishing the good name of England. The miscalculations imputed to Mr. Disraeli were, he said, mistakes of Sir Charles, and a recommendation to mend his Budget came with a bad grace from one who had been compelled to mend his a third and fourth time.

Mr. Goulburn opposed the Budget from no other motive than an adherence to principles upon which he had always acted when administering the finances of the country. The question was, whether those finances were in a state in which we could afford to part with 2,500,000*l.* of taxation the least oppressive to the country, at the risk of creating a deficiency. The surplus of 400,000*l.* which Mr. Disraeli had calculated upon at the end of the next financial year, depended upon contingencies which might convert it into a deficiency; and it was a questionable kind of courage which impelled him to spend money he had not got, and risk the safety of the country by a remission of taxes which would be of no benefit to the consumer nor any sensible relief to the taxed. The increased house tax, though it avoided some of the defects of the existing tax, had faults of its own which would be fatal to its continuance; but it was superfluous to discuss its merits, since he objected to the remission of the tax which it was intended in part to replace. Mr. Goulburn disputed the conclusions of Mr. Walpole on the subject of the contract with the public creditor, which he believed with Mr. Gladstone would be violated by the proposed modifications of the income tax; and pointed out

other objectionable features in these modifications. Upon grounds affecting the public credit, he viewed, he said, with alarm the proposals of the Government, and he implored the House to avoid a measure which would damage the best interests of the country, inflicting equal injury upon manufactures and agriculture.

Upon a second adjournment the debate was resumed by Lord Jocelyn, who regarded the Budget as entitled to support. Two principles were involved in it:—the readjustment of direct taxation, and the extension of the policy of reducing duties upon articles of consumption. He believed that the community would derive great benefit from the propositions as a whole.

Mr. Osborne gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit for two main features of his Budget, the relief to the shipping interest and the sagacious and statesmanlike view he had taken of the tea duty. As a whole, however, the measure was so far from tending to reconcile conflicting interests, that it seemed to be conceived in a hostile, if not a revengeful spirit, against those who were "revelling in relief from the Corn Laws." He went through the items of the Budget in succession. He condemned the house tax; the plan of the Government with respect to this tax, he maintained, was nothing more than a contrivance to compensate the agricultural interest by throwing an additional burden upon the middle classes. The reduction of the malt tax he denied to be a consumers' question, since the price of beer would not be materially affected; still less would it benefit the agricultural interest generally, as he well knew,

being a barley-grower. In 1835, Sir R. Peel uttered a solemn warning against tampering with this tax—a tax which, Mr. Osborne observed, was collected at the least possible expense, which was onerous to no one, and the reduction of which would benefit only the brewer and the publican. Upon the modifications of the income tax—an inquisitorial and demoralizing impost—he declined at present pronouncing any opinion. Adverting to the general question of direct taxation, he made some pungent allusions to Sir Bulwer Lytton's avowed change of opinions; he then discussed the Irish part of the Budget, and, after a satirical compliment to Mr. Disraeli, concluded with a general denunciation of the whole financial scheme.

Mr. Alderman Thompson characterized the Budget as a bold, wise, and statesmanlike measure, which deserved the confidence of the country. Although not prepared to vote for doubling the house tax, he would support its extension to 10*l.* houses, and he regarded the concession to the shipping interest as a greater boon than a remission of the timber duties. The sugar-producing interest, he thought, had received but a niggardly measure of relief. He defended the application of the income tax to funded property in Ireland, which would prevent an ingenious evasion of the tax in England; and he appealed to the best indicator, the buoyancy of the Public Funds, as a triumphant proof of the favourable reception of the Budget out of doors.

Sir Benjamin Hall opposed the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, chiefly in reference to the extended house tax. He considered this to be an unjust bur-

den on the inhabitants of towns, compared with those of rural districts. The object of that measure was the reduction of the malt tax—a change which would produce no benefit to the consumer. Sir John Duckworth advocated the Ministerial plans. Sir Edward Dering would support them, with the exception of that part which had reference to Ireland, considering that the partial application of the income tax, as proposed, to that country was injurious to public credit.

Mr. Hume said, that in his opinion no case had been made out for any additional tax whatever, there being a surplus revenue. He thought Mr. Disraeli had dealt fairly with the shipping interest; he suggested the course he should pursue towards the colonies, and with regard to the agricultural interest, neither producers nor consumers could be benefited by dealing with the malt tax unless it were abolished altogether. But there were 233 articles remaining in the tariff on which protecting duties were still collected, yielding only 434,000*l.*, the removal of any one of which would benefit somebody. Mr. Hume then referred to the resolutions he had put upon the paper on the subject of the income tax, expatiated upon the advantages incident to the substitution for the Customs and Excise of a system of direct taxation which would attach to all property, and strongly condemned the house duty, which he thought one of the worst of taxes, being a tax upon domestic comforts, most unjust in its nature and unequal in its operation.

Sir James Graham entered into a discussion of the whole financial scheme, reviewing the principles upon which it was constructed, and the manner in which the three in-

terests alleged to have been injured by recent legislation were dealt with. He then examined the prospective views announced by the Government, observing that, stripped of the repeal of half the malt tax and the increase of the house tax, the Budget was of an ordinary character. With respect to the former, he had invariably opposed a remission of any part of that tax, and he assigned various reasons why such remission would be of little or no advantage either to consumers or producers. Sir James next insisted upon the inexpediency of interfering with the operation of the Exchequer Loan Fund, which was of great local importance, and asked why the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid his hands upon a part of this useful fund to supply a deficiency he would himself create by tampering with the taxation of the country. The views of Mr. Disraeli upon the subject of direct taxation, he remarked, were incongruous. He had laid it down at one time that direct taxation with large exemptions was confiscation; and at another, that without large exemptions it was impossible. Sir James exemplified the manner in which the income tax as introduced into Ireland, and the increased house tax in England, conflicted with these maxims, and he showed how unequally the proposed scheme of distinguishing between realized and precarious incomes would work in both countries. Upon the question of the relative merits of indirect and direct taxation, he held that their admixture was the sound legislative policy; but that admixture required great caution, and the proportions must be carefully regulated. With reference to this point, he cited the opinions

of Lord Derby and of Sir R. Peel, the latter of whom had declared that, except for a special and temporary purpose, direct taxation could not, in his opinion, be carried to a much greater extent than it had reached already. In conclusion, he urged the Government not to press direct taxation far in a time of peace, but to have their machinery ready for such a system in case of emergency.

Sir J. Pakington denied that there had been any change of purpose on the part of the Government with reference to the resolution, which merely involved dealing with the house tax conformably to the first principle of the Budget, that direct taxation should be carried, not to a dangerous extent, but so far as to lighten the burdens of the consuming classes. This object was aimed at in the repeal of half the malt tax. The great importance which Parliament had for years past attached to this measure authorized the attempt made cautiously and gradually to get rid of the tax, thereby benefiting both the consumer and the land. Sir John complained of the imputations which had been cast upon the motives of the Government, who had been accused of bringing forward this great proposal in a revengeful and retaliatory spirit, than which, he said, no charge could be more groundless or unjust. He repelled, likewise, the charge of endangering the credit of the country by the repeal of burdensome imposts, and of setting class against class and town against country by the mode of adjusting direct taxation. He defended the distinctions created by the modification of the income tax against the objections of Sir J. Graham, and

expressed his confident belief that the sense of the majority of the House would sanction the principles of the measure proposed by the Government, opposed as they were by a combination held together by a rope of sand, and who had failed to excite public sympathy.

After Sir J. Pakington's speech, the third and final adjournment of the debate took place to the 16th of December. On that evening a preliminary discussion occupied the House for a considerable time, upon a point of form, as to whether the whole or a part of the resolution respecting the house duty ought to be put from the chair. It was finally determined that the whole should be put, and the debate was then resumed by Sir Alexander Cockburn, who condemned the entire Budget, with two exceptions, the reduction of the tea duty, and the graduation of the income tax, both of which propositions he approved of.

Mr. Whiteside controverted the argument of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goulburn, that the taxing Irish funded property and official salaries was a breach of national faith and public credit, and he justified the exemption of the land in Ireland, the taxing of which, he said, would be to add injustice to injustice. The land of Ireland was subject to charges which did not attach to the fundholder or the mortgagee. Upon the general question, he admitted that the lucid argument of Mr. Lowe upon the subject of the malt tax had made an impression upon him, namely, that, although the tax could not be justified upon economical principles, its partial remission would not benefit the

consumer; but every argument Mr. Lowe had used was controverted, he said, by the practical knowledge of Mr. Bass. He encountered the argument of Sir A. Cockburn, that direct taxation should not be applied to the classes suffering under indirect taxation, by urging that the Budget proposed to extend direct taxation for the very purpose of obviating the evils of indirect taxation. Mr. Whiteside then defended, upon constitutional as well as economical grounds, the extension of the house tax to 10*l.* houses, of the justice of which, he believed, the country was convinced.

Lord Drumlanrig opposed the Budget, the result of which in Scotland, he declared, would be to put the farmers in a worse condition than before. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, stated that it had been favourably received in his own county (Ayrshire), and was likely to be acceptable to Scotland generally.

Mr. H. Moore averred that in respect to the income tax, and to the Consolidated Annuities, Ireland had been betrayed, and unjustly treated in the Budget.—Mr. Peacocke approved of some of the Ministerial propositions, but should oppose the repeal of the malt tax and the partial tax on incomes in Ireland.

Sir F. Baring concurred with Sir C. Wood and Mr. Goulburn in thinking that the reduction of the malt duty would produce but little benefit; that the surplus of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a very doubtful one; that the application of the income tax to the Irish funds was a breach of public faith; and that the finances of the country would be left by the Budget in a position not suffi-

ciently secure. He discussed with considerable fulness the principle and details of the house tax, and then examined the proposed modifications of the income tax, pointing out various practical anomalies and incongruities in their application to different species of income, and he contended that if there was an honest intention on the part of the Government to carry out their principles, the resolutions must be withdrawn and re-constructed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, after four nights' criticism upon the propositions he had made to the House, in order to vindicate them. He had listened, he said, to nothing which, in his opinion, had successfully impugned the policy he had recommended, and he was prepared to show that the objections urged against it were entirely unfounded and illusory. He first addressed himself to the subject of the Exchequer Loan Fund, of which he had taken 400,000*l.* as ways and means of the year. He explained the origin of this establishment (which he proposed to abolish), and observed that, when his attention was drawn to this fund, he found in this department a balance of upwards of 380,000*l.* lying idle, a law being in existence peremptorily requiring that this unproductive balance should be increased every quarter; and he stated cases in which, he said, the Minister of the day had availed himself of this public fund, virtually without the cognizance of Parliament, and sums had been squandered which had escaped the vigilance of even Mr. Hume. A sum of 250,000*l.* had been lent to the Thames Tunnel, of which not a shilling had been repaid. Batter-

sea Park, one of the most woful of speculations, had had an advance of 150,000*l.* He had a catalogue of parallel instances, from 1824 to 1850, in which a sum very little short of 700,000*l.* had been advanced—not, as Sir J. Graham alleged, to country gentlemen,—every shilling of which had been lost to the country. He had been asked why he had touched this fund. He replied, to relieve the Consolidated Fund from this annual charge, and to put a stop to a machinery which wasted the public money. The manner in which he had made the 400,000*l.* act upon the reduction of the public debt Mr. Disraeli expounded to the Committee, contending that the course he had pursued was in conformity with the obligations of the law, as well as with the recommendations of Parliamentary Committees. He then noticed the second arraignment of his financial statement by Sir C. Wood, namely, the mistake he had been supposed to make in the estimate of deficiency in 1854-55, through the repeal of half the malt duty, which he showed he had properly assumed at 1,700,000*l.* He justified the calculation he had made of the amount of malt drawbacks, and his deferring the actual repeal of the duty until October. Respecting the Caffre war, the statements he had made, he said, had been entirely substantiated, the last despatch of General Cathcart stating that “the war of rebellion may now be considered at an end.” He replied to Mr. Goulburn’s objection that no allowance had been made for the loss of revenue by refining sugar in bond, that he did not believe there would be the slightest loss. Ap-

proaching the subject of the house tax, he ranged rapidly over those parts of our system of taxation which had to be accommodated to the policy of unrestricted competition, observing that the Government had to fix upon some direct tax to enable them to carry out financial reform, and he retorted with great keenness the charge of endeavouring recklessly to increase the direct taxation of the country upon Sir C. Wood, who had proposed one day to double the income and property tax, and next day told the House he had sufficient ways and means without it. In providing an amount of direct taxation for their purpose, the Government were guided by two principles—first as regarded the income tax, to establish a distinction between realized and precarious incomes; and, secondly, to enlarge the basis of direct taxation. Believing that the house tax was a reasonable, just, and beneficial measure, and that it would supply the necessary amount of direct taxation, they had to decide upon which group of indirect taxes they should operate, and they came to the conclusion that they should act upon those articles which entered into the consumption of the people, and which were subject to the largest impost. His selection of the malt duty he defended against the varied attacks made upon it. His opinion was that the surplus revenue of the country would be very considerable at the end of the year 1854-55; he believed, too, that a great saving might be effected in the public expenditure, and he pointed out instances in which administrative reforms had been or might be accomplished, very considerable retrenchments

being practicable, he thought, by the year 1854-55; and it would be the fault of the House of Commons if in that year it did not find the public service more efficient as well as less costly. The coalition by which the present Government was opposed might, he observed, in conclusion, be successful; but it had been always found that the triumphs of coalitions were very brief; and he appealed from that coalition to the public opinion of the country.

Mr. Gladstone answered Mr. Disraeli, and wound up the debate with a speech of earnest and impassioned eloquence, which produced a marked impression upon the House. He said:—"I begin by telling the right hon. Gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before I come to the question whether he knows his business or not, that there are some things which he too has yet to learn. (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*) And I tell him that the licence of language he has used, and the phrases he has applied to the characters of public men—(*interruption*)—to those whose public career—(*continued interruption prevented the sentence from being finished*). My wish is to keep myself—although I confess I could not hear the phrases which the right hon. Gentleman has used, and remain totally unmoved—to keep myself within the bounds of Parliamentary order and propriety. And I beg of you, Sir, that if in one single remark which I shall make, I shall trespass beyond those limits, you will have the kindness to correct me. (*Cheers and interruption.*) As to some gentleman—not the great party opposite, from whom I never received anything but kindness and courtesy—but some gentleman, in

remote corners of the House, who is availing himself of the darkness, I tell him that he must bear' to hear his Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is so free in his comments upon others, brought to the bar of this Committee, and tried by those laws of decency and propriety which he—(*the rest of the sentence was lost in the cheers of the Opposition*). We are accustomed to attach to the words of the Ministers of the Crown a great authority; and that authority, as it is required by the public interest, so it is usually justified by the character and conduct of the Ministers. But the right hon. Gentleman is not entitled to charge with insolence men who—(*Cheers and much interruption*). I must tell him that he is not entitled to say to my right hon. friend, the Member for Carlisle, that he regards, but does not respect him. I must tell the right hon. Gentleman, that whatever he has learnt, he has not learnt the limits of discretion, of moderation and forbearance, that ought to restrain the conduct and language of every Member of this House, the disregard of which would be an offence in the meanest among us, and which is an offence of tenfold weight in the leader of the House of Commons." (*Loud cheers from the Opposition.*)

Passing from these personal topics to the main subject before the Committee, Mr. Gladstone said that he objected to the resolution now under discussion, whether it was a vote for a house tax, or a vote for the Budget. He enumerated specific objections to the house tax, for which he would not legislate until all these questions had been fully considered. He showed how severely the additional direct taxes would affect persons

with small incomes, some of whom, including the clergy, would come for the first time within the sweep of the income tax. He objected to the additional house tax, because it was connected with the repeal of half the malt tax—a measure which was professedly for the immediate benefit of the consumer, whereas it was a sacrifice of 2,500,000*l.* for a reduction in the price of beer that would be scarcely appreciable, and the principle of re-production would consequently be dormant. The imposing a tax of one kind to repeal a tax of another kind, was a most delicate operation, and one which required the most jealous scrutiny. The question, however, which lay at the root of the whole discussion was that of the income tax, and its modifications. Nothing could satisfy the country upon this head but a plan, not an abstraction—not something seductive which they who proposed it knew could not be carried into effect. There was, however, no plan, and the House of Commons would forfeit its duty if it consented to deal in the abstract with a matter respecting which the theories were endless. Passing to the Budget generally, he asserted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a new principle, subversive of all rules of prudence, by presenting a Budget without a surplus, for the 400,000*l.* he insisted in opposition to Mr. Disraeli was borrowed money, and no real surplus. That right hon. Gentleman, he said, had complained of being opposed by a coalition. He (Mr. Gladstone) wanted to know whether a Minister of the Crown was entitled to make such a charge against independent Members of Parliament, and without any evi-

dence. He voted against the Budget not only because he disapproved, on general grounds, of its principles, but emphatically because it was his firm conviction that this was the most perverted Budget in its tendency and ultimate effects he had ever seen, and if the House should sanction its delusive scheme, the day would come when it would look back with bitter and late, though ineffectual, repentance. (*Loud cheers.*)

The division then took place, of which the result was as follows:—

Ayes	:	:	:	:	286
Noes	:	:	:	:	305

Majority against the Government	}	19
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This division, it was immediately perceived, was fatal to the Derby Administration.

The first intelligence that the public heard was, that the Earl of Derby had proceeded to Osborne House to tender his own resignation and that of his colleagues, to Her Majesty. This was accompanied by an announcement made the evening after the division, by Lord Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, which was to the following effect:—

“My Lords, in consequence of what took place in the House of Commons last night, with respect to the resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, who has gone to see Her Majesty at Osborne, I shall move that this House do now adjourn until Monday next.”

It shortly afterwards transpired that Her Majesty had sent for the Earl of Aberdeen and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and that those two

peers, as the representatives respectively of the followers of Sir Robert Peel and of the Whig party, were engaged in forming an Administration combining the leading Members of those two parties. At the meeting of the House of Lords on the 21st December, the head of the retiring Government made a statement to their Lordships explanatory of the circumstances under which the resignation of his Cabinet had taken place. The noble Lord recalled the recollection of the House to the circumstances under which the recent appeal to the country had taken place. He recapitulated the results of that election as it had affected the relative strength of parties, which he divided into the adherents of the Government, numbering about 310 Members; the mixed Whig and Liberal party, comprising about 260; the Irish Roman Catholic party professing ultramontane views; and the Peel party, few in number, but strong in experience and ability. It was obvious, he said, that if these several parties were disposed to act in concert, their combination must be fatal to a Government, the supporters of which were more numerous than any one section of their opponents, but less numerous than all combined. It was not long before the intention of these parties to combine against the Administration became evident. Lord Derby referred to the free-trade motion of Mr. C. Villiers, and to the evidence which, in his opinion, that debate had afforded, of an alliance of all classes of the Opposition to defeat the Ministry. The intervention of Lord Palmerston's amendment had, however, counteracted this design. The financial measures of the Government were

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then proposed to Parliament, and by another combination of the same hostile elements the Government had been placed in a minority of 19. If this defeat had been upon any minor question, Lord Derby might not have felt justified in abandoning his office; but it was not so—it was not only upon essential measures of finance, but the vote was both known and avowed to be a vote of want of confidence in Her Majesty's Government. Under these circumstances they felt there was no alternative left them but to resign. Lord Derby then referred to the two noble Lords who had been commissioned by the Queen to form the new Administration. Of the Marquis of Lansdowne, he spoke in terms of high respect. Towards the Earl of Aberdeen also he professed the same feelings, though he confessed his inability to conjecture upon what principles or with what materials the Ministry under his leadership was to be formed. "I, my Lords, remember, and probably your Lordships will remember, that that noble Earl has, upon more than one occasion, declared in this House that, the question of free trade excepted, he knew of none upon which there was any difference of opinion between himself and the present Government. I presume, then, it is the intention of the noble Earl, and I shall believe it until I hear him contradict it himself, to carry on the Government, if he shall be enabled to form it, upon a strictly Conservative principle, and in a Conservative spirit. How that principle is to be carried out at present, with such associations and support as I apprehend the noble Earl must avail himself of to form a Government, I confess I entertain some little doubt

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and some anxiety; but of this I say nothing. I abstain from any expression of opinion, or from prejudging the course that may be pursued by the noble Earl. This, however, I will venture to say, in his absence as well as in his presence—I am confident he relies, and he relies justly, on more forbearance from that great Conservative party with whom I have the honour of acting than that Conservative party has experienced at the hands of others. For myself I will venture to promise this,—if the Government about to be formed be conducted on Conservative principles, and resist the onward progress of democratic power in the Constitution, in that event the noble Earl may rely on having, if not the cordial, at all events the sincere and conscientious support of the great Conservative party in this country—(‘Hear!’)—he shall find, if the past cannot be altogether forgotten, that personal feeling shall exercise no influence over public affairs—(‘Hear, hear!’)—and he shall find that he shall be encountered on the part of myself and my friends by no factious opposition, and met by no unprincipled combination.” For himself personally, Lord Derby continued, the surrender of office was no matter of regret, especially as he should leave the country in a no less advantageous position and prosperous state than it was when he assumed the reins of power. Our foreign relations, indeed, were in a more satisfactory condition than when the preceding Government left office, and this was in great measure due to the tact, judgment, and ability, of Lord Malmesbury, on whom he pronounced a hearty eulogium. In the department of the

law the measures carried during their brief tenure of power had been such as to make it difficult for their successors to find a competent successor to Lord St. Leonards on the woolsack. With regard to the national defences also, the retiring Government had done much to put the country into a position of security, and had laid the grounds of a system which he hoped would be completed by those who followed them. He trusted that they would go on in the course of social improvement, and that this country would continue to enjoy peace, contentment, and prosperity, under whatever Government its affairs might be conducted. The noble Lord concluded by saying, that he and his colleagues only now held office pending the appointment of their successors. He had received from Lord Aberdeen an intimation of his wish that the House should adjourn until that day week; but looking to the near approach of Christmas and the inconvenience that might be caused by so long a postponement, he should propose that the House should now adjourn to Thursday the 23rd, when, if the Ministerial arrangements should not be yet completed, a further adjournment might take place to the 27th.

The Duke of Newcastle then addressed their Lordships. He referred in terms of qualified complaint to the unusual course adopted by Lord Derby in declining to accede to the moderate request of his successor that an adjournment should take place for one week. Adverting then to the ex-Premier's charge of a premeditated combination among the several sections of the Opposition for the purpose of overthrowing the Ministry, he beg-

ged to offer to that statement the most positive and emphatic, but most courteous, denial. The noble Duke referred to the circumstances attending Mr. Villiers' motion, and to facts that transpired during the debate thereupon, in proof of this assertion. He would not now enter further into matters of controversy. When Lord Aberdeen should resume his place in that House he would be able to explain his part in the transactions better than any one could do for him: meanwhile the high reputation of the noble Earl were sufficient to protect him from the insinuations against his political conduct in which Lord Derby had indulged.

The Ministerial arrangements not being completed, as Lord Aberdeen had anticipated, by the day to which the House of Lords had adjourned, a further adjournment to the 27th took place. Before that day the new Cabinet had been completely formed, and was announced to the public as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury—
The Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—
Mr. Gladstone.

Secretaries of State:—

Home—Lord Palmerston.

Foreign—Lord John Russell.

Colonial—The Duke of Newcastle.

First Lord of the Admiralty—
Sir James Graham.

President of the Council—Earl Granville.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Argyll.

Secretary at War—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

President of the Board of Control—Sir C. Wood.

First Commissioner of Public Works—Sir W. Molesworth.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to have a seat in the Cabinet without office.

On the 27th, the House of Lords having met pursuant to the last adjournment—

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to explain the circumstances which had induced him to undertake the task of forming a new Administration, and said, though both his tastes and habits, as well as the reflection that he had arrived at the very verge of the period usually assigned to human life, might have rendered him reluctant to accept office, he had felt it his duty to obey the commands of the Queen. He had been accused, indeed, of entering into a conspiracy to overthrow the late Government, but he could only say that his efforts had been directed towards keeping it in, and not towards its destruction; and so far was he from conspiring against the Earl of Derby and his colleagues, that he had actually made arrangements for passing the remainder of the winter on the shores of the Mediterranean. Circumstances, however, had induced Her Majesty to request his advice in forming an Administration, and the Cabinet being now complete, he would proceed to lay before the House a sketch of its intended policy. With regard to Foreign Powers, it would adhere to the principle which had been pursued for the last 80 years, and which consisted in respecting the rights of all independent States, in abstaining from interference in their internal affairs, while at the same time we asserted our own rights and interests, and, above all, in an earnest desire to secure the general

peace of Europe. This policy might be observed without any relaxation of those defensive measures which had been lately undertaken, and had, perhaps, been too long neglected. At home the mission of the Government would be to maintain and extend free-trade principles, and to pursue the commercial and financial system of the late Sir Robert Peel. A crisis in our financial arrangements would speedily occur by the cessation of a large branch of the revenue, and it would tax the ingenuity of all concerned to re-adjust our finances according to the principles of justice and equity. The questions of education and legal reform would receive every attention at the hands of the Government; nor would an amendment of the representative system, undertaken without haste or rashness, be excluded from its mature consideration. The Earl of Derby, he was informed, had spoken of a Conservative form of Government, and wondered how he (Lord Aberdeen) and his associates would be able to carry on the service of the Crown; but the truth was, no Government was possible at present except it were Conservative, nor was any Government possible except it were Liberal. Those terms had ceased to have any definite meaning except as party cries, and the country was sick of them. The measures, therefore, of the Government would be Conservative as well as Liberal; for both were essentially necessary. The noble Earl, too, had spoken of the spread of Democratic principles, but he looked in vain for any indication of such a state of things; on the contrary, the country at large was never more tranquil or contented, and though there might be speculative Democrats

among us, those were not the men who subverted States. Finally, the noble Earl expressed his regret at the spirit of hostility in which Lord Derby had spoken of the new Government, and concluded by moving the adjournment of the House to Friday, the 10th of February.

The Earl of Derby said there was so little to complain of in the programme which the House had just heard, that he should have abstained from any remarks, had it not been said that he had accused the noble Earl and his colleagues of entering into a conspiracy against the late Government. Now, he denied that he had ever used the word "conspiracy," though he might have said "combination;" and if, after the negotiations which had confessedly taken place between three totally different parties in the Lower House, the concert which had been arrived at among them did not constitute a combination against the Government, he was at a loss to understand the meaning of the word. With respect to the financial measures of the new Government, he was glad to hear that some of the noble Earl's supporters in the Lower House had already modified their extreme opinions, and that a re-adjustment of the income tax on equitable principles would be attempted. The intentions of Lord Aberdeen on education and legal reform were undoubtedly satisfactory, though his views on the amendment of the representation were of oracular ambiguity. The noble Earl had ridiculed the notion of a dangerous Democracy, but it remained to be seen whether an alteration of the existing representative system might not throw too great power into the hands of a lower and less informed class of the community. Personally, he

had no feeling of hostility against the new Government, but he had no great confidence in it, for he had no conception of the principles on which it was based. If, however, the noble Earl conducted his Administration on a truly Conservative policy, he should receive no obstruction from those with whom he (Lord Derby) acted.

The House then separated for the Christmas recess. In the

House of Commons several adjournments took place before the arrangements were so far accomplished as to enable the numerous new writs to be moved for. It was not till the 31st of Dec. that the appointments to all the subordinate offices, by the acceptance of which seats are vacated, having been completed, the ultimate adjournment to the 10th of February took place.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Proscription Decrees—Dissolution of the National Guard throughout France—Promulgation of the New Constitution—Council of State—Ministry of the President—Decree, ordering a Sale of the Orleans Property—Protests of M. de Montalembert and M. Dupin—Judgment of the Tribunal of the Seine—Final Decrees of the Council of State—New Electoral Law—Law relating to the Press—Political Anniversaries not to be celebrated—Inauguration of the Senate and Legislative Corps—Speech from the President of the Republic—Speeches of Marshal Jerome Bonaparte and M. Billault—Transportation for Political Offences—Decree, defining the Relations of the Council of State to the Senate and Legislative Body—Speech of the President to the Magistrates—Conversion of the Five per Cent. Rentes—Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord (Duc de Bordeaux)—Its Reception by the Legitimists—Distribution of Eagles to the Army—Letters from Generals Changarnier and Lamoricière, refusing to take the Oath to the Constitution—Speech of M. de Montalembert against the Orleans Decree—Close of the Session of the Legislative Corps—Speech of the President of the Republic.*

ON the 10th of January, some decrees were published which proscribed different classes of persons, whose presence in France, it was alleged, might impede the re-establishment of tranquillity. The first decree banished to French Guiana, five ex-representatives of the people, MM. Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathè and Richardet, for taking part in what was called the recent insurrection. The second decree, "as a measure of general safety," banished from the territory of the Republic, from Algeria, and from the French Colonies, 67 ex-representatives, "whose residence in France would be calculated to foment civil war." General Cavaignac was not included in the list, and he wrote to the Minister of War, stating that the exception in his favour might give rise to

interpretations which he disavowed, and he demanded to be placed on the retired list, to which a period of service for thirty years, and eighteen campaigns, entitled him. His request was complied with. General Changarnier and other officers of distinction, residing in exile, were at the same time placed on the half-pay list.

By decree, on the 11th of January, the National Guard throughout France was formally dissolved, and at the same time re-constituted on a new basis. The following are the chief provisions of the new system.

"Art. 1. The service of the National Guard consists—1st, of the ordinary service within the precincts of the commune; and, 2ndly, of service in detachment out of the territory of the commune.

" Art. 2. The service of the National Guard is obligatory on every Frenchman, from 25 to 50 years of age, who may be judged apt for that service by the *conseil de recensement*. Nevertheless, the Government will fix the number of National Guards for each locality.

" Art. 3. The National Guard is organized in all the communes which the Government may deem necessary; it is dissolved and recognised accordingly, as circumstances may require. It is formed into companies, battalions, and legions, according to the necessities of the service, determined by the administrative authority, which is to have the power of creating corps of *sapeurs-pompier*s. The creation of special bodies of cavalry, artillery, or engineers, cannot take place except by the authorization of the Minister of the Interior.

" Art. 4. The President of the Republic is to nominate a Commander-in-Chief, and Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, in such places as he may deem it advisable.

" Art. 5. The National Guard is placed under the authority of the mayors, sub-prefects, prefects, and Minister of the Interior. When, by the orders of the prefect or sub-prefect, the National Guard of several communes is assembled, either in the chief town of the canton, or in another commune, it is under the authority of the mayor of the commune in which the meeting takes place. Are excepted from that decision the cases determined by law, in which the National Guard is called on to perform military service, and is placed under the orders of the military authority.

" Art. 6. Citizens cannot either take arms, or assemble as National

Guards, with or without arms, without the order of the immediate officers, and these latter cannot give such order without a requisition from the civil authority.

" Art. 7. No officer in command of a post can have cartridges distributed to the National Guards placed under his authority, unless in virtue of a precise order or in case of attack.

" Art. 8. The National Guard is composed of all Frenchmen and foreigners in the enjoyment of civil rights, who shall be admitted by the *conseil de recensement*, on condition of being dressed in the uniform, which is obligatory.

" Art. 13. Whenever the National Guards are on service with the paid troops, they take precedence of them.

" Art. 14. The expenses of the National Guard are voted, regulated, and superintended like all other municipal expenses.

" Art. 15. The expenses of the National Guard are obligatory or optional. The obligatory ones are: —1, the cost of purchasing colours, drums, and trumpets; 2, the repairs, cleaning, and cost of arms, with the reserve of having recourse to proceedings against the National Guards, according to the terms of Art. 13; 3, the rent, lighting, firing, and furniture of the guard-houses; 4, the cost of registers, papers, and all the minor expenses which the service of the National Guard necessitates; 5, the pay of the sergeant-majors and adjutant-majors; and 6, the pay and clothing of the drummers and trumpeters. All the other expenses are optional.

" Art. 21. The prefect can suspend reviews and exercises in the communes and cantons, on condition of at once rendering an ac-

count of the same to the Minister of the Interior.

"Art. 22. Every National Guard ordered out on service is bound to obey, with the power of afterwards making representations against the same, if he thinks necessary, to the officer in command."

On the 14th of January the new Constitution was promulgated. It was preceded by a Proclamation of the President addressed to the French people, which was as follows:—

"Frenchmen—In my Proclamation of the 2nd of December, when I loyally explained to you what, according to my ideas, were the vital conditions of Government in France, I had not the pretension, so common in these days, of substituting a personal theory for the experience of centuries. On the contrary, I sought in the past the examples that might best be followed, what men had given them, and what benefits had resulted. I have thought it rational (*logique*), to prefer the precepts of genius to the specious doctrines of men of abstract ideas. I have taken as models the political institutions which already at the commencement of this century under analogous circumstances have strengthened tottering society, and raised France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur. I have taken as models those institutions which, instead of vanishing at the first breath of popular agitation, were only overturned by the might of all Europe coalesced against us. In one word, I said to myself, since France makes progress during the last fifty years, in virtue alone of the administrative, military, judicial, religious, and financial organization of the Consulate and the Empire, why

should not we also adopt the political institutions of that epoch? Created by the same thought, they must bear the same character of nationality and practical utility. In effect, as I recalled to mind in my Proclamation, it is essential to aver that our present state of society is nought else than France regenerate by the Revolution of 1789, and organised by the Emperor. Nothing remains of the old régime but great souvenirs and great benefits; all that was organised under it was destroyed by the Revolution, and all that since the Revolution has been organised, and that still exist, has been the work of Napoleon. We no longer possess provinces, or states, or parliaments, or intendants, or farmers-general, or various customs, or feudal rights, or privileged classes holding exclusive possession of civil and military employments or different religious jurisdictions. To all these things, so incompatible with its spirit, the Revolution applied a thorough reform; but it founded nothing definitive. The First Consul alone re-established unity, hierarchy, and the true principles of Government. They are still in vigour.

"Thus, the *administration* of France, entrusted to prefects, sub-prefects, and mayors, who substitute unity in the place of directing commissions (*the decision of affairs*, on the contrary, being confided to councils, from that of the commune to that of the department); thus, the magistracy, rendered firm by the immoveability of the judges and by the hierarchy of the tribunals—justice rendered more easy by the clear definition of attributions from those of the Justice of the Peace up to those of the Court of Cassation—all this is

still standing. In the same manner, our admirable financial system, the Bank of France, the establishment of the Budget, the Court of accounts, the organization of the police, and our military statutes, date from the above-mentioned epoch. For the last fifty years it is the Code Napoleon that has adjusted the reciprocal interests of citizens; it is still the Concordat that regulates the relations of the State with the Church. Lastly, the greater portion of the measures which concern the progress of industry, of commerce, of literature, of science, and of the arts, from the statutes of the Théâtre Français to those of the Institute of France, from the institution of Prud'hommes to the creation of the Legion of Honour, have been fixed by the decrees of that time.

"It may, then, be affirmed that the frame of our social edifice is the work of the Emperor; which has stood firm, resisting his fall and the shocks of three revolutions.

"Wherefore, since they have the same origin, should not his political institutions have the same chance of duration?

"My own conviction has been formed for a long time; and therefore it was that I submitted to your judgment the principal bases of a Constitution borrowed from that of the year VIII. Approved of by you, they are to become the foundation of our political Constitution. Let us now examine its spirit.

"In our country—for the last eight hundred years monarchical—the central power has always existed by increasing. Royalty destroyed the great vassals; the revolutions themselves caused to

disappear the obstacles which opposed the rapid and uniform exercise of authority. In this country of centralization, public opinion has invariably referred everything, good and evil, to the chief of the Government: so that to write at the head of a charter that the chief is irresponsible, is to lie to public feeling. It is to endeavour to establish a fiction which has three times disappeared at the sound of revolution. The present Constitution, on the contrary, proclaims that the chief whom you have elected is responsible to you; that he has the right of appeal to your sovereign judgment, in order that in grave circumstances you may always be able to continue your confidence in him, or to withdraw it. Being responsible, his actions must be free and without hindrance. Hence arises the obligation of his having Ministers who may be honoured and powerful auxiliaries of his thought, but who no longer form a responsible council, composed of jointly responsible members—a daily obstacle to the special influence of the chief of the state—a council the expression of a policy emanating from the Chambers, and for that very reason exposed to frequent changes, which render impossible a continuous policy or the application of a regular system.

"Nevertheless, in proportion to the loftiness of position in which a man is placed, and in proportion to his independence and to the confidence that the people place in him, is his need of enlightened and conscientious counsel. Hence the creation of a Council of State, for the future, the real Council of the Government, the first wheelwork of our new organization—a reunion; a practical

man elaborating projects of law in special committees, then discussing them with closed doors, and without oratorical ostentations, in general assembly, next presenting them to the acceptance of the Legislative Body. Thus the Government is free in its movements and enlightened in its progress.

"Now, what will be the control exercised over the Assemblies? A Chamber which bears the title of the Legislative Body votes the laws and the taxes. It is elected by universal suffrage (*sans scrutin de liste*). The people, choosing each candidate singly, can the more easily appreciate his merit. The Chamber is composed of about 260 members; a first guarantee of the calmness of its deliberations, for too often it has been seen that in assemblies the mobility and ardour of passions increase in proportion to the number of members. The account of the deliberations, which is to inform the nation of its affairs, is no longer, as formerly, abandoned to the party spirit of each journal. An official publication, drawn up under the surveillance of the President of the Chamber, will alone be authorised. The Legislative Body freely discusses the laws — adopts or rejects them; but does not introduce those unforeseen amendments which often derange the whole economy of a system, and the ensemble of the primitive project; and, for still stronger reasons, it does not possess that Parliamentary initiative which was the source of such grave abuse, and which permitted every deputy to substitute himself at every turn, in place of the Government, and to present projects, however unstudied or shallow. The Chamber, being no longer in presence of

the Ministers, and projects of laws being advocated by the orators of the Council of State, the time will not be lost in vain interpellations, in frivolous accusations, and in passionate struggles, whose sole object was to upset Ministers in order to replace them. Thus, then, the deliberations of the Legislative Body will be independent; but the causes of sterile agitations will have been suppressed, and salutary delays introduced into any modification of the law. The delegates (*mandataires*) of the nation will maturely accomplish things of importance.

"Another Assembly bears the name of Senate. It will be composed of those elements which in every country create a legitimate influence; such as an illustrious name, wealth, talent, and services rendered to the country. The Senate is not, what the Chamber of Peers was, a pale reflection of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating at a few days' interval the same discussions in another tone. It is the depository of the fundamental compact, and of the public liberties compatible with the Constitution; and it is solely with regard to the great principles on which our society is based that it examines all laws, and that it proposes new ones to the Executive power. It intervenes either to resolve any grave difficulty which may arise during the absence of the Legislative Body, or to explain the text of the Constitution, and to secure whatever may be necessary to its operation. It has the right to annul any illegal or arbitrary act; and thus enjoying the consideration which attaches to a body exclusively occupied with the examination of great interests or the application of great principles,

it fills in the State the independent, salutary, and conservative office of the ancient Parliaments. The Senate will not be, like the Chamber of Peers, transformed into a Court of Justice. It will preserve its character of supreme moderator; for disrepute always falls on political bodies when the sanctuary of legislation becomes a criminal tribunal. The impartiality of the judge is too often questioned, and it loses all prestige with public opinion, which sometimes goes so far as to accuse it of being the instrument of passion or of hatred.

"A High Court of Justice chosen from amongst the high magistracy, and having, as jury, members of the Councils-General of all France, will alone repress all attempts against the Chief of the State and the public safety.

"The Emperor said to the Council of State—'A Constitution is the work of time: it is impossible to leave in it too large a margin for ameliorations.' Accordingly, the present Constitution has only settled that which it was impossible to leave uncertain. It has shut up, within insurmountable barriers, the destinies of a great people. It has left for change a margin sufficiently large to allow in great crises other means of safety than the disastrous expedient of revolution. The Senate can, in concert with the Government, modify all that is not fundamental in the Constitution; but as to any modifications of the fundamental bases sanctioned by your suffrages, they can only become definite after having received your ratification. Thus, the people remains master of its destiny. Nothing fundamental is effected without its will.

"Such are the ideas, such the principles, that you have authorised me to apply. May this Constitution give to our country calm and prosperous days; may it prevent the return of those intestine struggles, in which victory, however legitimate, is always dearly bought; may the sanction which you have given to my efforts be blessed by Heaven. Then, peace will be assured at home and abroad, my ardent hopes will be fulfilled, my mission will be accomplished.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"Palace of the Tuileries, January 14, 1852."

This Proclamation was followed by the Constitution itself.

"CHAPTER I.

"Art. 1. The Constitution re-admits, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are the bases of the public right of the French.

"CHAPTER II.—FORMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Art. 2. The Government of the French Republic is confided for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present President of the Republic.

"Art. 3. The President of the Republic governs by means of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.

"Art. 4. The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.

"CHAPTER III.—OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Art. 5. The President of the Republic is responsible to the French people; to whom he has

always the right to make an appeal.

" Art. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The President of the Republic is the chief of the State: he commands the land and sea forces, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all employs, and makes the regulations and decrees necessary for the execution of the laws. Justice is rendered in his name. He alone has the initiative of laws, and the right of granting pardon. He sanctions and promulgates the laws and the *senatus consulta*.

" Art. 11. He presents every year to the Senate, and to the Legislative Body, by a message, the state of the affairs of the Republic.

" Art. 12. He has the right to declare the state of siege in one or several departments, on condition of referring it to the Senate within the shortest possible delay. The consequences of the state of siege are regulated by the law.

" Art. 13, 14. The Ministers depend only on the Chief of the State: they are only responsible for the acts of the Government as far as they are individually concerned in them; there is no joint responsibility among them; and they can only be impeached by the Senate. The Ministers, the members of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State, the officers of the land and sea forces, the magistrates, and public functionaries, take the following oath—' I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President.'

" Art. 15. A *senatus consultum* fixes the sum allowed annually to the President of the Republic during the whole continuance of his functions.

" Art. 16, 17, 18. If the President of the Republic dies before the expiration of his term of office, the Senate is to convoke the nation in order to proceed to a fresh election. The Chief of the State has the right, by a secret act deposited in the archives of the Senate, to point out to the people the name of the citizen whom he recommends in the interest of France to the confidence of the people, and to their suffrages. Until the election of the new President of the Republic, the President of the Senate governs with the co-operation of the Ministers in functions, who form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

" CHAPTER IV.—OF THE SENATE.

" Art. 19. The number of Senators shall not exceed 150; it is fixed for the first year at 80.

" Art. 20. The Senate is composed—1. Of Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals; 2. Of citizens whom the President of the Republic may think proper to raise to the dignity of Senators.

" Art. 21, 22. The Senators are appointed for life. Their functions are gratuitous; the President of the Republic may grant to Senators, on account of services rendered, or of their position with regard to fortune, a personal dotation, which cannot exceed 30,000 francs per annum.

" Art. 23. The President and the Vice-President of the Senate are named by the President of the Republic, and chosen from among the Senators. They are appointed for one year. The salary of the President is fixed by a decree.

" Art. 24. The President of the Republic convokes and prorogues the Senate. He fixes the

duration of its sessions by a decree. The sittings of the Senate are not public.

" Art. 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties. No law can be promulgated without being submitted to it.

" Art. 26. The Senate may oppose the promulgation,

i. Of laws which may be contrary to, or be an attack on, the Constitution, on religion, on morals, on freedom of worship, on individual liberty, on the equality of citizens in the eye of the law, on the immobility of property, and on the principle of the immoveability of the magistracy:

ii. Of those which may compromise the defence of the territory.

" Art. 27. The Senate regulates, by a *senatus consultum*,

i. The constitution of the Colonies and Algeria:

ii. All that has not been provided by the Constitution, and which is necessary for its march:

iii. The sense of the articles of the Constitution which give rise to different interpretations.

" Art. 28. The *senatus consulta* will be submitted to the sanction of the President of the Republic, and promulgated by him.

" Art. 29. The Senate maintains and annuls all the acts which are referred to it as unconstitutional by the Government, or denounce for the same cause by the petitions of citizens.

" Art. 30. The Senate may, in a report addressed to the President of the Republic, lay down the bases of great national interests.

" Art. 31. It may also propose

modifications in the Constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the Executive power, it must be stated by a *senatus consultum*.

" Art. 32. Nevertheless, all modifications in the fundamental bases of the Constitution, such as they were laid down in the Proclamation of the 2nd of December, and adopted by the French people, shall be submitted to universal suffrage.

" Art. 33. In case of the dissolution of the Legislative Body, and until a new convocation, the Senate, on the proposition of the President of the Republic, shall provide, by measures of urgency, for all that is necessary for the progress of the Government.

" CHAPTER V.—OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

" Art. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. The election has the population for basis—one deputy for every 35,000 electors—elected by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste*—without salary—named for six years.

" Art. 39. The Legislative Body discusses and votes the projects of law and the imposts.

" Art. 40. Every amendment adopted by the Commission charged with the examination of a project of law shall be sent, without discussion, to the Council of State by the President of the Legislative Body. If the amendment be not adopted by the Council of State, it cannot be submitted to the deliberation of the Legislative Body.

" Art. 41, 42. The ordinary sitting of the Legislative Body lasts three months: its sittings are public; but the demand of five members is sufficient for its resolving itself into a secret committee. The account of the proceedings of the

sitting of the Legislative Body given by the journals, or any other channel of publication, shall consist only of the reproduction of the minutes drawn out at the close of each sitting by the care of the President of the Legislative Body.

" Art. 43. The President and Vice-President of the Legislative Body are named by the President of the Republic for one year; they are chosen from amongst the delegates. The salary of the President of the Legislative Body is fixed by a decree.

" Art. 44. The Ministers cannot be members of the Legislative Body.

" Art. 45. The right of petition is exercised as regards the Senate. No petition can be addressed to the Legislative body.

" Art. 46. The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Body. In case of dissolution, the President of the Republic is bound to convoke a new one within the term of six months.

" CHAPTER VI.—OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

" Art. 47, 48. The number of the Councillors of State in ordinary service is from 40 to 50—named by the President of the Republic, and liable to removal by him.

" Art. 49, 50, 51. The Council of State is presided over by the President of the Republic, and in his absence by the person whom he indicates as Vice-President of the Council of State. It is charged, under the direction of the President of the Republic, to draw up projects of law, and regulations of public administration, and to resolve the difficulties that may arise in matters of administration. It maintains, in the name of the Go-

vernment, the discussion of the projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Body. The Councillors of State charged to speak in the name of the Government are appointed by the President of the Republic.

" Art. 52. The salary of each Councillor of State is 25,000 francs.

" Art. 53. The Ministers have rank, right of sitting, and a deliberate voice in the Council of State.

" CHAPTER VII.—OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

" Art. 54, 55. A High Court of Justice judges without appeal, or recourse in cassation, all persons who shall be sent before it as accused of crimes, attempts or plot against the President of the Republic, and against the internal and external safety of the State. It cannot be convened but in virtue of a decree of the President of the Republic. A *senatus consultum* shall determine the organization of that High Court.

" CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

" Art. 56, 57, 58. The provisions of the codes, rules, and regulations now existing, which are not opposed to the present Constitution, remain in vigour until they be legally abrogated. A law shall determine the municipal organization. The mayor shall be named by the Executive power, and shall be taken from without the Municipal Council. The present Constitution shall be in vigour, to date from the day when the great powers of the State organised by it shall be constituted. The decrees issued by the President of the Republic, to commence with the 2nd of December to the present period, shall have all the force of law.

" Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 14th of January 1852.

" LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

" Seen, and signed with the Great Seal,

" The Keeper of the Seals,
" E. ROUHIER."

The following were the provisions of the decree constituting the Council of State:—

" Art. 1. The Council of State, under the direction of the President of the Republic, draws up all Bills, and maintains the discussion of them before the Legislative Body. It proposes the decrees which enact—1st, on administrative affairs, the examination of which is referred to it by legislative or regulating provisions; 2nd, on points of dispute connected with administrative questions; 3rd, on all disputed questions of functions between the administrative and judicial authorities. It is necessarily called upon to give its advice on all decrees connected with regulations of the public administration, or which are required to be drawn up in the form of these regulations. It takes cognizance of all affairs of the high administrative police with respect to public functionaries, whose acts are referred to it by the President of the Republic. Finally, it gives its advice on all questions submitted to it by the President of the Republic or his Ministers.

" Art. 2. The Council of State is composed—1st, of a Vice-President of the Council of State, named by the President of the Republic; 2nd, of from 40 to 50 Councillors of State, on ordinary service; 3rd, of Councillors of State on ordinary service, unattached to any particular section,

the number of which cannot exceed 15; 4th, of Councillors of State on extraordinary service, the number of which cannot exceed 20; 5th, of 40 Masters of Requests, divided into two classes of 20 each; 6th, of 40 Auditors, divided into two classes of 20 each. A Secretary-General, with the rank and title of a Master of Requests, is attached to the Council of State.

" Art. 3. The Ministers have rank, seats, and deliberative voice in the Council of State.

" Art. 4. The President of the Republic appoints and revokes the Members of the Council of State.

" Art. 5. The Council of State is presided over by the President of the Republic, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Council of State. The latter also presides, whenever he judges it necessary, over the different Administrative Sections, and the assembly of the Council of State, deliberating on affairs in dispute.

" Art. 6. The Councillors of State in ordinary service, and the Masters of Requests, can be neither Senators nor Deputies of the Legislative Body; their functions are incompatible with every other public and paid situation. Nevertheless General Officers of the Army and Admirals in the Navy can be named Councillors of State on ordinary service. In this case they are considered during the period they are so engaged as employed on a mission *hors cadre*, and preserve their rights to seniority.

" Art. 7. The Councillors of State in ordinary service, unattached to any section, are to be chosen from amongst men holding high public functions. They take part in the deliberations of the General Assembly of the Council

of State, and have there a deliberative voice. Like the Councillors of State, they receive no salary or indemnity.

"Art. 8. The President of the Republic can confer the title of Councillor of State on extraordinary service on the Councillors of State on ordinary service, and who then cease to fulfil these functions.

"Art. 9. The Councillors of State on extraordinary service may be present and have a deliberative voice in the General Assembly of the Council of State, to which they have been convoked by a special order from the President of the Republic.

"Art. 12. The deliberations of the Council of State take place in a General Assembly, and the decisions are given by a majority of votes on a report made by the Councillors of State on all Bills, and on the more important affairs, and by the Masters of Requests for all other business. The Masters of Requests and the Auditors of the first class can be present at the General Assembly. Nevertheless, they can only attend by virtue of a special authority at General Assemblies, when presided over by the President of the Republic. The Masters of Requests have a consultative voice in all affairs, and a deliberative voice in those of which they draw up the reports.

"Art. 13. The Council of State cannot deliberate unless 20 Members having a deliberative voice, exclusive of the Ministers, be present. In case of an equality of votes, the President has the casting vote.

"Art. 22. The Members of the Council of State cannot take part in the deliberations relative to the appeal against the decision of a Minister, when that decision shall

have been prepared by a deliberation of the section in which they may have taken part.

"Art. 23. The Council of State cannot deliberate on disputed affairs if 11 Members at least, having a deliberative voice, be not present. In case of an equal division of votes, the President has the casting vote.

"Art. 24. The deliberation is not public. The project of decree is transcribed on the Minutes of the deliberations which mention the names of the Members present who have deliberated. The copy of the project is signed by the President of the section on disputed affairs, and remitted by the Vice-President of the Council of State to the President of the Republic. The decree which follows is countersigned by the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice. If the decree be not in conformity with the project proposed by the Council of State, it is inserted in the *Moniteur* and the *Bulletin des Lois*. In every case the decree is read in public sitting."

On the 22nd of January, a variety of decrees appeared, one of which established an office called that of Minister of State, and another that of Minister of Police. M. de Casabianca was at the same time nominated Minister of State, and M. de Maupas Minister of Police. In addition to these appointments the Ministry was constituted as follows:—M. Abbattucci, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice; M. de Persigny, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce; M. Bineau, Finance; General de Saint Arnaud, War; M. Ducos, Marine; M. Turgot, Foreign Affairs; M. Fortoul, Public Instruction and Worship; M. Lefebvre Duruflé, Public Works.

The functions of the Minister of State were defined as embracing "the relations of the Government with the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State; the correspondence of the President with the different Ministries; the countersigning the decrees nominating Ministers, Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative Body, the nomination of Senators, and concession of dotations which may be made to them, and the nomination of the Members of the Council of State; the countersigning the decrees of the President in execution of the powers conferred on him conformably to Articles 24, 28, 31, 46, and 54 of the Constitution, and those concerning matters which do not specially belong to any other Ministerial department; the drawing up and care of the Minutes of the Council of Ministers; the exclusive direction of the official part of the *Moniteur*; the administration of the national palaces and manufactures."

A bold measure was now determined on, which showed the unscrupulous character of the new Government, and the determination of Louis Napoleon not to be deterred in his course by any of the obstacles which might arise from a regard to the rights of property. We allude to the compulsory sale and confiscation of the domains of the House of Orleans. This arbitrary act was embodied in decrees which were prefaced by preambles intended to justify the policy. We subjoin them at length:—

"The President of the Republic,—

"Considering that all the Governments which have succeeded each other have judged it indispensable to oblige the family which
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ceased to reign to sell the real and personal property which it possessed in France; that in this manner, on the 12th January, 1816, Louis XVIII. constrained the members of the family of the Emperor Napoleon to sell their personal property within a delay of six months; and that on the 10th April, 1832, Louis Philippe acted in the same manner with regard to the princes of the elder branch of the Bourbons;

"Considering that such measures are for the interests of order and the public; that now, more than ever, high political considerations imperiously command the diminution of the influence which the possession of nearly 300,000,000*f.* of property in France gives to the Orleans family;

"Decrees:

"Art. 1. The members of the Orleans family, their husbands, wives, and descendants, cannot possess any real or personal property in France. They shall be bound to sell, in a definitive manner, all the property which belongs to them throughout the whole extent of the territory of the Republic.

"Art. 2. This sale shall be effected within the delay, for free property, of one year from the date of the promulgation of the present decree; and for property liable to liquidation or dispute, from the date at which the property shall have become irrevocably their own.

"Art. 3. In the event of the sale not having been effected within the above prescribed delays, the Administration of Domains shall proceed therewith, in the forms prescribed by the law of the 10th April, 1832.

"The proceeds of the sale shall be handed over to the proprietors,
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or to those having a right thereto.

"Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 22nd January.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON.

"(Countersigned)

"X. DE CASABIANCA,
Minister of State."

"The President of the Republic,—

"Considering that, without encroaching on the right of property in the person of the princes of the Orleans family, the President of the Republic would not justify the confidence of the French people if he permitted property which ought to belong to the nation to be abstracted from the domains of the State;

"Considering that, according to the ancient public law of France, maintained by the decree of the 21st September, 1790, and by the law of the 8th November, 1814, all the property which belonged to the princes on their accession to the throne was of full right and at the very instant united to the domain of the Crown;

"That thus the decree of the 21st September, 1790, and the law of the 8th November, 1814, enact, 'The private property of the prince who comes to the throne, and that which he possessed during his reign, on whatever title it may be, is of full right and at the very instant united to the domain of the nation, and the effect of this union is perpetual and irrevocable;'

"That the consecration of this principle ascends to very distant times of the Monarchy; that amongst others may be cited the example of Henry IV.; that prince having wished, by letters patent of the 16th April, 1590, to prevent

the union of his properties with the domain of the Crown, the Parliament of Paris refused to enregister those letters patent by a judgment of the 15th July, 1591, and Henry IV., subsequently applauding this firmness, issued, in the month of July, 1607, a decree revoking his first letters patent;

"Considering that this fundamental rule of the Monarchy was applied under the reign of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and reproduced in the law of the 15th January, 1825;

"That no legislative act had revoked it on the 9th August, 1830, when Louis Philippe accepted the Crown; that thus by the fact of that acceptance all the property which he possessed at that period became the indisputable property of the State;

"Considering that the general donation, subject to a life interest, consented to by Louis Philippe for the advantage of his children, to the exclusion of his eldest son, on the 7th August, 1830, the very day on which the throne was offered him, and before his acceptance, which took place on the 9th of the same month, had only for its object to prevent the union to the domain of the State of the large estates possessed by the prince called to the throne;

"That at a later period, when it became known, this act excited public disapprobation;

"That, if the annulling of it was not pronounced, it was because there did not exist, as under the ancient Monarchy, an authority competent to repress the violation of the principles of public law, the protection of which was formerly confided to the Parliaments;

"That, in reserving the life interest of the property comprised

in the donation, Louis Philippe deprived himself of nothing, and wished only to assure to his family a patrimony become that of the State;

"That the donation itself, not less than the exclusion of the eldest son, in the expectation of the accession to the throne of that son, was, on the part of the King Louis Philippe, the most formal recognition of that fundamental rule, since it required so many precautions to elude it;

"That it would be vain to allege that the union to the public domain of the properties of the prince could only result from the acceptance of the Crown by him, and that as such acceptance only took place on the 9th of August, the donation consented on the 7th of the same month should produce its effect;

"Considering that at the latter date Louis Philippe was no longer a *private person*, since the two Chambers declared him King of the French, under the sole condition of taking an oath to the Charter;

"That, in consequence of his acceptance, he was King on the 7th August, since on that day the national will was manifested by the two Chambers, and that the fraud on the law of public order does not exist less when it is concerted in view of a certain fact which is immediately about to be realised;

"Considering that the property comprised in the donation of the 7th August being irrevocably incorporated in the domain of the State, could not be detached by the clauses of Art. 22 of the law of the 2nd March, 1832;

"That it would be contrary to all principles ascribing a retroactive effect to that law, to cause it

to render valid an act radically null, according to the legislation existing at the time at which the Act was consummated;

"That besides, that law dictated by private interest, under the influence of political events, cannot prevail against the permanent rights of the State, and the immutable rules of public law;

"Considering, besides, that the rights of the State thus claimed, there still remains to the Orleans family more than 100,000,000*f.* with which they can support their rank abroad;

"Considering also that it is right to continue the annual allowance of 800,000*f.* inscribed in the budget for the dowry of the Duchess d'Orleans;

"Decreets :

"Art. 1. The real and personal property, which is the object of the donation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by the King Louis Philippe, is restored to the domain of the State.

"Art. 2. The State remains charged with the payment of the debts of the Civil List of the last reign.

"Art 3. The dowry of 800,000*f.* awarded to the Duchess d'Orleans is maintained.

"Art. 4. The property returning to the State in virtue of Art. 1, shall be partly sold (*vendus en partie*) by the *Administration des Domaines*, and the proceeds shall be divided as follows:—

"Art. 5. Ten millions are allowed to the *Sociétés de Secours Mutuels* authorised by the law of the 15th July, 1850.

"Art. 6. Ten millions shall be employed in ameliorating the dwellings of workmen in the great manufacturing towns.

"Art 7. Ten millions shall be
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devoted to the establishment of institutions for making loans on mortgage (*institutions de crédit foncier*) in the departments which may demand that measure, on submitting to the conditions considered necessary.

" Art. 8. Five millions shall serve to establish a retiring pension fund for the poorest assistant clergy (*les desservans les plus pauvres*).

" Art. 9. The surplus of the properties mentioned in Art. 1 shall be united to the dotation of the Legion of Honour, and the revenue of it shall be employed as follows—and if insufficient the deficiency shall be made up from the resources of the budget:—

" Art. 10. All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army and navy, who shall henceforth be nominated or promoted in the National Order of the Legion of Honour, shall receive according to their grade in the Legion, the following annual allowances:— Simple members of the Legion (as heretofore), 250f.; officers, 500f.; commanders, 1,000f.; grand officers, 2,000f.; grand crosses, 3,000f.

" Art. 11. A military medal is created, giving the right to 100f. of life-rent in favour of soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy placed in the conditions which shall be fixed by subsequent regulations.

" Art. 12. A national *château* shall serve as a house of education for the indigent daughters or orphans of the families whose chiefs shall have obtained that medal.

" Art. 13. The *château* of Sarvernes shall be repaired and finished, to serve as an asylum for the widows of civil and military high function-

aries who may die in the service of the State.

" Art. 14. In consideration of the present, the President of the Republic abandons all demand relative to the confiscations pronounced in 1814 and 1815 against the Bonaparte family.

" Art. 15. The Ministers are charged each in what concerns him with the execution of the present decree.

" Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 22nd January.

" By the President,

" LOUIS NAPOLEON.

" X. DE CASABIANCA,
Minister of State."

When these decrees appeared, a strong feeling of opposition was roused in the minds of all who were not the blind partizans of the President; and two letters were published which from the position and character of the writers deserve to be recorded. The first was from the Comte de Montalembert, who expressed himself as follows:—

" Paris, January 23, 1852.

" M. le Ministre:—In consequence of the decrees which appeared this morning, I consider myself called on to perform an imperative duty; and I beg you accordingly to be good enough to present, for the acceptance of the President of the Republic, my resignation of the functions of Member of the Consultative Commission, created on the 2nd December last. Though that commission has not been consulted on any of the acts of the Executive, there does not the less exist, in the eyes of the public, for those who compose it, a species of *solidarité* with the policy of the Government, which it becomes impossible for

me henceforth to accept. I appeal to your honour, M. le Ministre, and in case of necessity, to that of Prince Louis Napoleon himself, to make my resignation public through the same channel as my nomination—that is, by its insertion in the *Moniteur*.

"Accept M. le Ministre, &c.

"CH. DE MONTALEMBERT.

"To M. de Casabianca,
Minister of State."

The other was from M. Dupin, one of the Executors of Louis Philippe, and President of the National Assembly at the period of its violent dissolution by the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December. He wrote with spirit and dignity.

"To the President of the Republic.

"I regret exceedingly that, previous to the publication of the decree which I have read this morning in the *Moniteur*, you had not heard my opinion with the same kindness you have sometimes manifested towards me. I should have tried to demonstrate to you, not merely in the private interest of the children, the greater part minors, of the late King, of whom I am one of the testamentary executors, but in the interest of your own Government, that those who have suggested that measure are not acquainted with the facts; and that they have disregarded all the rules of law and equity. In fact, there is an extreme exaggeration (at least to the amount of half) in the estimate made of the property of the Orleans family. In law, the decree violates in its essence the very principle of property. This right of property was recognised, after a solemn discussion, in the

person of the late King, by the 22nd and 23rd clauses of the law of the 2nd March, 1832; and in the person of his children by the very acts of the Revolution of February, by the decree of the Constituent Assembly of the 25th October, 1848, and by the law of the National Assembly of the 4th February, 1850, promulgated by your Government, and authorised the loan of 20,000,000 on that property by your Minister of Finance. Thus, public right, will, special laws, contracts, all have recognised in the hands of the princes of the house of Orleans their right to the property which the decree of the 22nd of January deprives them of all at once, and in a manner so absolute that the sacred rights of the tomb, the burial ground of Dreux, are not even excepted. If the Constitution of the 15th January was in vigour, the Senate might be appealed to in virtue of the 26th article, which permits that body 'to make opposition to the promulgation of laws which are contrary to the inviolable character of property.' In the present state of things, the only resource is to appeal to you, Prince, and to invoke your wisdom and the magnanimity of your own feelings when they are again consulted and more deliberately listened to. But if these rigorous measures are to be maintained, a great scruple arises from the depth of my conscience. As Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation for nearly 22 years; as the principal organ of the law in that high branch of jurisdiction; charged as I am by the Government to proclaim the constant respect to right, and to require the reversal and the annulling of the Acts which violate the laws, or which constitute the

incompetence or the excesses of the Government—how shall I be able henceforth to exercise the same firmness if Acts are introduced in our legislation which are in contradiction with those principles? I feel myself bound, therefore, to tender you my resignation. But I pray you, Prince, and in an earnest manner, not to misunderstand my motives. The resolution I have adopted has nothing to do with politics. As President of the late Assembly, I rigorously kept myself apart from parties and their fatal divisions, and limited myself to maintain, as much as I individually could, the legal and moral doctrines on which the essential order of civilized society reposes. After the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, against which it became my duty to protest, as I have done, I awaited the judgment of the people appealed to by you. After that solemn judgment, I adhered frankly to the immense powers which were the result of that appeal, considering them as the strongest guarantee that could be presented to preserve or re-establish those principles which a wild Socialism had endangered and menaced; and, as a public functionary, my co-operation was loyally given to you. But, at the present moment, and on a question of civil right, and of private rights, of natural equity, and of all Christian notions of what is just and unjust, and which I cherished in my soul for more than 50 years as *juris-consults* and as magistrate, I feel myself absolutely called on to resign my functions of Procureur-Général.

"Be pleased, Prince, to accept the expression of my sentiments of respectful consideration.

"DUPIN."

With reference to this protest, the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, addressed the following letter to the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe, dated—

"Claremont, Jan. 29, 1852.

"Gentlemen—We have received the protest which you have drawn up against the decree of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you very sincerely for your efforts to resist injustice and violence.

"We have found it quite natural that you should have directed your attention specially to the question of law, without noticing the insults heaped in the preambles of those decrees on the memory of the King our father.

"For a moment we thought of abandoning the reserve which exile imposes upon us, for the purpose of repelling in our own persons the attacks so shamefully cast upon the best of fathers, and, we do not fear to add, the best of Kings.

"But, on considering the matter more maturely, it appeared to us that to such imputations a disdainful silence was the best answer.

"We will therefore not lower ourselves to point out how particularly odious the calumnies are, when brought forward by a man who on two different occasions received proofs of the magnanimity of King Louis Philippe, and whose family never received anything from him but benefits.

"We leave it to public opinion to do justice to the words as well as to the act which accompanies them; and, if we are to believe the testimonies of sympathy which we receive from every side, we are sufficiently revenged.

"To the honour of a country to which the King our father has given eighteen years of peace, of prosperity, and of dignity—of a country which we his sons have loyally served—to the honour of that France which is always the mother-country which we love—we are happy to observe that these disgraceful decrees, and their still more disgraceful preambles, have not dared to appear excepting under the *régime* of the state of siege, and after the suppression of all the guarantees which protected the liberties of the nation.

"In finishing, we beg of you, gentlemen, to express our warm feeling of gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have offered to us the assistance of their talent and their courage.

"We accept that assistance with great pleasure, persuaded that in to-day defending our cause, they defend the rights of the whole of French society.

"Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance of our sentiments of affection.

"LOUIS D'ORLEANS,
Duke de Nemours.

"F. D'ORLEANS,
Prince de Joinville."

They also determined to appeal to the Courts of Law against the threatened confiscation of their property, and when the Orleans estates at Neuilly and Monceaux had been seized by the Administration des Domaines, they applied by counsel to the Court of the First Instance for the department of the Seine, for a decree declaring the right and title of their family to the property. The demand was made in the names of the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Au-

male, the Duke de Montpensier, the Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, the Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, the King of the Belgians and his three children, and his Royal Highness Duke Frederick William Alexander of Wurtemberg, as guardian of his son by the Princess Marie d'Orleans; and it set forth that the Administration des Domaines had, in spite of the protest of the agents of the Orleans family, attempted to take forcible possession of Neuilly and Monceaux; that the estate of Neuilly consisted of purchases made before and since 1830, and that Monceaux was purchased at public auction by the late King and his sister, the Princess Adelaide, from the creditors of their father, and is not what the law calls *domanial* or *apanager*; that in any case, if the Administration des Domaines were to raise any pretensions thereto, it ought to cause them to be judged, and not seize by force, and of its own authority, a patrimonial property; that the domains of Neuilly and Monceaux, and other property of the late King, previous to his accession to the throne in 1830, reserved by him as a private domain, recognised and consecrated by the law of 1832, were the object of no attack or demand from 1830 to the revolution of 1848; that the late King enjoyed and disposed of that property during all that time; that if the revolution of 1848 ordered sequestration to be placed on the property of the house of Orleans, two decrees of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies of the 25th of October, 1848, and the 4th of February, 1850, prescribed the giving up of the said property, and the definite removing of all sequestration; that the rights of property on which the Adminis-

tration des Domaines attempts to encroach, repose on the rights of succession and on a series of titles and laws; that, independently of formal titles and texts of laws, the plaintiffs were in possession; that, according to Article 2,227 of the *Code Napoleon*, the State is subjected to the same prescription as private persons; that, according to Article 2,265 of the same code, the prescription has been acquired in this case by the lapse of ten years since 1830, and that more than twenty years have passed away without any dispute being raised on the legitimacy of the rights of the plaintiffs; and, finally, that the legal power and good faith, which are connected with settlements of marriage contracted with third parties, who have severally received or brought in the property referred to, justify the plaintiffs' demand. Accordingly, for all these reasons, they required that "it should be declared by the tribunal that the agents for the plaintiffs have been expelled without right, and that, in consequence, the plaintiffs should have been maintained and kept in the possession of the two domains of Neuilly and Monceaux."

The case came on for hearing on the 16th of April, when M. Berryer, as counsel for the plaintiffs, demanded that in the event of the Administration des Domaines not appearing, judgment should be given against it by default. M. Descoutures, substitute of the Procureur of the Republic, thereupon presented a protest in the name of the Prefect of the Seine against the jurisdiction of the tribunal. This document, in support of the protest, set forth,—1, That the decree of the 22nd of January last declared null, as contrary to the French public law, the donation

made under the reserve of a life interest by the late King Louis Philippe to his children on the 7th of August, 1830, and ordered the restitution to the domain of the State, of the property forming the subject of it, to be partially sold by the Administration des Domaines.

2. That a second decree, of the 27th of March following, ordered the sale, for the advantage of the State, of, among other property, the domains of Neuilly and Monceaux, comprised in such donation, and having returned to the domain in virtue of the first decree. 3. That clause 10, chap. ii. of the law of the 16th and 24th of August, 1790, enacts, that "the tribunals cannot, either directly or indirectly, take any part in the exercise of the legislative power, or prevent or suspend the execution of decrees," &c.

4. That Article 13 of the same law makes a complete separation between administrative and judicial functions, and enacts that judges cannot, under pain of forfeiture, trouble in any way whatever the functions of the administrative bodies, nor cite before them the administrators on account of their functions. And, 5. That the demand of the plaintiffs was in opposition to the decree of the 22nd of January, and that the tribunal could not meddle with it without violating the said laws.

M. Berryer then called for a copy of this protest, and the proceedings were adjourned until the 23rd, when the case was elaborately argued. The Procureur-Général contended that the legislator of 1852 only acted within the sphere of the authority which had been conferred on him; and that the Act in question emanated from the only legislative power which then existed in France. In the course of

his speech, M. Berryer (with whom was M. Paillet) boldly said in reply:

"It is not a refutation of his (the Procureur-Général's) requisitory which I am about to enter on, for that has been already powerfully and fully refuted. It is a protest which I make in the name of the gown which I wear, and of the bar to which I have belonged for forty years; in the name of the magistrates, the guardians of the laws, and in that of the institutions and fundamental laws of my country. Does there now exist a power placed above all laws? Has this old country of France, after an existence of fourteen centuries, no longer any principles? Are we now reduced to the necessity of asking ourselves which is the judicial power in presence of the other powers? Is there anything uncertain as to the authority of justice? Is not the independence of the judicial power consecrated by our whole political life—is it not our nationality itself?"

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine consisted of eight Judges, presided over by M. Belleyne, and having heard the arguments on both sides, they retired to deliberate, and remained in consultation for an hour. On returning into Court they announced their decision, which was: that the ordinary Tribunals were exclusively competent to decide on questions of property, of validity of contracts, and of prescription; that this principle had always been applied as well with regard to the State as to private individuals; that it thus belonged to the Civil Tribunal alone to judge of the claims of the parties, and to apply the law to the facts to which the trial might give rise: they declared the Court competent, and fixed that day fortnight for discussing the

case on its merits. They also condemned the Prefect of the Seine in costs.

This judgment was concurred in by eight out of the nine Judges, and was received with acclamations by the audience.

The Government, however, resolved not to acquiesce in this decision, and brought the case, at the end of June, before the *Section Contentieuse* of the Council of State.

This Section consisted of six permanent councillors, who were professional lawyers; but to this body, in all cases when the interests of Government were concerned, were added ten others, selected by the Executive from the different sections of the Council, and these last were not required to have any legal training. The Court being thus formed on the present occasion, eight councillors voted against the competence of the Civil Tribunal to entertain the question of the validity of the decrees, and eight in favour of it. It was therefore necessary to have recourse to the casting vote of the Chairman, or President of the Section, M. Baroche, who gave it against the competency of the Tribunal of the Seine. The result was, that the case was withdrawn from the cognizance of the Courts of Law, and left to be disposed of by the plenary power of the Executive. The decree finally pronounced by the *Section Contentieuse* of the Council of State, on the 19th of June, was in the following terms:—

"Considering that the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852, declares formally that the personal and real property which was the object of the donation made on the 7th of August, 1830, by the King Louis Philippe to his children, is

restored to the domain of the State ;

“ Considering that the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852, is a political and governmental act, the execution and effects of which cannot be submitted to the appreciation of the judiciary authority, in what touches the portions of the domain of Neuilly, acquired by King Louis Philippe since his accession to the Throne, and the portion of the domain of Monceaux, which belonged to the late Princess Adelaide d'Orleans ;

“ Considering that the acquisitions made by the King Louis Philippe, since his accession to the Throne, and annexed to the domain of Neuilly, as also the portion of the domain of Monceaux, which belonged to the late Princess Adelaide d'Orleans, have not been the object of the donation of the 7th August, 1830, and consequently are not comprised in the restitution ordered by the decree of the 22nd January, 1852 ; that then, in case of dispute, the questions relative to the property of these portions of the domains of Neuilly and Monceaux are, conformably to the rules of common law, within the competency of the Civil Tribunals ;

“ Considering that the question of ascertaining if the laws of the 15th and 16th *Floral*, year X., continue to be in vigour, and are applicable to the property between the State and the heirs of Orleans, is not one of those the cognizance of which is reserved to the Council of Prefecture by the 4th clause of the law of the 28th *Pluvios*, year VIII. ;

“ The Council of State, *au Contentieux*, decrees :

“ Art. 1. The *conflict* (opposition) raised by the Prefect of the Seine is confirmed, so far as it

is referrible to the portions of the domains of Neuilly and Monceaux, which are the object of the donation made on the 7th August, 1830, by the King Louis Philippe to his children.

“ It (the *conflict*) is annulled, so far as it has for object to withdraw from the judiciary authority the cognizance of the questions relative to the portions of the domains of Neuilly, which have been acquired by the King Louis Philippe after his accession to the Throne, and to the portion of the domain of Monceaux, belonging to the late Princess Adelaide d'Orleans.

“ Art. 2. Are considered of no effect, in all that is contrary to the present decree ; 1st, the petition to the President of the Civil Tribunal of the department of the Seine of the 13th of April, 1852, and the ordinance issued on the said petition ; 2nd, the writ of final process of the same date ; 3rd, the motion of the demandants ; 4th, the judgments of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine of the 23rd of April, 1852. The Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Finance are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

“ The present project of decree has been deliberated and adopted by the Council of State *au Contentieux* at the sitting of the 15th of June, 1852, at which were present MM. Baroche, Vice-President of the Council of State, presiding the sitting ; Maillard, President of the Section of *Contentieux* ; Charlemagne, Villemain, Suin, Allard, Vaisee, Boulay, Boudet, Giraud, Marchand, Boulatignier, Corundel, Bauchart, Vuillefroy, Vaitry, Tomangin, Councillors of State.”

On the 3rd of February a de-

cree promulgated the new Electoral Law, the chief Articles of which were the following:—

"Art. 1. Each department shall have a deputy for every 35,000 electors; nevertheless, there shall be a deputy the more in each one of the departments in which the number of electors, exceeding the 35,000, shall amount to 25,000. In consequence, the total number of deputies in the next Legislative Body is 261. Algeria and the Colonies do not nominate deputies to the Legislative Body.

"Art. 2. Each department is divided, by a decree of the Executive Government, into electoral districts equal in number to the deputies ascribed to it by the table annexed to the present law. This table shall be revised every five years. Each district elects one single deputy.

"Art. 3. The suffrage is direct and universal. The ballot is secret. The electors assemble in the principal place (*chef-lieu*) of their commune. Each commune may, nevertheless, be divided, by decree of the Prefect, into as many sections as the number of inscribed electors may render necessary; the decree may fix these sections elsewhere than in the principal place of the commune.

"Art. 4. The electoral colleges are convoked by a decree of the Executive Government. The interval between the promulgation of the decree and the opening of the electoral colleges is 20 days at least.

"Art. 5. The electoral operations are verified by the Legislative Body, which is the sole judge of their validity.

"Art. 6. No one is elected or proclaimed deputy in the Legislative Body on the first ballot if he

has not obtained—1. The absolute majority of the suffrages expressed; 2. A number of votes equal to one-fourth of that of the electors inscribed on the lists of the electoral district. On a second ballot, the election takes place by a relative majority, whatever may be the number of voters; in case the candidates shall obtain an equal number of suffrages, the elder shall be proclaimed deputy.

"Art. 7. The deputy elected in several electoral districts must make known his option to the President of the Legislative Body within the ten days which shall follow the declaration of the validity of those elections.

"Art. 8. In case of vacancy by option, death, resignation, or otherwise, the electoral college which has to fill up the vacancy is assembled within six months.

"Art. 9. The deputies cannot be proceeded against, accused, or judged, at any time, for the opinions they may have expressed in the Legislative Body.

"Art. 10. No arrest for debt (*contrainte par corps*) can be exercised against a deputy during the session, and during the six weeks which may precede or follow it.

"Art. 11. No member of the Legislative Body can, during the session, be prosecuted or arrested for any criminal matter, except in case of *flagrante delicto*, until after the Legislative Body shall have authorised the prosecution.

"CHAPTER II.—OF ELECTORS AND ELECTORAL LISTS.

"Art. 12. All Frenchmen aged 21 years, and enjoying their civil and political rights, are electors, without condition of property qualification (*cens*).

"Art. 13. The electoral list is

drawn up in each commune by the mayor. It comprises in alphabetical order—1. All the electors residing in the commune during six months at least; 2. Those who, not having attained on the formation of the list the condition of age and habitation, will attain it before the definitive closing.

“Art. 14. The soldiers in active service, and the men retained for the service of the ports or the fleets, in virtue of their entry on the lists of the maritime inscription, shall be inscribed on the lists of the communes in which they were domiciled before their departure. They can only vote for deputies to the Legislative Body when they shall be present, at the moment of the election, in the commune in which they be inscribed.

“Art 15. The following cannot be inscribed on the electoral lists—1. The persons who are deprived of their civil and political rights, in consequence of condemnation to *peines afflictives ou infamantes*, or to *peines infamantes* only; 2. Those to whom the correctional tribunal have interdicted the right of vote and election, by application of the laws authorizing that interdiction; 3. The condemned for crime to imprisonment, by application of Article 463 of the Penal Code; 4. Those who have been condemned to three months' imprisonment, by application of Articles 318 and 423 of the Penal Code; 5. The condemned for robbery, swindling, embezzlement, embezzlement by holders of public money, or offences against public morals, punished by Articles 330 and 334 of the Penal Code, whatever may be the duration of the imprisonment to which they may have been condemned; 6. The persons

who, by application of Article 8 of the law of the 17th of May, 1829, and of Article 3 of the decree of the 11th of August, 1848, shall have been condemned for outrages to public and religious morality, or decency, and for attacks on the principle of property and family rights; 7. The persons condemned to more than three months' imprisonment, in virtue of Articles 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, of the present law; 8. The notaries, registrars, and ministerial officers dismissed in virtue of judicial judgments or decisions; 9. The condemned for vagabondage or mendicity; 10. Those who shall have been condemned to three months' imprisonment at least, by application of Articles 439, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, and 452 of the Penal Code; 11. Those who shall have been declared guilty of the offences punished by Articles 410 and 411 of the Penal Code, and by the law of the 21st of May, 1836, prohibiting lotteries; 12. The soldiers condemned *au boulet* or to hard labour; 13. The persons condemned to imprisonment, by application of Articles 38, 41, 43, and 45, of the law of the 21st of March, 1832, on the recruiting of the army; 14. The persons condemned to imprisonment, by application of Article 1 of the law of the 27th of March, 1851; 15. Those who have been condemned for usury; 16. Persons declared incapable of managing their own affairs; 17. Bankrupts *non-réhabilités* (i. e. those who have not paid their debts), whose bankruptcy has been declared either by the French tribunals, or by judgments rendered abroad, but having effect in France.

“Art. 26. All electors who are

25 years of age are eligible, without any condition of residence.

"Art. 27. Those persons specified in Arts. 15 and 16 of the present law are declared unworthy of being elected.

"Art. 28. Any deputy who, during the period of his mandate, shall have undergone any condemnation which, according to the preceding Article, would deprive him of the right of being elected, shall be deprived of his quality of Member of the Legislative Body. His dismissal shall be declared by the Legislative Body after examining the documents in justification of it.

"Art 29. All paid public functions are incompatible with the mandate of deputy of the Legislative Body. Any paid functionary elected a deputy to the Legislative Body shall be considered as having resigned his functions from the very fact of his admission as Member of the Legislative Body, if he does not declare his option before the verification of his return. Any deputy of the Legislative Body is considered to have resigned his seat if he accepts paid public functions.

"Art. 38. Whoever shall have given, promised, or received money, securities, or property, on condition either of giving or of obtaining a vote, or of abstaining from voting, shall be punished with an imprisonment of from three months to two years, and a fine of from 500f. to 5000f. Whatever persons in the same conditions shall have made or accepted the offer or the promise of public or private employments, shall be liable to the same penalties. Should the offender be a public functionary the punishment shall be doubled.

"Art. 39. Those persons who

either by violence or menace against an elector, or by causing him to apprehend the loss of his situation, or some damage to his person, family, or fortune, shall have induced him to abstain from voting, or shall have influenced his vote, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100f. to 1000f. The penalty shall be doubled if the offender is a public functionary.

"Art. 40. Those persons who, by aid of false news, calumnious rumours, or other fraudulent manœuvres, shall have surprised or turned aside any voters, or shall have determined one or several electors to abstain from voting, shall be punished with an imprisonment of from one month to a year, and a fine of from 100f. to 2000f.

"Art. 46. The carrying away of the urn containing the votes given and not yet examined, shall be liable to an imprisonment of from one year to five, and a fine of from 1000f. to 5000f. If this act of carrying away the urn shall have been committed by persons uniting together for the purpose of acting with violence, the penalty shall be solitary confinement of an aggravated character for the period specified.

"Art. 47. Any violation of the ballot made either by the members of the bureau, or by the agents appointed to guard the bulletins not yet examined, shall be punished by solitary confinement for the period specified."*

On the 16th of February, a new

* List of the number of Deputies to the Legislative Body to be elected by each department:—

"Ain, 3; Aisne, 4; Allier, 2; Alpes (Basses), 1; Alpes (Hautes), 1; Ardèche, 3; Ardennes, 2; Ariège, 2; Aube, 2;

law was published relative to the press, which contained some very stringent provisions, the chief of which were the following:—

“ Art. 1. No journal or periodical publication relating to political subjects or social economy, and appearing either regularly on fixed days, or in numbers and irregularly, can be started or published without the previous authorization of the Government. Such authorization can be accorded only to a French subject, who has passed his majority, and who is in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights. The preliminary authorization of the Government will be likewise necessary whenever any change is effected in the *personnel* of the *gérant*, chief-editor, proprietors, or administrators of a journal.

“ Art. 2. Journals on political

Aude, 2; Aveyron, 3; Bouches-du-Rhône, 3; Calvados, 4; Cantal, 2; Charente, 3; Charente-Inférieure, 4; Cher, 2; Corrèze, 2; Corse, 1; Côte-d'Or, 3; Côtes-du-Nord, 5; Creuse, 2; Dordogne, 4; Doubs, 2; Drôme, 3; Eurc, 3; Eure-et-Loir, 2; Finistère, 4; Gard, 3; Garonne (Haute), 4; Gers, 3; Gironde, 5; Hérault, 3; Ile-et-Vilaine, 4; Indre, 2; Indre-et-Loire, 3; Isère, 4; Jura, 2; Landes, 2; Loir-et-Cher, 2; Loire, 3; Loire (Haute), 2; Loire-Inférieure, 4; Loiret, 2; Lot, 2; Lot-et-Garonne, 3; Lozère, 1; Maine-et-Loire, 4; Manche, 4; Marne, 3; Marne (Haute), 2; Mayenne, 3; Meurthe, 3; Meuse, 2; Morbihan, 3; Moselle, 3; Nièvre, 2; Nord, 8; Oise, 3; Orne, 3; Pas-de-Calais, 5; Puy-de-Dôme, 5; Pyrénées (Basses), 3; Pyrénées (Hautes), 2; Pyrénées-Orientales, 1; Rhin (Bas), 4; Rhin (Haut), 3; Rhône, 4; Saône (Haute), 3; Saône-et-Loire, 4; Sarthe, 4; Seine, 9; Seine-Inférieure, 6; Seine-et-Marne, 3; Seine-et-Oise, 4; Sèvres (Deux), 2; Somme, 5; Tarn, 3; Tarn-et-Garonne, 2; Var, 3; Vaucluse, 2; Vendée, 3; Vienne, 2; Vienne (Haute), 2; Vosges, 3; Yonne, 3.—Total, 261.

matters or on social economy, published in foreign countries, cannot circulate in France unless with the authorization of the Government. Any person introducing or distributing a foreign journal, the circulation of which shall not have been authorised, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100f. to 5000f.

“ Art. 3. The proprietors of any journal or periodical publication, treating of political matters or of social economy, are required, before its publication, to pay into the Treasury a caution-money in cash, for which interest will be paid at the usual rate allowed in such matters.

“ Art. 4. For the departments of the Seine, the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-et-Marne, and the Rhône, the caution-money is regulated as follows:—If the journal or periodical work appears more than three times a-week, either on fixed days or in irregular numbers, the caution-money will be 50,000f.; and if the publication takes place only three times a week, or at more distant intervals, 30,000f. In towns of 50,000 souls and upwards, the caution-money of journals or periodical publications appearing more than three times a week, will be 25,000f. In other towns it will be 15,000f.

“ Art. 5. All publications of a journal or periodical work, without previous authorization, or without the payment of caution-money, or without the whole of the required caution-money being paid up, shall be punished by a fine of from 100f. to 2000f. for each number published in contravention, and an imprisonment of from one month to two years.

" CHAPTER II.—THE STAMP ON JOURNALS.

" Art. 6. Journals or periodical publications, and periodical collections of political engravings or lithographic plates, of less than ten sheets of from 25 to 89 décimètres square, or of less than five sheets, or from 50 to 72 décimètres square, shall be subjected to a stamp duty. That duty shall be 6c. for each sheet of 72 décimètres square and under in the departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise, and 8c. for journals, engravings, and periodical works published elsewhere.

" Art. 8. The stamp duty imposed by the present law shall be applicable to journals and periodical works published in foreign countries, unless in case of diplomatic arrangements to the contrary.

" Art. 11. Each contravention of the enactments of the present law, for journals, engravings, or periodical writings, shall be punished, independently of the restitution of the duties held back, by a fine of 50f. per sheet or fraction of sheet without stamp, and of 100f. in case of repetition of the offence. The fine cannot in its totality exceed the amount of the caution-money. For other publications, each contravention shall be punished, independently of the restitution of the duties held back, by a fine equal to the double of the said amount of duty. That fine cannot, in any case, be less than 200f., nor exceed in its totality 50,000f.

" Art. 15. The publication or reproduction of false news, of documents fabricated, falsified, or falsely attributed to third parties, shall be punished with a fine of from 50f. to 1000f. If the publication or

reproduction is made with intentional bad faith, or if it is of a nature to trouble the public peace, the penalty shall be an imprisonment of from one month to one year, and a fine of from 500f. to 1000f. The *maximum* of penalty shall be applied if the publication or reproduction is at the same time of a nature to trouble the public peace, and made with intentional bad faith.

" Art. 16. It is interdicted to give any account of the sittings of the Senate other than the reproduction of the articles inserted in the official journal. It is interdicted to give any account of the private sittings of the Council of State.

" Art. 17. It is forbidden to publish any report of trials for press offences. The case can be merely mentioned; in all cases, the judgment can be published. In all affairs, civil, correctional, or criminal, the courts of law can prohibit the publication of the proceedings. This interdiction is not to apply to the judgment, which may be always made public.

" Art. 19. Every *gérant* shall be bound to insert at the head of the journal official documents, authentic relations, information, replies, and rectifications which may be addressed to him by any public authority. The publication must take place in the next number of the journal which may appear after the reception of the documents. The insertion shall be gratuitous. In case of infraction, offenders shall be punished by a fine of from 50f. to 1000f. Besides, the journal may be suspended, by administrative authority, during a period not exceeding 15 days at the outside.

" Art. 21. The publication of any article treating of political mat-

ters or social economy, and emanating from a person condemned to a *peine afflictive et infamante*, or *infamante* only, is interdicted. Publishers, *gérants*, and printers who may have taken part in the publication shall be jointly condemned to a fine of from 1000f. to 5000f.

"Art. 22. No drawings, engravings, lithographs, medals, prints, emblems, of whatever nature or kind they may be, can be published, exhibited, or offered for sale without the previous authorization of the Minister of Police at Paris, or of the Prefects in the departments. In case of contravention, the drawings, engravings, lithographs, medals, prints, or emblems, may be confiscated; and those who may have published them shall be condemned to from one month's to a year's imprisonment, and to a fine of from 100f. to 1000f.

"Art. 25. Prosecutions shall take place before the Tribunals of Correctional Police.

"Art. 26. The appeals from judgments given by the correctional tribunals on offences committed by means of the press shall be carried direct, without regard to any local distinction between such tribunals, before the Correctional Chamber of the Court of Appeal.

"Art. 29. Within three days from the judgment or definite decision of condemnation for crime, offence, or contravention by the press, the *gérant* of the journal must acquit the amount of condemnations which he may have incurred, or for which he may be responsible.

"Art. 32. A condemnation for crime committed by means of the press, or two condemnations for

offences or contraventions committed within the period of two years, shall of full right cause the suppression of the journal of which the *gérants* may have been condemned. After a condemnation pronounced for contravention or offence of the press against the responsible editor of a journal, the Government has the power, during the two months which may follow such condemnation, of pronouncing either the temporary or permanent suspension of the journal. A journal may be suspended by Ministerial decision, even when it has not been the object of any condemnation, but after two formal notifications, and during a period which cannot exceed two months. A journal may be suppressed either after a judicial or administrative suspension, or by measure of general safety, but by a special decree of the President of the Republic, published in the *Bulletin des Lois*."

At the end of February, the following decree appeared, the object of which was to prevent the celebration of anniversaries which might awaken inconvenient reminiscences in the minds of the people:—

"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic,—considering that the celebration of political anniversaries recalls the remembrance of civil discords, and that among the fêtes it is a duty to choose that the consecration of which the best tends to unite all minds in the common sentiment of national glory—Decrees, for the future, the only fête to be recognised and celebrated as a national one shall be the anniversary of the 15th of August."

On the 29th of February, the Members of the Senate and Legislative Corps assembled at the Tuileries for the purpose of taking

the oaths to the new Constitution, and bearing the address of the President, with which he inaugurated the Session about to commence. He read the speech from a manuscript, standing in front of his chair, in the *Salle des Maréchaux*. It was as follows:—

“Messieurs les Sénateurs ; Messieurs les Députés,—The Dictatorship that the people entrusted to me ceases from this day. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the realization of the Constitution ; for my constant anxiety has been not only to establish order, but to render it lasting, by giving to France institutions suited to her wants. You remember, gentlemen, that only some months ago, the more I limited myself to the strict circle of my functions, the more was it attempted to confine me, in order to deprive me of movement and of action. Often discouraged I avow, I thought of abandoning an authority that was so disputed. What prevented me was, that I foresaw the occurrence of one thing—anarchy. In fact, on all sides destructive passions became more exalted, and incapable of founding anything. Nowhere was there an institution or an individual to whom to attach oneself. Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organization of any kind—a system capable of realization.

“In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base.

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Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjunctures, was immediately re-established ; authority regained its ascendancy. At length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution I submitted to it, I was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater, as their functions will have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of such are not far distant from us. Why, in 1814, was the commencement of a parliamentary régime, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction ? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into the too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary régime ? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had been given it, and that, wishing to rule over all, it endangered the general equilibrium. In fine, why does France remain unmoved at the restrictions on the liberty of the press, and of individuals ? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other, in place of being the regulated exercise of the right of each, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all. That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly seeing institutions, ill defined, sacrifice by turns authority or liberty, was perfectly appreciated by our fathers half a century since, when on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a

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fruitless essay of every kind of *régime*, they proclaimed the Constitution of the Year VIII., which served as the model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all these liberties to the abuse of which we were habituated, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution, the first of the guarantees for a people does not consist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press; it is in the right of choosing the Government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its Government. Thus, the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will. And before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their counsels, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country. This Constitution, which, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not then the work of a vain theory and of despotism; it is the work of experience and of reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the Senate and to the *Corps Législatif* the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established; that labour has been resumed everywhere; and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last

four months it has been possible for my Government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to elevate the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries—and all that without increasing the taxes or deranging the budget, which we are happy to present you in equilibrium.

“Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. For if peace is guaranteed at home, it is equally so abroad. Foreign Powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be, to carefully avoid all cause of perturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can procure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country.

“And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labours, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

“It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means nor opportunities have been wanting to me.

“Thus in 1848, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal

to acquiesce in the Constitution might give me a throne, but I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2nd of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before, to do everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavoured to sap the bases of my Government; if, in their blindness, they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endangered by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it may may be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title, which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

"But let us not pre-occupy ourselves with difficulties, which, no doubt, have no probability. Let us maintain the Republic. It me-

naces nobody, and may re-assure everybody. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate anew an era of oblivion and conciliation; and I call, without distinction, on all those who wish to co-operate with me in forwarding the public good.

"Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate us with its inspirations, and give us the wisdom and power necessary to consolidate an order of things which will ensure the happiness of our country and the repose of Europe."

Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, the President of the Senate, opened its Session with the following speech, full, of course, of adulation and praise of Louis Napoleon.

"Messieurs les Senateurs,—Universal suffrage has inaugurated a new era. Without universal suffrage nothing stable could be founded. The foundation of the power of the First Consul and of the Emperor was so solid, that, to shake it, it required the coalition of all the Sovereigns of Europe, powerfully aided by treason; and yet, in spite of that, the code, administrative and financial system, and judicial and religious institutions, have remained standing. National unity has been maintained in spite of the foreigner, and in spite of the dissolving action of old parties.

"In 1848 the nation, returning to the exercise of its sovereignty, proclaimed the Republic, but when it was necessary to organise it, the name of Napoleon presented itself to the idea of the immense majority. With their wonderful instinct, the people understood that this name was the powerful personification of all that they wished for,—order and liberty at home—

independence and national grandeur abroad. They understood that, in proclaiming this name for the fourth time, they revenged themselves for the misfortunes and treasons of our last field of battle.

"The policy of the Prince who so worthily bears this name could not suit the narrow and impassioned views of all exclusive parties. The most monstrous coalitions were therefore formed against him; they wished to oppose the free manifestation of the national will. It was then that, strong in his patriotic intentions, with his eye fixed on his immortal model, the elect of 6,000,000 of votes resolutely devoted himself to enforce respect for the true and the only sovereign whom we all recognise — the people. Such, gentlemen, is the reason of the appeal which he made to them on the 2nd of December.

"France responded for a second time in a manner still more imposing than the first. She felt that the nephew of the Emperor must have had a very lively apprehension for our future, in order to assume such a bold initiative. Thus the people not only absolved him, but invested him even with constituent power. Confidence has been unlimited, because the practical good sense and frankness of the appeal to the nation was fully appreciated.

"Louis Napoleon would not improvise a constitution; he wished that it should be the consequence of the state of our society, and not the result of ideal combinations. He thought that, being a perfectible work, it sufficed for it to contain a small number of principles, disengaged from our different institutions. You know, gentlemen, from what source the idea

of the organization of our public powers was drawn. That organization has made a great nation of France. Was not dictatorship necessary in order to establish this new order of things, in face of so many hostile passions? That dictatorship ceases to-day. The laws resume all their empire, and the great bodies of the state commence their functions.

"You know, gentlemen, what the Senate is to be. We are not charged to make laws. As a power essentially conservative and moderating, we must watch over a small number of principles; we must compare them with the laws and decrees, and point out their discord or their harmony. Those principles we shall find in our habits, and in the wants of our state of civilization, although they may not be written in our laws. In having them always present, and in carefully watching them, we are sure of seconding the views of Prince Louis Napoleon.

"The Constitution requires still more from us. We must regulate by organic *senatus consulta* what is necessary for its progress. We may also propose to the President of the Republic the bases of laws of great national interest. You will, gentlemen, be equal to your mission. Strangers to any other sentiment than that of the public welfare, of the interest of the popular masses, and of devotedness to the country, the Chief of the State will find in you firm and energetic supporters in the days of danger, and enlightened and moderate counsellors in times of peace and prosperity, when the question is to cause oblivion of our discords, to close our social wounds, and to make one family of all Frenchmen.

"Inaccessible to the storms which may arise elsewhere, your deliberations will always be full of calmness and majesty. You must be true political jurymen. Such, in my eyes, are the high and grand attributions of this assembly, in which are grouped together all the illustrations of France.

"In assembling for the first time, allow him who has the honour to preside over you to say a word of himself. The brother of the Emperor, and one of the old soldiers of our great wars, believed that his career was finished; he was watching with a pious solicitude over glorious and revered ashes when the President of the Republic made an appeal to his patriotism and to his devotedness. After so many vicissitudes and so many years of exile, Providence destined the last surviving Senator of the Empire to be the first member of the Senate of the Republic. Proud of this mission, he accepts gladly the opportunity of thus finding himself the intermediate link which connects the past with the present."

At the opening of the Session of the Legislative Corps, M. Billault, the Vice-President, said:—

"Messieurs, and dear Colleagues, —Our presence in this place marks a new era for us and for the country. Saved from most terrible eventualities by a hand whose calm energy is slow in thought and rapid in action, France looks upon her chief with a confidence which is unprecedented in history.

"By a vote whose astonishing (*éclatant*) numbers stand unparalleled, she has asked at his hands strong and protective institutions, which will restore her security and her greatness.

"Placed under the invocation of

the great principles of 1789, fortified by that governmental spirit which marked the Consulate, these institutions have received an evident consecration by the *scrutin* by which we are elected—ours is the duty to infuse into them practical life. That is the commencement of our mission; and that mission, whatever may be said of it, is certainly not altogether without grandeur and authority.

"We shall not, indeed, see the Legislature surrounded by parties which incessantly hold the Ministry in check, compelling it to concentrate all its forces upon its own preservation and defence, and by so doing not unfrequently enervating the power of the State. Whenever, as Ministers or Deputies, we may employ these Parliamentary tactics, it is to business now that we shall be obliged to consecrate them—serious and practical business. This is our part in the Constitution. It consists in voting the taxes, the discussion of the budget and of the laws. It implies not merely the right of deliberating freely and publicly, of adopting or rejecting, but also that of amendment, no longer, undoubtedly, with the same facility of improvisation against which previous Assemblies vainly endeavoured to defend themselves, but with a degree of maturity which can only prove fatal to Utopian projects.

"In such functions there is, believe me, a great and real power, if we use it, as I am certain we shall, seriously, without reservation, with loyal fidelity to the electoral sentiments which have sent us here. This power will constitute in our new Government one of those active forces which are the most usefully efficacious.

"It is in order to proceed with you on this patriotic path, that the Chief of the State has called me to the honour of presiding over you. Grant me, my dear colleagues, as much goodwill as I offer you devotion, and, being all united in the holy love of our country, let us give to the world no longer the spectacle of an assembly of impassioned men, continually agitated, but of a veritable Assembly of Legislation, calmly and gravely, as the law itself, enacting statutes upon the great interests which are submitted to us."

But notwithstanding all the smooth phrases about the attachment of the people to the new Constitution, the work of transportation from the soil of France silently went on, and immense numbers of persons were brought before the military commissions and summarily sentenced to imprisonment. The arbitrary nature of the punishments inflicted for real or supposed disaffection is shown by the following decree:—

"Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of General Police, seeing the circular of the 3rd of February last of the Ministers of Justice, Interior, and War—seeing the returns relative to the affairs on which the departmental commissions and the commission of revision for the first military division have definitively decided—considering that the decisions given by those commissions, in virtue of the abovementioned circular, require a general sanction—decrees:

"Art. 1. The persons placed by the departmental commissions, or by the commission of revision of the first military division, in the category of those who are to be

cited before courts-martial or before correctional tribunals, shall be immediately sent before the competent tribunal.

"Art. 2. The persons comprised in the category of those who are to be transported to French Guiana or into Algeria, shall be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Marine, to be transported to French Guiana, and at the disposal of the Minister of War, to be transported to Algeria.

"Art. 3. The persons comprised in the category of those who are to be expelled or temporarily removed from the territory shall be placed at the disposal of the Minister of General Police, to be conveyed to the frontier.

"Art. 4. Persons comprised in the category of those who are to be compelled to reside in a particular place shall proceed to, and fix their residence in, the place which may be assigned to them by the Minister of General Police. The Minister shall also indicate to the persons placed under his surveillance the places in which they shall be interdicted from residing.

"Art. 5. Any person transported to Algeria who shall, without authorization, quit the place fixed for his residence, may, as an administrative measure, be transported to French Guiana.

"Art. 6. Any person expelled, or temporarily removed from the territory, who shall return to France without authorization, may, as an administrative measure, be transported to Algeria or French Guiana.

"Art. 7. Any person ordered to reside in a particular place who shall quit that place without authorization may, as an administrative measure, be removed from the territory.

" Art. 8. Any person placed under the surveillance of the Ministry of General Police who shall be found in one of the places in which he is forbidden to reside may be sent to a fixed residence, as an administrative measure.

" Art. 9. The Ministers of Justice, War, Marine, and General Police are charged, each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present decree.

" Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 5th of March, 1852.

" LOUIS NAPOLEON.

(Countersigned) " DE MAUPAS,
Minister of General Police."

And the following extracts from a Report addressed to the President of the Republic, at the latter end of April, by one of the commissioners specially appointed to revise the judgments of the mixed commissions, will show the extent and severity of the measures taken to repress any exhibition of popular feeling adverse to the new Government:—" The great services you have rendered to the country are everywhere appreciated. Amongst those services the one perhaps most valued is, the having relieved society from the dangerous elements which threatened to dissolve it. This last feeling is so strong that every report of an amnesty is received with hostility. The circular of the Minister of the Interior, and the restorations to liberty which were the consequences of it, had produced the worst effect. The entire party of anarchists had raised their head. Those of the accused who were still in the hands of justice had interrupted or retracted the confessions they had made to the authorities of the plans and organization of the secret societies. Those unfavourable symptoms were beginning

to be effaced when the announcement of the mission of clemency with which the commissaries extraordinary were charged caused them to revive to such an extent, that, in order to moderate them, I commanded that the detachments of convicts which had been stopped in view of my revision should resume their progress as soon as that revision was terminated. I return with the profound conviction that in all the departments which I have passed through, the mixed commissions have been impressed with the successive instructions enjoining them not to strike any but really dangerous men. Their only fault in the departments of the Deux-Sèvres, the Gironde, the Haute-Garonne, and the Aude, has been that of an excess of indulgence. May they not have to repent of allowing perhaps the only opportunity of disorganizing anarchy from escaping! The convictions in those departments bear only on some individuals marked for a long time by public notoriety as inveterate disturbers of the public peace. In the Lot et Garonne, the Pyrénées Orientales, and the Hérault, where the insurgents in commencing hostilities had made several arrests, the ramifications of the secret societies have been followed. The number of affiliated members known exceed 80,000 in each of the two former departments, and 60,000 in the last, organised by tens and hundreds, and ready to rise at the first signal . . . Furnished with information either by the gendarmerie, the municipal authorities, or the clergy, I endeavoured to extend my labours as far as possible. Every party assisted me willingly. We took into ac-

count the applications for pardon, the written proofs of repentance, and, nevertheless, I could only pronounce 100 commutations and 200 full pardons, out of nearly 4,000 convictions."

On the 22nd of March the following decree was promulgated with the view of defining the relations of the Senate and Legislative Chamber to the Council of State, and securing the harmonious action of those three bodies.

" FIRST DIVISION.

" THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

" Art. 1. All bills and other labours prepared by the different Ministerial departments are submitted to the President of the Republic, who sends them, through the Minister of State, to the Vice-President of the Council of State.

" Art. 2. The orders of the day of the sittings of the Council of State are sent in advance to the Minister of State, who must be always informed in good time of all that concerns the draughts of bills and other proceedings.

" Art. 3. All bills and other papers prepared by the Council of State are, in conformity with Article 50 of the Constitution, presented to the President of the Republic by the Vice-President of the Council of State, with the names of the commissioners to support the discussion of them attached.

" Art. 4. A decree from the President of the Republic orders the presentation of bills to the Representative Body, or of *senatus consulta* to the Senate, and names the Councillors of State charged to support the discussion of them.

" Art. 5. A copy of such decree is sent by the Minister of State to the Legislative body or Council of State.

" SECOND DIVISION.

" CHAPTER I.—MEETING OF THE SENATE; FORMATION OF BUREAUX.

" Art. 6. The Senate meets, during its session, when convoked by its President; and after the session by a special decree of the President of the Republic.

" Art. 7. The Senate is divided by lot into five bureaux, which examine propositions and select committees on them.

" CHAPTER II.—BILLS.

" Art. 8. The bills adopted by the Legislative Body, and which, according to Art. 25 of the Constitution, are to be transmitted by the Minister of State to the President of the Senate, are to be read aloud by him to that body.

" Art. 9. The Senate decides at once, by *assis et levé*, if the Bill shall be sent to a committee, or discussed at once.

" Art. 10. The Senate having to decide only on the question of promulgation, cannot vote any amendment.

" Art. 11. On the day appointed for the general deliberation, the Senate decides whether there is reason to oppose a promulgation.

" Art. 12. The vote is not secret; it is taken by the absolute majority of a number of voters greater than one-half of the Senate; otherwise it is null and void, and must be re-commenced.

" Art. 13. The result of each vote is ascertained by the Secretary and two Sub-secretaries, elected for each session.

" Art. 14. The President of the Senate proclaims the result by saying, 'The Senate opposes,' or, 'The Senate does not oppose the promulgation.'

"Art. 15. The result of such deliberation is transmitted to the Minister of State by the President of the Senate.

"CHAPTER III.—OF THE SENATUS CONSULTA.

"Art. 16. The *senatus consulta*, regulating the objects enumerated in Art. 27 of the Constitution, will be deliberated on, either on the proposition of the President of the Republic or on that of one or more Senators.

"Art. 17. The project of the *senatus consulta* proposed by the President of the Republic shall be delivered and read to the Senate by the Councillors of State, to be discussed in the bureaux and examined by a committee who will report on it to a general sitting. Those proceeding from the initiative of Senators will not be read at a general sitting, unless three out of five of the bureaux shall have authorised its being taken into consideration. In this case, the text of it will be immediately transmitted by the President of the Senate to the Minister of State, and a committee will be appointed, as mentioned in the preceding Articles.

"Art. 18. The amendments proposed on the project of *senatus consulta* will, before the opening of the deliberation in a general sitting, be referred by the President of the Senate to the committee, which will express its opinion on it. The amendments brought forward during the deliberation in a general meeting shall not be read and developed unless they shall have been supported by five members. The text of it shall always be communicated beforehand to the commissioners of the Government. The com-

mittee has the right of demanding that before the vote the amendment shall be again referred to it.

"Art. 19. The vote, either on the Articles of the project of *senatus consulta*, or on its *ensemble*, takes place conformably to Arts. 12 and 13 of the present decree. The President proclaims the result of it in these terms—'The Senate has adopted,' or, 'The Senate has not adopted.'

"Art. 20. The result of the deliberation will be made known to the President of the Republic by the President of the Senate, or by two Vice-Presidents delegated by him.

"CHAPTER IV.—ACTS DENOUNCED TO THE SENATE AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"Art 21. When an Act is referred as unconstitutional by the Government to the Senate, the decree which lays it before the Senate, and which names the Councillors of State who are to take part in the discussion, is transmitted by the Minister of State to the President of the Senate. The bureaux will examine this demand, and name a committee, on the report of which a vote will be come to conformably to Arts. 12 and 13 of the present decree. The President will proclaim the result in these terms—'The Senate maintains' or 'annuls.'

"Art. 22. If the unconstitutionality is denounced by a petition, the proceeding shall be the same. On all occasions the petition is to be read at a general sitting; the previous question may then be proposed, and if it is voted the President pronounces that there is no occasion to proceed any further with it. If the previous question is not voted, the

President of the Senate informs the Minister of State of the fact, the petition is referred to the bureaux, and the proceedings take place as in the preceding Article.

"Art. 23. The decision of the Senate is to be transmitted by the President to the Minister of State.

"CHAPTER V. — REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC ON THE BASES OF BILLS OF GREAT NATIONAL INTEREST.

"Art. 24. Every Senator may propose the presentation of a report to the President of the Republic on the bases of any Bill of great national interest. The proposition in writing is to be transmitted to the President of the Senate, printed, distributed, and sent to the bureaux.

"Art. 25. If three bureaux, at least, approve of its being taken into consideration, the President of the Senate informs the Minister of State. A committee being named in the bureaux draws up the report to be sent to the President of the Republic.

"Art. 26. This report being printed and distributed, is discussed in a general sitting, and may be amended, in the forms of Art. 18 of the present decree.

"Art. 27. The vote having taken place, in the forms already stated in Arts. 12 and 13 in the present decree, the President of the Senate declares the result by saying—'The report is adopted,' or 'The report is not adopted.'

"Art. 28. If there be adoption, the report is forwarded to the Minister of State.

"CHAPTER VI. — PROPOSITIONS TO MODIFY THE CONSTITUTION.

"Art. 29. No proposition to

modify the Constitution, authorised by Art. 81 of the Constitution, can be presented unless signed by ten senators at least. When a proposition has been so presented, it is to be proceeded on according to Arts. 17, 18, and 19 of the present decree. The result of the discussion is sent by the President of the Senate to the President of the Republic, who decides on the matter according to Art. 31 of the Constitution.

"CHAPTER VII.—PETITIONS.

"Art. 30. Petitions sent to the Senate are examined by committees named each month in the bureaux. The list of such petitions is communicated in advance to the Minister of State. A report on each is presented in public sitting, and a decision come to as to whether the Order of the Day is to be voted, the petition sent to the *bureau des renseignements*, or the petition to be referred to the competent Minister. If the last, the petition, and an account of the discussion, to be sent to the Minister of State.

"CHAPTER VIII.

"Art. 31. Relates to the Proclamations of the President of the Republic, adjourning, proroguing, or closing the session: they are to be carried up by the Minister or Councillor of State appointed for the purpose, and when read the Senate is to disperse immediately.

"CHAPTER IX.

"Art. 32. Decrees that in all deliberations of the Senate, the Government has the right of being represented by Councillors of State, appointed by a special decree. The Orders of the Day

are to be sent beforehand to the Minister of State, and the President of the Senate is also entrusted to see that all necessary communications are duly transmitted to him.

"Art. 83. Decrees that the Government Commissioners are not to insist on waiting their turn to speak in the Senate, unless when they require it.

"CHAPTER X. — ADMINISTRATION OF THE SENATE.

"Art. 84. The President of the Senate has the chief direction of all that concerns this body, and represents it in his relations with the Chief of the State, and in all public ceremonies, and presides over the sittings of the Senate whenever he judges necessary.

"Art. 85. In the absence of the President of the Senate the first Vice-President takes his place.

"Art. 86. The Grand Referendary, under the authority of the President of the Senate, is charged with the administrative service and the accounts, and orders the expenses from the delegation of the credits made by the Minister of State, and the accounts are verified and closed for each term by five members elected yearly in the bureau. He also delivers certificates and passports, as well as invitations for all public ceremonies.

"Art. 87. The Secretary of the Senate, under the orders of the President, is charged with the legislative services. He directs the drawing up of the minutes, for which he is responsible, and which he presents after each sitting for the signature of the President or Vice-President who presides. He has also charge of the

seals of the Senate, which are affixed only by order of the President. He is charged with making the official copy of the *senatus consulta*, and other decisions of the Senate, and with the decrees of the President of the Republic naming Senators, and forwards the summonses for the ordinary and extraordinary sittings. He also transmits to the divers commissions all petitions addressed to the Senate.

"Art. 88. The President of the Senate names all the *employés* on the recommendation of—1st, the first Vice-President for the secretaryship of the Presidency; 2nd, the Grand Referendary for the clerks employed in his office, and the administration with which he is charged, as well as all other employments; 3rd, the Secretary of the Senate for all persons under his orders.

"Art. 89. The Palace of the Luxembourg, the residence in the Rue d'Enfer, and all the furniture they contain, as well as the private gardens and library, are devoted to the use of the Senate.

"THIRD DIVISION.

"OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

"CHAPTER I.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, FORMATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAUX, AND VERIFICATION OF THE POWERS.

"Art. 41. The Legislative Body is to meet on the day named by the decree of Convocation.

"Art. 42. At the opening of the first sitting, the President of the Legislative Body, assisted by the four youngest members present, who will fill the functions of secretaries during the session, will proceed to form the Assem-

bly into seven bureaux, drawn by lot.

" Art. 43. These seven bureaux, named for the whole of the session, will each be presided over by the oldest member, the youngest performing the office of secretary.

" Art. 44. They will immediately proceed to the examination of the minutes of the election of the members distributed by the President of the Legislative Body, appointing one or several of their members to bring up a report thereof in a public sitting.

" Art. 45. The Assembly examines these reports; if the election be declared valid, the member, when present, immediately takes the oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution; if absent, at his first appearance: after which the President of the Legislative Body pronounces his admission; and the deputy who has not taken the oath within 15 days of his election is considered as dismissed. In case of absence, the oath may be taken by writing, and in this case must be addressed by the deputy to the President of the Legislative Body, within the delay above-mentioned.

" Art. 46. After the verification of the returns, and without waiting for the decision on contested or adjourned elections, the President of the Legislative Body shall make known to the President of the Republic that the Legislative Body is constituted.

" CHAPTER II. — PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION, AND VOTE OF BILLS.

" Art. 47. Bills presented by the President of the Republic are to be presented and read to the Legislative Body by Councillors of State appointed for that purpose, or transmitted by order of the

President of the Republic by the Minister of State to the President of the Legislative Body, who causes them to be read at the public sitting. These bills will be printed, distributed, and placed on the order of the day of the bureaux, which will discuss them, and name by ballot, and by a simple majority, a committee of seven members to report on them.

" Art. 48. Any amendment arising from the initiative of one or more members must be handed to the President, and be by him transmitted to the committee. No amendment can, however, be received after the report shall have been presented at the public sitting.

" Art. 49. The authors of the amendment have a right to be heard before the committee.

" Art. 50. If the amendment is adopted by the committee, it transmits the tenour of it to the President of the Legislative Body, who sends it to the Council of State, and it is attached to the report of the committee until the Council of State has pronounced its opinion on it.

" Art. 51. If the opinion of the Council of State, transmitted to the committee through the President of the Legislative Body, is favourable, or a new wording proposed by the Council of State be adopted by the committee, the text of the bill to be discussed in public sitting shall be modified conformably to the new wording adopted. If the opinion, on the contrary, is unfavourable, or if the new wording proposed by the Council of State is not adopted by the committee, the amendment will be considered as null and void.

" Art. 52. The report of the committee on the bill examined by

it shall be read in a public sitting, and printed and distributed at least 24 hours before the discussion.

" Art. 53. At the sitting fixed by the order of the day, the discussion shall open on the *ensemble* of the bill, and afterwards on the different articles, or chapters, if it be a law on finance. There is never any occasion to deliberate on the question of deciding if the discussion of the articles is to be passed to, as they are successively put to the vote by the President. The vote takes place by *assis et levé*; and if the result is doubtful, a ballot is proceeded to.

" Art. 54. If any article is rejected, it is sent back to the committee for examination. Each deputy then, in the form specified in Arts. 48 and 49 of the present decree, presents such amendments as he pleases. Should the committee be of opinion that a new proposition ought to be made, it transmits the tenour of it to the President of the Legislative Body, who forwards it to the Council of State. The matter is then proceeded on in conformity with Arts. 51, 52, and 53 of the present decree, and the vote which then takes place is definitive.

" Art. 55. After the vote on the articles, a vote on the *ensemble* of the bill takes place by the absolute majority. The presence of the majority of the deputies is necessary to make the vote valid. Should less than that number be present, the vote must be re-commenced. Bills of local interest are voted by *assis et levé*, unless the ballot be called for by ten members at least.

" Art. 56. The Legislative Body assigns no reasons for its decisions, which are expressed in the following form—" The Legislative Body

has adopted,' or ' the Legislative Body has not adopted.'

" Art. 57. The minute of the bill adopted by the Legislative Body is signed by the Presidents and Secretaries, and deposited in the archives. A copy of the same, similarly signed, is transmitted to the President of the Republic.

" CHAPTER III.—MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

" Art. 58. These are brought up and read in open sitting by the Ministers or Councillors of State named for that purpose. These messages or proclamations cannot be discussed or voted upon unless they contain a proposition to that effect.

" Art. 59. The proclamations of the President of the Republic, adjourning, proroguing, or dissolving the Legislative Body, are to be read in public sitting, all other business being suspended, and the members are immediately afterwards to separate.

" Art. 60. The President of the Legislative Body announces the opening and closing of each sitting. At the end of each sitting, after having consulted the members, he names the hour of sitting for the following day, and the order of the day, which are posted up in the Assembly. This order of the day is immediately forwarded to the Minister of State, the President of the Legislative Body being responsible for all notices and communications being duly forwarded to him.

" Art. 61. No member can speak without having asked and obtained leave of the President, and then only from his place.

" Art. 62. The members of the

Council of State appointed in the name of the Government to support the discussion of the laws are not subject to the formality of speaking in their turn, but whenever they require it.

" Art. 63. The member called to order for having interrupted cannot be allowed to speak. If the speaker wanders from the question, the President may call him back to it. The President cannot allow any one to speak on the call to the question. If the speaker twice called to the question in the same speech shall continue to wander from it, the President consults the Assembly to ascertain whether the right of speaking shall not be interdicted to the speaker for the rest of the sitting on the same question. The decision takes place by *assis et levé* without debate.

" Art. 64. The President alone calls to order the speaker who may interrupt it. The right to speak is accorded to him who, on being called to order, submits, and demands to justify himself; he, alone, obtains the right to speak. When a speaker has been twice called to order in the same speech, the President, after having allowed him to speak to justify himself if he demands it, consults the Assembly to know if the right of speaking shall not be interdicted to the speaker for the rest of the sitting on the same question. The decision is taken by *assis et levé* without debate.

" Art. 65. All personalities, and all signs of approbation or disapprobation, are interdicted.

" Art. 66. If a member of the Legislative Body disturbs order he is called to order by name by the President; if he persists, the President orders the call to order to be inscribed in the minutes. In

case of resistance, the Assembly, on the proposition of the President, pronounces without debate exclusion from the house for a period which cannot exceed five days. The placarding of this decision in the department in which the member whom it concerns was elected may be ordered.

" Art. 67. If the Assembly becomes tumultuous, and if the President cannot calm it, he puts on his hat. If the disorder continues, he announces that he will suspend the sitting. If calm be not then re-established, he suspends the sitting during an hour, during which the deputies assemble in their respective bureaux. On the expiration of the hour the sitting is resumed; but, if the tumult recommences, the President breaks up the sitting and postpones it to the next day.

" Art. 68. The demands for the order of the day, for priority, and for an appeal to the standing orders, have the preference over the principal question, and suspend the discussion of it. Orders of the day are never *motivés*. The previous question—that is to say, that there is no ground for deliberation—is put to the vote before the principal question. It cannot be demanded on propositions made by the President of the Republic.

" Art. 69. The demands for secret sittings, authorised by Art. 14 of the Constitution, are signed by the members who make them, and placed in the hands of the President, who reads them, causes them to be executed, and mentioned in the minutes.

" Art. 70. When the authorization, required by Art. 11 of the law of the 2nd of February, 1852, shall be demanded, the President shall only indicate the object of

the demand, and immediately refer it to the bureaux, which shall nominate a committee to examine whether there be grounds for authorizing a prosecution.

" CHAPTER V.—MINUTES.

" Art. 71. The drawing up of the minutes of the sittings is placed under the high direction of the President of the Legislative Body, and confided to special clerks nominated by him, and liable to dismissal by him. The minutes contain the names of the members who have spoken and the *résumé* of their opinions.

" Art. 72. The minutes are signed by the President, read by one of the Secretaries at the following sitting, and copied on two registers, signed also by the President.

" Art. 73. The President of the Legislative Body regulates, by special order, the mode of communicating the minutes to the newspapers, in conformity with Art. 42 of the Constitution.

" Art. 74. Any member may, after having obtained the authorization of the Assembly, cause to be printed and distributed at his own cost the speech he may have delivered. Unauthorized printing and distribution shall be punished by a fine of from 500*f.* to 5000*f.* against the printers, and of from 5*f.* to 500*f.* against the distributors.

" CHAPTER VI.—INSTALLATION AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

" Art. 75. The palace of the old National Assembly, and the hotel of the Presidency of that Assembly, with their furniture and dependencies, are set apart to the Legislative Body.

" Art. 76. The President of the

Legislative Body resides in the interior of the palace. He has the high administration of that body.

" Art. 77. He regulates by special orders the organization of all the services, and the employ of funds set apart for the expenses of the Legislative Body.

" Art. 78. He is assisted by two questors nominated for a year by the President of the Republic. The questors settle, in conformity with the orders of the President, and from the credits made by the Minister of State, the expenses of the *employés* and of the *matériel*. The President may delegate the whole or part of his administrative powers. The questors reside in the Legislative Palace, and receive a salary.

" Art. 79. The President of the Legislative Body fills up all places, and pronounces dismissals when necessary.

" Art. 80. A committee of seven members, nominated by the bureaux in every annual session, proceeds to the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Legislative Body, and transmits its decision to the President of that body, who provides for the execution of it. The committee nominated at the beginning of the approaching session shall examine the accounts of the Treasury of the old Assembly for the year 1861 and the first months of 1862.

" CHAPTER VII.—ON THE INTERIOR POLICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE.

" Art. 81. The President of the Legislative Body has the police of the sittings and of the interior palace.

" Art. 82. No stranger can, on any pretext, enter the place in which the deputies sit.

" Art. 83. Any person who gives marks of disapprobation or of approbation, or who disturbs order, is immediately excluded from the tribunes by the *huissiers*, and cited, if necessary, before the competent authority.

" CHAPTER VIII.—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

" Art. 84. No member of the Legislative Body can absent himself without leave from the Assembly. The passports are signed by the President of the Legislative Body, who (except in cases of urgency) cannot deliver them until leave of absence be obtained.

" CHAPTER IX.—GENERAL MEASURES.

" Art. 85. The President provides by regulations for all the details of the police, and of the administration of the Legislative Body.

" DIVISION IV.

" Art. 86. The military guard of the Senate and of the Legislative Body is under the orders of the Minister of War, who comes to an understanding on the subject with the President of the Senate and with the President of the Legislative Body. During the session a guard of honour renders military honours to the Presidents of those two bodies when they proceed to the sittings.

" Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 22nd of March, 1852.

" LOUIS NAPOLEON.

" By the President,

" X. DE CASABIANCA,

" Minister of State."

On Sunday, the 3rd of April, the chief judicial functionaries took

the oaths to the Constitution and the President; when Louis Napoleon made a speech in which he avowed his intention to regard the Empire of France as his inheritance. He said:—

" Messieurs les Magistrats—Although I receive your oath with pleasure, the obligation imposed on all the constituted bodies to take it, appears to me less necessary on the part of those of whom the noble mission is to make the right dominant and respected. The more authority reposes on an incontestable base, the more it ought naturally to be defended by you. Since the day on which the doctrine of the Sovereignty of the People replaced that of Divine Right, it may be affirmed with truth that no Government has been as legitimate as mine. In 1804, 4,000,000 of votes, proclaiming the power to be hereditary in my family, designated me as heir to the Empire. In 1848, nearly 6,000,000 called me to the head of the Republic. In 1851, nearly 8,000,000 maintained me there. Consequently, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you swear to be faithful, but to a principle, to a cause, to the national will itself."

Early in April, M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, presented to the President a report on the subject of a conversion of the five per cent. stock. After detailing the history of previous proposals in former years, M. Bineau proceeded to develop his own plan, which was as follows:—

" The project I submit to your approbation offers the holders of five per cent. stock an option between the reimbursement of the debt and the reduction of its interest to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, which will be

delivered to them in exchange of the 5 per cent. stock, shall be guaranteed during ten years against further reimbursement. On those terms, the holders of 5 per cent. stock will not hesitate, I am convinced, to accept the conversion. They will accept it, because, by claiming the reimbursement of their capital, they will find nowhere a safer and more advantageous mode of placing that capital. They will not claim the reimbursement to purchase 3 per cents., for they would derive therefrom a lower rate of interest; they will not demand it to vest the proceeds in industrial undertakings, for the capital thus employed is not the same as that inscribed on the great book of the public debt. What is sought in industrial undertakings is at the risk of losing the prospect of larger revenues, whilst the stockholders seek the security of the capital and a fixed and regular payment of the revenue. The *rentiers* will accordingly accept the conversion. They will accept it in France, as they accepted it on other states. When England, in 1844, converted her $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. into 3 per cents., the capital affected by the operation amounted to 250,000,000*l.* sterling, or 6,250,000,000*f.*, and the demands of reimbursement did not exceed 1,500,000*f.* The Treasury will be fully able to meet any demands of reimbursement founded on exceptional motives. It will dispose for that object of the cash in hand, which is to-day 120,000,000*f.*, and which, owing to the daily increase of the investments in the savings' banks and treasury-bonds, will still amount, after the payment of the dividend due on the 22nd of March, to nearly 100,000,000*f.* It will leave its *portefeuille* containing

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railway obligations at fixed expirations for upwards of 150,000,000*f.*, of which 100,000,000*f.* proceeding from the Lyons Company are short dated, and may be easily negotiated and discounted. It can also have recourse to the negotiation of treasury-bonds, the present issue of which is only 80,000,000*f.* That issue may, without any inconvenience, be more than doubled. Finally, and to carry prudence to its utmost limits, the decree grants the Minister of Finance the contingent power of negotiating *rentes*, should that resource, perchance, become necessary.

"You will certainly judge, Monseigneur, that those means are more than sufficient to enable the Treasury to provide for any reimbursements that might be demanded.

"Shall the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock about to be created be endowed with a sinking fund? This is the last question I have to submit to you. When the sinking fund was first established, an exaggerated opinion of its effects and power prevailed. Experience has somewhat removed those illusions, and demonstrated that the only real, efficacious, and secure sinking fund was a surplus revenue. We might, then, not think of creating a sinking fund in favour of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock which it is proposed to create; but if we thus operated, our debt would be composed of two kinds of stock placed, as respects the sinking fund, in different conditions; on one hand, the old $4\frac{1}{2}$, the 4, and the 3 per cents. would have a sinking fund, whilst, on the other, the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ would not have it. Such a situation would be inconvenient; and it appears to me preferable to carry to the new $4\frac{1}{2}$ the sinking fund which was at-

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tached to the 5 per cents., and which will be, moreover, conformable to the measures which had been already adopted on that subject in the anterior project of law. By this means the question of the sinking fund will be entirely reserved."

The measure was afterwards carried into effect.

The Comte de Chambord' (Duc de Bordeaux) addressed at this juncture to his friends in France, the following letter dated "Venice, April 27."

"Since the events of the month of December last I have several times made known to my friends the nature of my sentiments, my wishes, and my desires. But, considering the language lately held by the Chief of the present Government, and the tendencies which are more and more manifested, I feel the necessity of again addressing a few words to all those who have till now remained, and who wish still to remain, faithful to the principle of which I am the representative—a principle which can alone secure to France her repose, her happiness, and her liberties. I shall, therefore, frankly and loyally explain the line of conduct which it appears to me necessary to adopt under the present circumstances, without concealing the sacrifices which it requires from their devotedness.

"The first duty of Royalists is to do no act, to enter into no engagement, in opposition with their political faith. Firmly convinced that the salvation of the country is attached to the re-establishment of the legitimate Monarchy, they ought, above all, to endeavour to maintain intact the principles of which it is the basis. Thus, then, whatever advantage may be ob-

tained by filling positions and offices which place them in relative and habitual contact with the people, they must not hesitate to refuse all such in case engagements or promises be required from them contrary to their principles, and which would not permit them to do in all circumstances what their convictions impose on them.

"But even where the Royalists should find themselves forced by motives of conscience, honour, and loyalty, to renounce all public functions, there still devolve on them duties, and important duties, to fulfil towards France and to society. Let them continue to reside as much as possible, and as I have not ceased to request them, in the midst of the population, on whom they can exercise influence, and let them try, by rendering themselves useful, to acquire each day still greater claims to their confidence and their gratitude. They may also (and even they are bound to do so) aid the Government in the struggle it carries on against anarchical and socialist doctrines; and if a new crisis unhappily should arise, they ought still (as they have already done) to show themselves the most zealous and the most courageous defenders of social order.

"Everything strengthens the belief that an attempt will soon be made to effect a considerable change in the form of the Government. They who are attached to Monarchy will not oppose by violence that new experiment, for, by my example, they will abstain from doing anything which could trouble the repose of the country; but it will become a rigorous obligation to protest formally, and by every means in their power of a pacific

kind, against a change which can only have fatal consequences by endangering the destinies of France, and exposing it once more to catastrophes and to perils, from which the legitimate Monarchy only can save it.

"I shall here repeat what I have often said to my friends—be unalterable on matters of principle, but at the same time be calm, patient, and ever moderate and conciliating towards persons; let your ranks, your hearts, like mine, remain continually open to all. Perhaps some persons amongst you, retained by various motives, will not at first follow the path which I have just indicated; but enlightened at a future period by experience, and by the course of events, they will all return to us, I have no doubt, and we shall receive them then with happiness.

"Let us receive also with eagerness and with cordiality all those of other opinions who are approaching to us each day, and who bring to us the valuable aid of their zeal, their intelligence, and their patriotism.

"It is on presenting to France the re-assuring spectacle of the intimate union of the entire monarchical force that we shall bring her to finally renounce so many fruitless designs, and to recognise of herself where her best and surest future is.

"We are all thrown on times of trials and of sacrifices; and my friends will not forget that it is from the land of exile that I make this new appeal to their constancy and their devotedness. Happier days are yet in store for France, and for us: I am certain of the fact. It is in my ardent love for my country, it is in the hope of serving it, of being able to serve

it, that I gather the strength and the courage necessary for me to accomplish the great duties which have been imposed on me by Providence.

"It is fit and proper that the necessary measures be adopted, that the present instructions written and signed by my hand, shall, with the utmost possible promptitude, be brought to the knowledge of all my friends, for it is of importance that none of them shall have to complain that he has not been informed at the proper period of the intentions and the desires which I have manifested.

"HENRI."

The manifesto was not well received by the Legitimist party, and some passages from a letter addressed to the Comte de Chambord at the time, by one of his adherents, in answer to it, will show the nature of their views and feelings on the occasion. The writer said:—

"You order us to preserve, by every means in our power, our influence over the population. You forget, Monseigneur, that while withdrawing from all, we leave the place to our enemies; that the population, fascinated by the name of Napoleon, will withdraw themselves from us—when we ought, by following the stream, to endeavour to direct it, unless we wish to be no longer counted for anything in the country.

"The demand of the oath was a great fault committed by Prince Louis—but the fault is committed, and is it in the interest of the future to show yourself more severe with respect to his government than to that of Louis Philippe? Each man was then left free to act according to his conscience—you yourself declined to pronounce an

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opinion—and now you command. Is it, then, worse to comply with the formality of an oath to the Government of Louis Napoleon than to have done so to Louis Philippe? But the latter usurped the Crown, while the former only dethroned the anarchy of the Legislative Assembly, under the cover of which, and full of hope, arose the anarchy of demagoguery.

“ You recommend your friends to support the present Government against Socialism. That word has become so elastic that such a recommendation, by its very form, has all at once alienated from you the sincere Republicans whom the rigours of the Government blend in all the disguised illusions in which they are comprised; and you, Monseigneur, require the assistance of all. The Orleanists triumph; we cede to them the place everywhere, but it will not be to the advantage of your cause.

“ Think, Monseigneur, on the consequences of your letter. Few military officers, perhaps not a single one, will retire from the service. The army will consequently be pledged against you. In the magistracy, the Administration, the Finance Department, will be found very few to obey your orders, and from that moment they will be classed amongst your enemies. And then, Monseigneur, if you ascend the throne of your ancestors, you will be obliged to treat the leaguers as Henry IV. did, and the men of the Empire as Louis XVIII. You will have recourse to the experience of those who will not have obeyed you; and your disciplined friends will be put aside; they will be accused of being good for nothing, so little can we count on one's friends.

“ You demand, Monseigneur,

that all monarchical fractions shall form but one party. That can only be an appeal to the Orleanists, as you do not, of course, mean to make an appeal to the Bonapartist monarchists against Bonaparte himself. And after what fashion have they answered you heretofore? With the exception of some few men you have gained nothing in that respect; and you are deceived if you are told the contrary. The Princess Helene and the Prince de Joinville make no secret of saying that the Legitimists must be made use of, but to be flung aside on the first occasion.

“ You do not wish, Monseigneur, the sword of your ancestor, Henry IV. Hearts have become very lukewarm, arms very weak, since then; and you only wish what is possible.

“ Monseigneur, by quitting all public offices we might involve this Government in such difficulties that war would become more probable, and in that case where would be our attitude and our patriotic influence in the midst of a population which would regard us as standing aloof from it, and as breathing wishes for a public calamity of which the mere idea inspires us with terror? It would follow that on the very day of the declaration of an European war, all those who had obeyed you would fly to the frontier to defend the integrity of the Empire; or the Government, whatever it may be, would fail in every duty to the country if it did not compel them.

“ Inaction—emigration to the interior—the appeal to the nation peremptorily repelled by you! What would remain to your friends in France as their last hope? Alas! you close every issue, your

French heart revolting against the only one you left open."

On Sunday, the 9th of May, a brilliant spectacle was exhibited in the Champs de Mars, where the whole of the French army was represented by detachments amounting to 70,000 or 80,000 men, who covered the plain and the adjacent ground, and were assembled to receive a distribution of eagles for their banners from the hands of the Prince President. The following account of the arrangements for the ceremony is taken from a contemporary journal:—

"Advanced towards the grand staircase of the central pavilion was the *fauteuil* of the President covered with crimson velvet, fringed in gold, with the eagle soaring up behind, and surmounted by flags. It was raised from the carpeted floor, and was overhung with a canopy. At his right was a similar *fauteuil* for Prince Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the Senate. The space behind was reserved for the Ministers of State and the household. To the right of the pavilion was the tribune set apart for the diplomatic corps, dressed in full costume, and wearing the *insignia* of the various orders of chivalry to which they respectively belong. Then came the gallery of the Senate, and again that of the Council of State, and of the Judges in their robes, and other high functionaries of the law courts, with their respective attendants. To the left was the pavilion for the members of the President's family, and then that occupied by the members of the Legislative Corps, partly in uniform and partly in plain clothes. In the same line the tribune of the members of the Court of Accounts, and then extended far away to the

extreme left an immense gallery for the National Guard of Paris. Lofty galleries extended beyond this, covering the extreme angles of the building, and had places set apart for distinguished foreigners, calculated at about 1500, invited for the occasion, and two separate ones of 720 and 418 places respectively. Besides the Ministers, the Marshals, and Admirals of France, the French Ambassadors now in Paris had places with the household, in the President's tribune. Special tribunes were also set apart for the judicial bodies united, viz. the Court of Cassation and Court of Appeal, the assistant magistrates, the superior Council of Public Instruction, and the learned bodies, the Institute at their head; the members of the national bodies of the roads and bridges, and of the mines; the functionaries and professors of the pupils educated for staff employments of the Polytechnic School and of Saint Cyr; the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and the Prefect of Police, with the municipal bodies, and the Commissaries of Police of Paris and the suburbs; the Chamber of Notaries and of *Avoués*, the Cyndical Chambers of the Stockbrokers, &c. To the left also was seen an immense tribune, raised at the expense and at the request of the Municipal Commission of the Seine, who had asked for permission to be present in full strength, and not by deputation, as originally intended. The *tertres*, or detached embankments, that partially enclose two sides of the Champ de Mars, had pavilions with graduated benches for the use of the public, this erection having been granted to private speculators: all those, as well as the more official constructions, being

under the superintendence of the Corps of Engineers, with a view to their solidity. From the summit of every dome, roof, and mound, floated tri-coloured flags; and, parallel with the rising ground on both sides, and within it, extended a long array of lofty poles, 70 or 80 feet in height, with gilded tops, and dressed with streamers. Midway, and exactly in front of the central or President's pavilion, and about one-third distance between it and the bridge of Jena, rose a chapel, 75 feet from the base to the summit; and on a platform, 23 feet high, was built the altar. Four pilasters, with superincumbent arches corresponding to the four sides of the Champ de Mars, and surmounted by cornices, supported the dome, which was covered with gilded scale-work; and high over all those emblems of peace or war, rose the Cross. Above the arches four golden eagles occupied the angles of the cornices, and at each pilaster rose a column with a statue on the capital, and with velvet veils supported from the outside by lances. These veils were of alternate crimson velvet and gold. The altar was ascended by three platforms turned towards the Ecole Militaire. The decorations were of white ground, ornamented with golden stars and flowers.

"The banners with their eagles, for the distribution of which the ceremony was held, had been arranged in pyramidal stands, in the space to the rear of the President. The deputations of the army were stationed *en échelon* on platforms rising above each other, in the order and numbers of their respective regiments. The Minister of War at one side, and the General Commanding-in-Chief on the other, received from the stand each eagle

and delivered it to the President. At the same moment the chief of the corps stationed at the foot of the *estrade* mounted the steps, followed by the others from the same rank or number, and accepted from the hand of the President the eagle destined for his regiment; they then descended and resumed their places. When all were delivered, they again ascended to where the President stood, and delivered the following address:—

"Soldiers! the history of nations is, in a great measure, the history of armies; on their success or reverse depends the fate of civilization and of the country. If conquered, the result is invasion or anarchy; if victorious, it is glory and order. Thus nations, like armies, entertain a religious veneration for those emblems of military honour which sum up in themselves a past history of struggles and of trials.

"The Roman eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of this century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and of the grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortunes—it ought to return when France, recovered from her defeats, and mistress of herself, seems not any longer to repudiate her own glory.

"Soldiers! resume then these eagles, not as a menace against foreign powers, but as the symbol of our independence, as the *souvenir* of an heroic epoch, and as a sign of the nobleness of each regiment. Take again these eagles, which have so often led our fathers to victory, and swear to die, if necessary, in their defence."

It had been generally expected that Louis Napoleon would, on this occasion, be proclaimed Emperor

by the army, acting after the example of the Roman legions; but, although cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*" were mingled with those of "*Vive Napoléon*," they were not sufficiently numerous nor enthusiastic to justify the belief that any such design was contemplated.

The delivery of the standards was followed by a religious ceremony, when the Archbishop of Paris pronounced a solemn benediction over them, and in the course of his address and prayer said:—

"O Prince! whom the will of a great people has placed at the head of its destinies, we can understand what these heroic signs must say to your heart.

"We rely on your wisdom; it will protect you from the dazzling effects of glory. France thirsts for tranquillity and order. Fatigued with disorder, she wishes to repose under the shelter of a strong and tutelary Government. Continue to lead her in the pacific path on which she has entered; and may she be able to develop all the elements of strength and of prosperity concealed within her fruitful bosom.

"The moral interests of a country are superior to her material ones. They are the soul and the heart of a great people, without which they must decline and fall. Be you always their defender. The religion which you love asks neither privileges nor favour from you; it only asks of you to always preserve to it what the Emperor your uncle restored to it in the palmy days of his glory—liberty to live and to do good. You will gain by it the gratitude of the people, the only glory, perhaps, that a great mind can now be ambitious of.

"Prince, look less at the past than at the future. Peace may be spoken of when possessed of such valiant armies. Your eagles will have a vast field of flight from the heights of the Atlas to those of the Alps and the Pyrenees. Providence destines you for a great and holy work. Remember that, in order to build the Temple, God preferred Solomon to David. Continue to rebuild in peace that society which has been so deeply shaken, building it up with one hand, while the other holds the glorious sword of France."

It would occupy a considerable space to detail the various *fêtes* of which the Champ de Mars has been the theatre and the witness—each marking an epoch of change in the Constitution and Government of France. But it was impossible for any spectator, who looked upon the martial display, and beheld the scene which foreshadowed the approaching Empire, not to remember that on the same spot, four short years before, had been celebrated the inauguration of the Republic, which was thus described in the *Moniteur* of the following day:—

"If unforeseen and fortuitous circumstances (the events of the 15th of May) have several times forced the Government to postpone the Feast of Concord, the public has lost nothing by waiting. That solemnity was celebrated yesterday (the 22nd of May), with a splendour increased by the magnificent weather. Beneath a beautiful sky, and in the midst of happy faces, which expressed the most expansive joy, how could any feeling exist except that of love, of reconciliation, and of concord? But what struck us particularly was the attitude, at once full of enthusiasm

and of confidence, of the immense population that thronged to the Champ de Mars; shouts, a thousand times repeated, of '*Vive la République!*' '*Vive la République Démocratique!*' '*Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!*' burst forth at each moment with a marvellous and astounding unanimity, as if to proclaim the respect of the people for the institutions they have given to themselves, and their invincible repugnance for retrograde or reactionary ideas."

Amongst those who were elected members of the Legislative Corps, were the two distinguished Generals, Changarnier and Lamoricière, both in exile in Belgium—and when the Minister of War wrote to them requiring that they should take the oath of fidelity to the President, they replied by answers which are worth recording. General Changarnier wrote as follows:—

"Malines, May 10, 1852.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—For a period of 30 years I have served France with a devotion which may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed. During the Restoration I held a rank in the army proportionate with the obscurity of my services at that date.

"Under the Government of July the fortune of war raised me rapidly to the grade of Lieutenant-General.

"Twelve days after the proclamation of the Republic, when Monseigneur the Duke d'Aumale, just escorted by me on board the *Solon*, under the salute from the guns of the naval and military forces, as though the King Louis Philippe still occupied the Tuileries, left me the government *ad interim* of Algeria, I wrote to the Minister of War, stating that I had not de-

sired the advent of the Republic, but that it did not appear to me to affect the duty which I owed to my country. The Provisional Government did not break my sword, and on the 16th of April it did not regret to find it at its disposal.

"Shortly after that day I was appointed Governor-General of Algeria; in a little time I resigned that high post, where my will could meet with no obstacle, in order to respond to the confidence of the electors of Paris, who had called me to the Constituent Assembly. General Cavaignac, entrusted, after the events of June, 1848, in which I had no share, with the executive power, appointed me, on the 30th of June, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine.

"On the 14th of December in the same year, General Cavaignac having requested my presence at his residence in the Rue de Varennes, told me, in the presence of all the Ministers, that the police believed that a Bonapartist movement was in preparation to take advantage of the celebration of the anniversary of the transference of the Emperor's remains to the '*Invalides*,' to stir up the enthusiasm of the populace, and to conduct Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the Tuileries and proclaim him Emperor. General Cavaignac ended by asking my advice as to what measures should be taken. I gave it him, and concluded my observations by saying,—'*My dear General, I gave my hand to Louis Napoleon to make him a President, and not an Emperor. In a few days he will be President of the Republic, but you may depend upon it that to-morrow he will not enter the Tuileries, where you have established my head-quarters.*' These words briefly but correctly

expressed my fixed determination to continue that which I have been during my whole life, a firm supporter of order and of law.

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make me swerve from the straight line which I had traced for myself, and to induce me to lend myself to his ambitious designs: he has many times—very many times, offered and caused to be offered to me, not only the rank of Marshal, which I should have filled in the eyes of France without being thought to degrade it, but another military dignity which has never been revived since the fall of the Empire. He proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages, but which, thanks to the simplicity of my mode of life, I arrogate to myself no merit in having refused. Perceiving at last that personal interest had no influence over my conduct, he attempted to act upon me by representing himself as resolved to prepare the way for the triumph of the cause of monarchy, to which he believed me attached by predilection.

"Every species of seductive artifice proved unavailing. I have never ceased, both as Commander of the Army of Paris, and in the Assembly, as I asserted at a sitting of the 'Commission de Permanence,' after the review at Satory, to be prepared to defend with energy the legal powers of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and to oppose the illegal prolongation of those powers.

"It would be superfluous in addressing you to recall the means by which the establishment of those powers was brought about, and what acts of iniquity and violence accompanied their inauguration.

"Persecution has not cooled the

ardour of my patriotism. The exile which I suffer in seclusion, and in the observation of a silence which you now force me to break, has not altered in my eyes the duties which I owe to France. Should an enemy attack her I should solicit with ardour the honour of combating in her defence. The only French journal which meets my eyes here has just informed me of the decree which prescribes the form of oath to be taken by all in the service of the army. A paragraph, evidently drawn up with reference to the generals under proscription, allows them an interval of four months. I require no such extended period for deliberation on a point of duty and honour.

"The oath required by the perjurer who failed in his attempts to corrupt me I refuse.

"CHANGARNIER."

General Lamoricière's answer was more brief, but equally decisive. It was dated—

"Brussels, May 14.

"General,—Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, I do not believe you would have gone so far as to ask me for an oath of fidelity to the man whose power, usurped by violence, is only maintained by force.

"But a document emanating from your department contains a paragraph which evidently applies to the generals who have been banished, and imposes on them the obligation of the oath. Two months are allowed to those who reside in Belgium, to reply to this summons.

"I hear it said on all sides that the oath is not binding towards a person who has not kept his own. Widely as this doctrine is now

used, I reject it—delay I do not require—the oath I refuse.

“I know the consequences of my resolution: 29½ years passed in the army, 36 campaigns resulting from 18 years’ war in Algeria (from May, 1830, to January, 1848), some services rendered to France abroad, and during the fatal days of June, 1848, services which, perhaps, are not yet forgotten—all this will be reduced to nothing; I shall be struck out from the lists of the army. Once more it will be proved that rank is at the mercy of arbitrary power. That rank was made the patrimony of the officer by the laws of the 19th of May, 1834; he could not lose it but by the sentence of a court-martial. That law is trampled under foot by a Government which respects neither person nor property.

“Thus the sword which I had devoted to the service of France is about to be torn from my hands. What could I do with it under such a Government? But if (which God forbid!) our frontiers should be threatened, I would hasten to resume it, and to fight for national independence; for history sufficiently tells me that, in presence of extreme dangers brought about by ambition, despotism does not require an oath from brave men who march in the defence of the country.

“General DE LAMORICIERE.”

Notwithstanding the care taken to fill the Legislative Corps with devoted adherents of Louis Napoleon, the semblance of an opposition showed itself in the discussion of some of the measures brought before that body, as, for instance, with respect to the *projet de loi* giving the Government power to expel summarily, and without any

formal sentence, from Paris or Lyons all persons who possessed no visible means of subsistence. And during a debate on the Budget, M. de Montalembert expressed himself openly and boldly in condemnation of the decrees which confiscated the property of the house of Orleans. He said:

“Gentlemen,—I wish to make a brief remark, and I promise beforehand not to demand the authority to print what I am about to say. But I think it necessary to have noted in the minutes of the Assembly a fact which I have already alluded to without any contradiction, in the minutes of the Commission of the Budget, and which appears in the report of M. Gouin. The question is as to the proceeds of the property of the former civil list, sold in execution of the law, and comprised in the chapter of domains. M. Gouin expresses himself thus:—‘In order to meet a feeling manifested by the commission, the commissioners have added that this valuation of 7,500,000 francs had been made on property sufficient for its total realization, independently of the property of the house of Orleans, indicated in the decree of the 22nd January. With that declaration before us, as well as the written documents which have been furnished us by the Administration, we are justified in stating, that the question raised by the decree of the 22nd of January is not presented under any form, direct or indirect, in the Budget of 1853, and that the vote of that Budget does not compromise any participation in that measure of an anterior date to that of the meeting of the Legislative Corps.’ It was then shown, gentlemen, in a manner undisputed and undisputable, that

the Budget of receipts that you are about to vote contains no revenue, no proceeds resulting from the execution of the decrees of the 22nd of January, which have despoiled the house of Orleans of the property it possessed for ages. I feel some astonishment, but I am the more rejoiced at it. I dare not conclude from it, as the best friends of the Government would so much wish to do, that it is not as yet irrevocably determined to execute in their totality these fatal decrees. But in any case, it has not been judged proper to demand from us for them a sanction directly or indirectly. It is well that France should know the fact—that it should know that none of its deputies has been called upon to consecrate by his vote any of the consequences of a measure which it has been unanimous in disapproving, and which it has disapproved as much for the sake of him who is the author of those decrees as of those who have been the victims of them. We shall have, without doubt, to discuss that measure some day; the law of the finances will bring us to it; we shall discuss it in full liberty. Until then, it is necessary it should be known that we are neither associated in the act nor engaged by it. As to me, I avail myself of this occasion to raise in the triple interest of property seriously affected, of justice disregarded, and of august misfortunes, my solemn objection against a fault which has been committed without excuse, without a pretext, without a provocation of any kind, and which it is attempted to render more irreparable each day."

These symptoms of opposition were by no means palatable to the President, and the session of the

Legislative Corps was closed at the end of June with the following message, read in the Assembly by M. Billault:—

"Elysée National,
June 28, 1852.

"Gentlemen,—At the moment of the close of the session of 1852, I have to return you my thanks for the loyal co-operation and support you have given to our new institutions. You have known how to resist what is the most dangerous amongst assembled men—the being carried away by *esprit de corps*; and, all susceptibility laid aside, you have occupied yourselves with the great interests of the country, feeling that the epoch of impassioned and sterile discourses has passed away, and that of business had arrived.

"The application of a new system always encounters difficulties; you have had your share of them. If occupation has seemed to be wanting at your earlier meetings, you have understood that the desire of abridging the term of my dictatorship, and my anxiety to call you around me, had been the cause of it, in depriving my Government of the time necessary for the preparation of the laws which were to be submitted to you. The natural consequence of that exceptional state of things was the accumulation of business at the close of the session. Nevertheless the first trial of a Constitution, completely of French origin, must have convinced you that we possessed the conditions of a strong and free Government. The Government is no longer that passive butt against which the various Oppositions directed their shafts with impunity. It can resist their attacks, and henceforth follow a system without having

recourse either to arbitrary rule or to duplicity. On the other hand, the control of the Assembly is real; for discussion is free, and the voting of the taxes decisive.

"As to the imperfections which experience has shown us, our common love for the public good will tend incessantly to diminish their inconvenience until the Senate shall have pronounced its opinion.

"During the interval of the recess, I shall direct all my efforts to find out what are the wants of the country, and to prepare the projects which may permit me to diminish the burdens of the State without detriment to the public service.

"On your return to your duties, I will lay before you the result of our labours, and the general state of affairs, in the message that the Constitution obliges me to address to you every year.

"On returning to your departments, be the faithful echoes of the sentiment that predominates here—confidence in reconciliation and peace. Tell your constituents, that in Paris, the heart of France—that revolutionary centre which scatters over the world

alternate light or conflagration—you have seen an immense population labouring to efface the traces of revolutions, and joyously applying themselves to industry with confidence in the future. Those who so recently, in their madness, were impatient of all restraint, you have heard saluting with acclamation the restoration of our eagles, the symbols of authority and of glory.

"At that imposing spectacle, where Religion consecrated with her benediction a great national festivity, you have remarked their respectful attitude. You have seen that proud army which has saved its country rise still higher in the esteem of men, and kneeling in devotion before the image of God presented from the summit of his altar.

"The meaning of this is, that there exists in France a Government animated with the faith and the love of good, which reposes on the people, the source of all power—on the army, the source of all force—and on religion, the source of all justice.

"Receive the assurance of my sentiments.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON "

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE, continued—Visit of Prince Louis Napoleon to Strasburg and Baden—Resolutions passed by the Conseils Municipaux—Fête of the 15th of August—The President commences a Tour through the South of France—His Speech at Lyons—Alleged Seizure of an Infernal Machine at Marseilles—Addresses to the President—His Speech at Toulouse, indicating the approach of the Empire—Liberation of Abd-el-Kader—Return to Paris—Decree convoking the Senate—Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord—Message of Louis Napoleon to the Senate—Speech of Prince Jerome Bonaparte—Senatus Consultum determined on—Reply of Louis Napoleon—Appeal to Universal Suffrage, and immense Majority in favour of the Empire—Speech of M. Billault, President of the Legislative Corps—Reply of Louis Napoleon—Proclamation of the Empire—Civil List and Dotation of the Crown—Decree regulating the Succession to the Throne—Senatus Consultum, modifying the Constitution of January, 1852.

SPAIN:—Attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain—Execution of the Regicide—Dissolution of the Cortes and Change of Ministry—Circular of Minister of the Interior.

PORTUGAL:—Forcible Conversion of the Portuguese Funds.

DENMARK:—Royal Proclamation on the Subject of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

ON the 16th day of July, the President of the Republic left Paris to visit Strasburg, where he arrived on the 18th, after receiving at the various towns in his route addresses from the inhabitants, all of which were drawn up in terms of courtly flattery. At Toul, a young girl came forward from a group of her companions, and addressed Louis Napoleon as follows:—

"Prince,—France was at one time in the power of a foreigner, when a poor young girl of Lorraine had the good thought of trying to save the country. She came to Toul to be inspired by means of prayer, and, with the aid of God,

succeeded in her enterprise. In our days France, we have been told, was menaced even in her most simple institutions; you determined to save it. The town of Toul would have been happy to receive you within her walls, and to see you visiting the place where Joan of Arc became confirmed in her holy determination. Imperious necessity does not allow of that; but, whilst the population salutes you on your way with their grateful acclamations, permit us, children as we are, to offer you a few flowers. They add to the offering the vows and prayers which God will listen to; you, Prince, will also execute well your design."

From Strasburg, where the populace were enthusiastic in their applause, and festivities on a grand scale took place, the President crossed the Rhine into Baden, to visit the dowager Grand Duchess of that principality. The general opinion was, that the object of this visit was a matrimonial one—and that Louis Napoleon had formed the project of asking in marriage Princess Caroline Stephanie de Vasa, a grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess, and daughter of Prince Gustave de Vasa, the son of the last King of Sweden of the old legitimate dynasty. However this may have been, no result followed from the journey, and the Princess Caroline afterwards bestowed her hand on a German Prince.

In returning to Strasburg, the Prince President crossed the Rhine, on a bridge thrown over the river for the purpose—to which an absurd political importance was at the time attached by some persons, as if the peaceful passage indicated an intention hereafter to cross the famous stream at the head of a French army! Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on the 23rd of July, amidst cries of “*Vive le Président!*” “*Vive Napoleon!*” and (most significant of all) “*Vive l'Empereur!*”

In the month of August, the different *Conseils Municipaux* or Councils of Arrondissements, throughout France, met in their various localities, and adopted resolutions with wonderful unanimity, approving of the conduct of Louis Napoleon. We will quote the terms of one or two of these resolutions, as showing the tone of feeling which prevailed, and the servile flattery with which these bodies of men eulogized the author of the

coup d'état of December. Some of them openly called for the establishment of the Empire.

Indre et Loire (Tours).—“Before separating, the Council hastens loudly to manifest its adhesion to the energetic and salutary act of the 2nd of December, by which the Prince President has saved France and its civilization from the frightful anarchy which would have caused her to disappear from the rank of nations.”

Maine et Loire (Angers).—“The members of the Council of Arrondissement of Angers, penetrated with gratitude for the immense services rendered to France by Prince Louis Napoleon, convinced that his persevering and patriotic resolutions will secure, with stable institutions, the salvation and prosperity of the country, respectfully express to the Chief of the State their profound sentiments of gratitude, as well as their hopes and the tribute of their entire devotedness.”

Marne (Chalons).—“The Council, on meeting for the first time since the 2nd of December, spontaneously gives its complete and sincere adhesion to the energetic act of the Prince President of the Republic, which saved France from the immense misfortunes that menaced her, and expresses its profound gratitude towards the Chief of the State for the patriotic devotedness of which he has given such signal and numerous proofs.”

Moselle (Thionville).—“Considering that, if the courageous and necessary act of the 2nd of December has saved France from the immediate dangers which menaced her, the provisional position of the Government of the Prince President is still a cause of uneasiness for the future, and maintains the

culpable hopes of men who brought society to the brink of ruin—considering that it is the duty of every good citizen to seek the means of averting fresh catastrophes, and putting a period to a state of things which maintains uneasiness in the country, paralyzes industry, commerce, agriculture, and public credit—the Council expresses a wish that a *Senatus Consultum*, in conformity with the Constitution of the 15th of January, 1852, should propose to the suffrage of the nation the re-establishment of the hereditary Empire in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic.”

Ariège (Foix, St. Giron, and Pamiers).—“We demand that the Senate should substitute for the temporary Government of the Prince President (the expiration of which is always a cause of uneasiness, if not of disturbance) a stable and hereditary Government, and that it declare His Highness Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor of the French, and the Crown hereditary in his family.”

As the 15th of August was the birthday of the great Napoleon, his nephew, the Prince President, determined to celebrate the anniversary by a splendid *fête*. A mock naval fight took place on the Seine, and there were fireworks in the evening on a grand scale. The most pleasing feature of the day, however, was the appearance in the *Moniteur* of a proclamation announcing the intention of Louis Napoleon to grant a partial amnesty for political and other offences—and in the course of the following week about 1200 persons were pardoned.

On the 14th of September the President quitted Paris for the purpose of making a tour in the

south of France, and visiting the principal cities there. His object, no doubt, was to ascertain the feelings of the population with respect to the restoration of the Empire, and if so, his wishes were fully responded to, and he cannot be blamed for assuming a Crown which the nation with loud and eager acclamation thrust upon him. However much we may and do condemn his conduct on the 2nd of December, 1852, when, by a *coup-d'état* and military violence, he overthrew the liberties of France, it seems impossible to deny that the people afterwards hugged their chains, and spontaneously, and of their own accord, perpetuated their servitude by calling to the throne a master who had trampled under foot their Constitution, banished their representatives, and acknowledged no law but his own absolute will.

Prince Louis Napoleon left the capital by the Paris and Orleans Railway, and passed on his way to the south, through Bourges, Nevers, Moulins, and St. Etienne (over the gate of which were the words *Ave Caesar Imperator*), to Lyons. Here one of the chief spectacles was the inauguration of an equestrian statue of Napoleon, and the President seized the opportunity of making the following speech:—

“Lyonnese, your city was always associated by remarkable incidents with the different phases in the life of the Emperor. You saluted him as Consul when he went beyond the mountains to gather fresh laurels; you afterwards saluted him as all-powerful Emperor; and lastly, when Europe had banished him to an island, you were among the first, in 1815, to again salute him as Emperor.

"Now your city is the first to raise a statue to his memory. This fact is a significant one. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have reigned. Thus the Governments which have preceded me have always refused this homage to a power, the legitimacy of which they would not omit.

"And yet who was more legitimate than the Emperor—elected three times by the people; crowned by the head of the Church; recognised by all the Continental Powers of Europe, who allied themselves to him both by bonds of a political nature and by those of blood?

"The Emperor was the mediator between two conflicting ages: he destroyed the old *régime* in re-establishing all that was good in it; and he destroyed the revolutionary spirit by everywhere causing the benefits of the Revolution to triumph. That is the reason why they who overthrew him soon had to deplore their success. As to those who defended him, it is unnecessary for me to remind you how much they have wept over his fall.

"And so it was, that as soon as the people saw themselves at liberty to make their choice, they cast their eyes on the heir of Napoleon; and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons, on every point of my passage, a unanimous cry of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' has been raised. But in my eyes this cry is much more a souvenir which touches my heart than a hope which flatters my pride.

"Faithful servant of the nation, I never shall have but one object, and that is, to re-constitute in this great country, convulsed by so many commotions and Utopian schemes, a peace based on conciliation for men, inflexibility of princi-

ples of authority, love for the labouring classes, and national dignity.

"We have but just extricated ourselves from those moments of crisis where, in consequence of notions of good and evil being confounded together, the best minds have been perverted. Prudence and patriotism demand that at such times the nation should reflect before it decides on its destinies; and it is yet difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services.

"If the modest title of President can facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I have never held back, it is not I who, from personal interest, would desire to change that name for the title of Emperor.

"Let us then lay on that stone our homage to a great man; and in doing so we shall honour at the same time the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people. That act will also testify the fidelity of the people of Lyons to immortal souvenirs."

From Lyons the President went to Grenoble and thence to Avignon and Marseilles. While he was proceeding down the Rhone to Avignon it was announced that an infernal machine had been seized by the police on the night of the 23rd of September, at a house in the road leading into Marseilles from Aix. The following account of the alleged plot was given in the *Moniteur* at the time:—"The Minister of General Police has for some time past been on the trace of a secret society, of which the object became every day more manifest. The members had resolved to make an attempt on the life of the President. The city of Marseilles had been chosen for the

execution of the plot. M. Sylvain Blot, Inspector-General of the Ministry of Police, carefully followed its development and progress. The construction of an infernal machine having been resolved on, several of the members set to work, and the machine was quickly completed. It is composed of 250 gun-barrels and four large blunderbuss-barrels, the entire divided into twenty-eight compartments. Those twenty-eight pieces were for greater precaution deposited in twenty-eight different places until the moment a suitable place could be found to fix and put the machine together. The conspirators then occupied themselves with the choice of a situation, which should naturally be situate on the passage of the Prince President. They first fixed their choice on a first story in a house in the Rue d'Aix, whither they were to remove and raise the machine on the night previous to that in which the President was to arrive at Marseilles. Some suspicions which were excited in the minds of the conspirators caused them to change their idea, and a second locality was chosen. Like the first, it was situate on the passage of the President, being on the highroad from Aix. An entire house was hired. It is a small house, composed of two stories, with two windows in front. The infernal machine was to have been placed on the first floor. It was seized on that spot. At the same moment, one of the conspirators was in the very house in which the infernal machine was found. The others were in their houses, or in the different places where the police were assured of their presence."

Grave doubts, however, were thrown upon the whole affair, and it is remarkable that none of the

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"conspirators" were ever brought to trial. The seizure was a most convenient circumstance, for the appearance of a diabolical plot to assassinate the President added much to the enthusiasm with which he was received, and was turned in the sequel to good account.

Leaving Marseilles, Louis Napoleon proceeded to Toulon, where there was a grand naval demonstration, and the Bishop of Fréjus addressed him in the following terms:—"Monseigneur,—Lips consecrated to the service of God and of truth will not to-day learn the language of flattery to address a prince whom so many acclamations salute with transport, and who is still better lauded by his works. But when the Eternal, after days of anguish, gives to the world a Constantine, a Charlemagne, or a Napoleon, to snatch society from an abyss, and seat it on religion and justice—its sole true and solid basis—it is permitted to a minister of the Gospel to find accents in his heart, to come surrounded by his brethren to tell the Liberator who is passing—Prince, receive our homage, accept our gratitude and live! Live, Prince, to accomplish, with the protection of heaven and the benedictions of the earth, the most elevated mission and the most astonishing destiny of this epoch! The Bishop and the clergy of this town and diocese, Monseigneur, will hold no other language in presence of your Highness, nor other wishes for him at the foot of the altar. May those sentiments be pleasing to him. May those wishes be accepted by the All-Powerful!"

Returning from Toulon to Marseilles, the President continued his progress, stopping at Aix, Nismes,

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Montpellier, and Toulouse, at all which places his arrival was hailed by crowds with tokens of popular favour. The addresses presented to him were generally distinguished by fulsome adulation, and in one instance the mayor of a commune in the department of the Herault ventured to approach him with the following profane parody of the Lord's Prayer:—"Our Prince—You, who are in power by right of birth and by the acclamation of the people, your name is everywhere glorified. May your reign come, and be perpetuated by the immediate acceptance of the imperial crown of the great Napoleon. May your firm and wise will be done in France, as abroad. Give us this day our daily bread, by reducing progressively the customs-duty, so as to permit the entry of articles which are necessary to us, as also the exportation of what is superfluous. Pardon us our offences, when you shall be certain of our repentance and that we become better. Do not permit us to yield to the temptation of cupidity and place-hunting, but deliver us from evil—that is to say, from secret societies, from vicious teaching, from the excesses of the press, from elections of every kind; and continue to make it more and more a matter of honour, the practice of morality and of religion, respect for authority, agriculture, and industry, the love of order and of labour. Amen."

Everywhere Imperial inscriptions and emblems were seen, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were uttered by the crowd as loudly as if the Empire had already been proclaimed.

At Toulouse, indeed, the mask was almost wholly thrown off by Prince Louis Napoleon, and he

there made his first public avowal that he was prepared to assume the Imperial dignity. At the close of a grand dinner given to him by the Chamber of Commerce in the Bourse, he delivered a speech which made a great sensation at the time. He said:—

"I accept with eagerness the opportunity afforded me by the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce for thanking your great city for its cordial reception and its magnificent hospitality; and I am happy at the end of my journey to communicate the impressions I have received.

"The object of my tour, as you are well aware, was to make myself acquainted, by personal observation, with the beautiful provinces of the south, and to ascertain their real wants. It has, however, led to a far more important result.

"I may say, indeed, with a candour as far removed from pride as from false modesty, that never did a people more directly, more spontaneously, more unanimously, testify a determination to free itself from all uneasiness respecting the future, by placing in the same hands as heretofore a power which sympathizes with its feelings.

"The people has now at last learned to value at their price the false hopes with which it has been cajoled, and the dangers with which it was threatened. It seems, then, that in 1852 society approached its dissolution, because each party consoled itself with the belief that amid the general wreck it might still plant its standard on the floating fragments.

"Now that its eyes are opened to absurd theories, the people has acquired the conviction that those pretended reformers were mere visionaries, inasmuch as there has

always been a disproportion and a want of consequence between their expedients and the promised result.

"At present, the nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I do not belong to the family of the ideologists. To promote the welfare of the country it is not necessary to apply new systems; but the chief point, above all, is to produce confidence in the present and security for the future. For these reasons, it seems France desires a return to the Empire.

"There is one objection to which I must reply. Certain minds seem to entertain a dread of war; certain persons say, the Empire is only war. But I say, the Empire is peace, for France desires it; and when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil.

"Glory descends by inheritance, but not war. Did the Princes who justly felt pride that they were the grandchildren of Louis the Fourteenth re-commence his wars?

"War is not made for pleasure, but through necessity; and at this epoch of transition, where by the side of so many elements of prosperity spring so many causes of death, we may truly say, we be to him who gives the first signal to a collision, the consequences of which would be incalculable.

"I confess, however, that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, to conquer by conciliation, all hostile parties, and to bring into the grand popular current those hostile streams which now lose themselves without profit to any one.

"I wish to restore to religion, morality, and opulence, that still numerous part of the population, which, though in the bosom of the most fertile country in the world,

can scarcely obtain the common necessities of life.

"We have immense waste territories to cultivate, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, a system of railroads to complete; we have opposite to Marseilles a vast kingdom, which we must assimilate to France; we have to bring all our great Western ports into connection with the American continent, by a rapidity of communication which we still want; lastly, we have ruins to restore, false gods to overthrow, and truths to be made triumphant.

"This is the sense which I attach to the Empire, if the Empire is to be restored. Such are the conquests which I contemplate; and all you who surround me, and who, like me, desire your country's welfare—you are my soldiers."

The place of chief importance at which the President stopped on his way from Toulouse to Paris was Rochefort, where his uncle, the great Napoleon, had surrendered himself in July 1815, to Captain Maitland, on board the *Bellerophon*. This was not forgotten on the present occasion, and on one of the sides of the obelisk, in the Place Colbert, was displayed the inscription taken from Napoleon's celebrated letter to the Prince Regent.

"Rochefort, July 15, 1815.—Je viens, comme Thémistocle, m'asseoir au foyer du peuple Britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois."

Throughout the whole of his tour, the President was one continued ovation, and his return to Paris was made the occasion of as magnificent a display as ever delighted the eyes and gratified the vanity of the population of that versatile and sight-loving city. But

it would be wrong to omit mention of an act of generous kindness on the part of Louis Napoleon. On his way to the Capital, he stopped at the Château d'Amboise, so long the prison of Abd-el-Kadr, and he there communicated to the illustrious captive the tidings that he was free. He thus addressed the Emir:—

"Abd-el-Kadr,—I come to inform you of your liberation. You are to be taken to Broussa, in the States of the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations shall have been made, and you will receive there from the French Government an allowance worthy of your former rank. You are aware that for a length of time your captivity has caused me real affliction, for it incessantly reminded me that the Government which preceded me had not observed the engagements entered into towards an unfortunate enemy; and nothing in my eyes is more humiliating for the Government of a great nation than to misunderstand its force to such a point as to fail in its promise. Generosity is always the best counsellor, and I am convinced that your residence in Turkey will not prove injurious to the tranquillity of our possessions in Africa. Your religion, like ours, enjoins submission to the decrees of Providence. But if France is mistress of Algeria, the reason is that God willed it to be so, and the French nation will never give up that conquest. You have been the enemy of France, but I am not the less willing to render justice to your courage, to your character, and to your resignation in misfortune. That is the reason why I consider it a point of honour to put an end to your captivity, having full confidence in your word."

At the termination of his journey, the President was addressed at the railway terminus by the Prefect of the Seine, and he made the following reply:—

"I am the more pleased with the good wishes you express to me in the name of the city of Paris, as the acclamations which meet me here are a continuation of those which I have met on my journey. If France desires the Empire, it is because she thinks that that form of government secures better her grandeur and her future. As to myself, under whatever title it be given to me to serve her, I shall preserve for her all the force and all the devotedness I possess."

The Empire was already virtually in existence, for no one in France for a moment doubted what would be the result of an appeal to universal suffrage. On the 19th of October, Louis Napoleon issued a decree convoking the senate to meet early in October, for the purpose of framing a *senatus consultum* on the subject of the Empire. As usual, at the period of any important political change, the exiled head of the Bourbon family issued his protest against it, and the following manifesto was sent from Frohsdorf, asserting the legitimist doctrine, that France could flourish and be happy only under her old hereditary monarchy.

"Frenchmen,—During the trials my country has been exposed to, I have condemned myself to voluntary inaction and to silence. I could not forgive myself if I had for a single moment aggravated its embarrassments and its perils. Separated from France, it is yet dear and sacred to me, as much and more than if I had never quitted it. I know not if it will be allowed me some day to serve my country,

but I am very certain that it will not have to reproach me with a word or an act which can affect her prosperity and her repose. It is her honour as well as mine—it is her regard for her future—it is my duty towards her, which induce me to raise my voice this day.

“Frenchmen! You desire Monarchy; you have admitted that it alone can render you, with a regular and stable Government, that security of all rights, that guarantee of all interests, that permanent accord of a strong authority and of a wise liberty, which found and secured the happiness of nations. Do not give yourselves up to illusions which, sooner or later, will be fatal to you. The new Empire proposed to you cannot be that temperate and durable Monarchy whose benefits you await. People are deceived, and they deceive you, when they promise them to you in its name. True Monarchy, traditional Monarchy, supported on hereditary rights and sanctioned by time, can alone put you in possession of these precious advantages, and enable you to enjoy them for ever. The genius and the glory of Napoleon were not sufficient to found anything stable; his name, the memory of his acts, can still less do so. Security is not re-established by disturbing the principle on which the throne reposes; and all rights are not consolidated by disregarding that which is amongst us the necessary basis of the Monarchical order. The Monarchy in France is the Royal House of France, indissolubly united to the nation. My ancestors and yours have passed centuries, labouring in concert, according to the usages and the necessities of the period, in the development of our noble country. The French, during

1400 years, alone amongst all the people of Europe, have always had Princes of their nation and of their blood at their head. The history of my ancestors is the history of the progressive greatness of France; and it was that Monarchy which endowed her with the conquest of Algiers, so rich in future prosperity, so rich already by the high military reputations which it has created, and the glory of which is added to all your glories.

“Whatever may be the designs of God with respect to you and to me, who have remained the chief of the ancient race of your Kings, the heir of that line of Monarchs who, during so many centuries, have increased, and caused to be respected, the power and the fortune of France, I owe it to myself, I owe it to my family and to my country, to protest loudly against false and perilous arrangements. I, consequently, maintain my right, which is the surest guarantee of yours, and, taking God to witness, I declare to France and to the world that, faithful to the laws of the kingdom and to the tradition of my ancestors, I will religiously preserve, to my last breath, the deposit of the hereditary Monarchy of which Providence has entrusted to me the care, and which is the only port of refuge where France, the object of our love, may, after so many storms, at length find rest and happiness.

“HENRI.”

“Frohsdorf, October 25, 1852.”

But the tide of events rolled on, and the following message was sent to the Senate by Louis Napoleon:—

“MM. les Sénateurs,—The nation has loudly manifested its will to re-establish the Empire. Confiding in your patriotism and your intelligence, I have convoked

you to deliberate legally on that grave question, and to entrust to you the care of regulating the new order of things. If you adopt it, you will think, no doubt, as I do, that the Constitution of 1852 ought to be maintained, and therefore the modifications admitted as indispensable will not affect the fundamental bases of it.

"The changes in preparation will bear principally on the form, and yet to resume the Imperial symbol is for France an immense signification. In fact, in the re-establishment of the Empire the people find a guarantee for their interests, and a satisfaction to their just pride.

"This re-establishment guarantees their interests, by assuring the future, by closing the era of revolutions, by again consecrating the conquests of 1789. It satisfies their just pride because, by raising with liberty and reflection that which all Europe had overthrown 37 years since by the force of arms in the midst of the disasters of the country, the people nobly avenge their reverses without making victims—without menacing any independence—without disturbing the peace of the world. I do not, nevertheless, disguise from myself all that is formidable in at present accepting and placing on one's head the crown of Napoleon; but my apprehensions diminish by the feeling that, representing the cause of the people and the national will by so many titles, it will be the nation, which, by raising me to the throne, will crown itself.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON.

"Done at the Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 4th, 1852."

The President of the Senate,

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, then addressed the Assembly, and said:

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—The President of the Republic has convoked us to deliberate on this movement of such extraordinary enthusiasm, which impels the population to the re-establishment of the Empire. The Empire for the French people is the reminiscence of an immortal glory; it is the assurance of preserving intact the fundamental conquests of the revolution of 1789; it is order at home and dignity abroad; it is a guarantee given to all interests; it is the protection and the development of the great discoveries of our time, applied to public works and manufactures; it is, in fine, a buckler against the return of the ancient *régimes*, and against the attempts of the men of disorder. The wish of the elective bodies, everywhere joined to the popular acclamations, calls for the Napoleonic dynasty, because the accession of that dynasty is for France, the pledge of a stable and prosperous future; and because, by putting an end to our civil dissensions, it will open to all an era of reconciliation. After the great act which you are about to propose, France means that there should not be for the future any incomplete devotedness nor any provisional adhesions. Every loyal man who accepts a part in the Government is pledged in honour to support it, and must break for ever with its enemies. What the French people effected in 1804 it effects again in 1852, thus showing how constant it is in its gratitude, and how just in its judgments. How is it possible not to recognise in all this the finger of divine Providence, who in the very worst times never ceased to

watch over France, in this phenomenon of almost identical events again taking place at 50 years' distance? The popular instinct which acclaimed Napoleon, again displays itself at present in acclaiming, by the name of Napoleon III., the Prince who for four years has governed France with so much prudence and cleverness. It belongs to you, Messieurs les Sénateurs, to give to the national will a regular consecration, and to draw up the *senatus consultum* which will establish the basis of the Empire. It is a great and noble task, and you will perform it with that high independence which consults only the honour and glory of our country. For myself, Messieurs les Sénateurs, yielding to scruples of a purely personal character, anxious to remove even the appearance of a participation which would not have exclusively in view the great interests of the State, I will leave to another the honour of directing the discussion."

Prince Jerome Bonaparte having withdrawn, M. Mesnard was chosen to preside over the Senate, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a report. They selected M. Troplong as their reporter, who, on the 6th of November, read the result of their labours, which terminated in submitting for the acceptance of the Senate the following resolutions, or, as the series was called, *Senatus Consultum*:

"Art. 1. The Imperial dynasty is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French under the name of Napoleon III.

"Art. 2. The Imperial dignity is hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate, of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from

male to male, by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants.

"Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he not have any male child, may adopt the children and descendants, natural and legitimate, in the male branch of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms and conditions of such adoption shall be regulated by a *senatus consultum*. If, at a period posterior to such adoption, Louis Napoleon should happen to have male children, the adopted sons cannot be called to the throne until after the natural and legitimate descendants. Adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and their descendants.

"Art. 4. Louis Napoleon regulates by an organic decree, addressed to the Senate, and deposited in his archives, the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate, or adoptive heir.

"Art. 5. In default of any natural and legitimate or adopted heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and of the successors in a collateral line which shall derive their right in the above-mentioned organic decree, a *senatus consultum*, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers assembled in Council, with the adjunction of the Presidents, acting as such in the Senate, in the Legislative Corps and in the Council of State, and submitted to the people for acceptance, shall name the Emperor, and regulate in his family the order of succession from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and of their descendants. Up to the moment when the election of the

new Emperor is terminated, the affairs of the State are to be governed by the Ministers then in functions; who are to form a Council of Government, and to deliberate by a majority of votes.

"Art 6. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, called by circumstances within the line of succession, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the Imperial family. A *senatus consultum* will regulate their position. They cannot marry without the consent of the Emperor; and their marriage, contracted without such authorization, involves the privation of all claim to the succession, both for him who has contracted it, and for his descendants.

"Art. 7. The Constitution of 15th of January, 1852, is maintained in all the enactments which are not contrary to the present *senatus consultum*; and no modifications can be made in it, except in the forms and by the means provided for the purpose.

"Art. 8. The following proposition shall be submitted to the people for acceptance in the forms determined by the decrees of the 2nd and 4th of December, 1851—'The people desires the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with the succession in its direct descendants natural and legitimate, or adopted; and gives him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as provided for by the *senatus consultum* of the 7th day of November, 1852.'

These articles were passed on the 7th by the Senate, and signed by all the members present. Immediately afterwards the Senators

went, under an escort of cavalry, to the Palace of St. Cloud, and there M. Mesnard, in a short speech, presented the *Senatus Consultum*. Louis Napoleon thus replied:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *senatus consultum* which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When 48 years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied by these memorable words—'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of the great nation.' What now most affects my heart is the thought that the Spirit of the Emperor is with me; that his ideas guide me; that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come in the name of the French people to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant anxiety will be to labour with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

The voting for the Empire commenced on Sunday, the 21st of November, and continued for several days. The result was, that France demanded the restoration of the Imperial régime by an overwhelming majority, and it is impossible to explain away the number on any hypothesis of coercion, fraud, or improper tampering with the ballot-boxes. The voice of the nation was clearly and une-

quivocally pronounced in favour of Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France.

On the 1st of December, the Members of the Senate and the Legislative Corps met, and proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, to announce to the President of the Republic that he had been elected Emperor of France. The numbers were declared to be, "Ayes" 7,824,189, and "Noes" 258,145, giving a majority of upwards of seven millions and a half of votes.

M. Billault, President of the Legislative Body, then read the following speech:—

"Sire,—We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the midst of the ovations which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to assume a crown which was offered you on all sides, but desired that France should have time for reflection; you wished that the supreme decision by which a people, master of itself, disposes sovereignly of its destiny should only be taken coolly and in complete liberty.

"Your wish, Sire, is accomplished; a ballot free, secret, and open to all, has been honestly examined under the eyes of all: summing up 8,000,000 votes, it gives to the legitimacy of your government the widest basis on which any government in the world has ever been established. From the day when 6,000,000 votes, collected for you by the Government itself which they called you to replace, deposited in your hands the fate of the country, France, at each new ballot, has marked by additional millions of votes the continued increase of her confidence in you. Without as within her municipalities, in her *fêtes* as in her votes, everywhere her feelings have burst

forth; from one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps, hastening from all parts, to salute the man of their hopes and of their faith, our people have sufficiently made known to the world that you are their Emperor, the Emperor chosen by the people; and that you carry with you that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence, crowns new dynasties, and seats them in the place of those which it no longer animates.

"Taking shelter under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious—its honour abroad, its security at home, and those immortal principles of 1789, the firm basis of new French society so powerfully organised by the Emperor, your uncle—our nation again raises up with proud love that dynasty of the Bonapartes, which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But, while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to find from you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work, it expects from you a resolute, prompt, and prosperous Government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you: take then, Sire, take from the hands of France, that glorious crown which she offers to you; never has a Royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular."

In reply, Louis Napoleon said,—

"Gentlemen,—The new reign which you this day inaugurate derives its origin, not, as so many others recorded in history have done, from violence, from conquest, or from fraud. It is, as you have just declared, the legal result of the will of an entire people, who consolidate in calm that which they

had founded in the midst of agitation.

"I am penetrated with gratitude to the nation which, three times in four years, has sustained me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority to increase my power. But the more that power increases in extent and in vital force, the more does it need enlightened men, such as those who every day surround me—independent men, such as those whom I address—to guide me by their counsel, to bring back my authority within just limits, if it could ever quit them.

"From this day forward I take, with the crown, the name of "Napoleon III.," because it is that which the logic of the people has bestowed upon me in their acclamations; because the Senate has legally proposed it; and because the whole nation has ratified it.

"Is it then to be inferred, that in accepting this title I fall into the error imputed to the Prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all that had been done in his absence? Far from me be such a wild mistake. Not only do I recognise the Governments which have preceded me, but I inherit in some manner all that they have accomplished of good and evil; for Governments which succeed one to another are, notwithstanding different origin, liable for their predecessors. But the more completely that I accept all that for fifty years History transmits to us with her inflexible authority, the less it is permitted to me to pass in silence over the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the regular though ephemeral title of his son, whom the two Chambers proclaimed in the last burst of vanquished patriotism.

"Thus, then, the title of Napoleon III. is not one of those dynastic and superannuated pretensions which seem to be an insult to good sense and to truth. It is the homage due to a Government which was legitimate, and to which we owe the brightest pages of our modern history. My reign does not date from 1815—it dates from this very moment, when you have announced to me the suffrages of the nation.

"Receive, then, my thanks, Messieurs les Députés, for the *éclat* that you have given to the manifestation of the national will by rendering it more evident by your supervision, more imposing by your declaration.

"I thank you also, Messieurs les Sénateurs, for having been the first to address congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular wish.

"Aid me, then, all of you, to set firm in this land, upset by so many revolutions, a stable Government, which shall have for its bases religion, probity, and love for the suffering classes.

"Receive here my oath, that no sacrifice shall be wanting on my part to insure the prosperity of my country; and that, whilst I maintain peace, I will yield in nothing which may concern the honour or the dignity of France."

Next morning the new Emperor Napoleon III. made his entry into Paris, and took possession of the Tuileries as his future residence. On the same day the following decree was promulgated:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French.

"To all present and to come, greeting:—

"Seeing the *senatus consultum*, dated November 7, 1852, which

submitted to the people the following plebiscitum:—

"The people wish for the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with hereditary succession in his direct, legitimate, or adopted descendants, and give him the right to regulate the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as is foreseen by the *senatus consultum* of the 7th of November, 1852 ;

"Seeing the declaration of the Legislative Body, which proves that the operations of the vote have been everywhere freely and regularly accomplished ;

"That the general summing up of the suffrages on the plebiscitum has given seven millions eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine (7,824,189) bulletins bearing the word 'Yes ;'

"Two hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and forty-five (253,145) bulletins bearing the word 'No ;'

"Sixty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six (63,326) bulletins annulled :

"We have decreed and decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The *senatus consultum* of the 7th of November, 1852, ratified by the plebiscitum of the 21st and 22nd of November, is promulgated and becomes the law of the State.

"Art. 2. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III.

"We command and order that the present, bearing the seal of the State, inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, shall be sent to the courts, tribunals, and administrative authorities, that they may inscribe them on their registers, observe

them, and cause them to be observed. The Ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged to superintend the execution thereof.

"Done at the Palace of Saint Cloud, the 2nd of December, 1852.

"By the Emperor, NAPOLEON.

"ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

"Seen and sealed with the seal of the State,

"ABBATUCCI, Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice."

At a sitting of the Senate, on the 11th, the Report of the Committee which had been appointed to examine the question of the Civil List and Dotation of the Crown, was read. The following are the passages of chief importance and interest :

"Messieurs les Sénateurs, — The Committee which you appointed to examine the *senatus consultum* on the civil list and dotation of the Crown has been of opinion that a feeling of propriety imposed on it the duty of bringing to you, as soon as possible, the result of its deliberations.

"It proposes to you, unanimously, to fix the civil list at the sum of 25,000,000*f.* per annum, and to adopt all the other provisions of the draught. It is convinced that this resolution is in conformity with the wish both of the Senate and of the whole country. This amount of 25,000,000*f.* is in some degree consecrated by tradition, by the decree of 1791, the *senatus consultum* of 1804, and the laws of 1804 and of 1825, which regulated the civil list of Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. France would be profoundly offended if the Throne, which she has re-established with so much *éclat* by a vote alike enthusiastic and universal,

was not surrounded with at least the same splendour as in past times. France knows, besides, that this part of the public fortune will be restored to her with interest, because it will serve to fertilize all the elements of the national wealth, to encourage agriculture, commerce, industry, the sciences, and arts; and at the same time the intelligent and inexhaustible generosity of the head of the State will continue to be the Providence of the suffering classes. The dotation will comprehend, as under the Empire and the Monarchy, the moveables and diamonds of the Crown, the Imperial palaces, the forests which depend on it, the museums, which are one of our glories, and those model manufactories which all nations envy us, and which cannot preserve their superiority unless by the protection and munificence of the Sovereign.

"The revenue of the forests will add 3,000,000*f.* to the civil list, but the keeping up of the furniture of the palaces and of the several manufactories will impose a charge on it, set down in the Budget of the present year for a sum of 7,250,000*f.* . . . This sum, of which the Treasury will be relieved, will be far hereafter from sufficing for the same objects, so as to meet the requirements of the imperial dignity. The value of the furniture in the palaces and the Garde-Meuble amounted under the Empire to 40,000,000*f.* It was only 18,000,000*f.* when the revolution of 1848 burst out, and it was reduced more than one-half by the frightful damage committed at that period. The preservation and renewal of the furniture of the Crown in so great a number of palaces, when used as the habitation of the Monarchs, cost them

annually several millions. That charge will be evidently still more onerous for him who has so many losses to make up; and, notwithstanding, it will be far less considerable than the expense necessitated by the present state of the national palaces, which on several points threaten ruin. It was found necessary to pull down a part of the palace of the Elysée, to rebuild it, and the works ordered amount already to not less than 800,000*f.* At Fontainebleau, Compiègne, St. Cloud, the two Trianons, the Gobelins, and Sèvres, even at Versailles, where the monarchy of July expended 32,000,000*f.*, of which 16,000,000*f.* were for the buildings, repairs with a view to comfort, and exceedingly expensive, have become indispensable. . . .

"In fine, the Government claims nothing for the members of the Emperor's family who are not to be eventually called to the succession. That family was dispossessed, by the proscriptions of 1815, of a fortune gloriously acquired. If it has not a right to the highest rank, it not the less remains united to the Emperor by ties which are dear to him. Your Committee does not hesitate to declare that, after having satisfied these obligatory expenses and these duties of affection, the civil list, so endowed, will not have to dispose of a surplus much superior to the sum which was allowed by you to the President of the Republic.

"Art. 17 of the draught, in execution of the *senatus consultum* of the 7th of November, which the vote of the people has sanctioned, proposes to you to appropriate a dotation of 1,500,000*f.* per annum to the princes and princesses of the Imperial Family, leaving to the Emperor the care of dividing it

as he may deem fit. . . . We consider it right to observe that the law of November 8, 1814, allowed to the Royal Family, in addition to the 25,000,000f., as civil list, 8,000,000f., which were raised to 9,000,000f. by the law of March 28, 1816, when the Duke de Berry was married. As soon as the Emperor, yielding to the ardent applications of France, shall place a spouse by his side on the Throne, her jointure will be determined by a *senatus consultum*, without that happy event leading to any augmentation of the civil list. . . .

"All the private property which the Emperor possessed on the territory of the Empire at the period of his accession to the supreme power devolves to the public domain, in conformity with one of the fundamental rules of the monarchy. The same will be the case with all the monuments and objects of art purchased with the civil list, and placed in any of the Imperial dwellings. The property, real and personal, which composes the dotation of the Crown, is inalienable and imprescriptible. The woods which form part of it are to be subjected to the rigorous prescriptions of the Forest Laws, and they are to be thinned and managed with the same regularity as the forests of the State."

On the 18th of December an Imperial Decree appeared, which determined the important question of the succession to the Throne:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:—

"Looking to Article 4 of the *senatus consultum* of November 7, ratified by the plebiscite of the 21st and 22nd of the same month, according to which it appertains to

us to regulate, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate, the order of succession to the Throne in the Bonaparte family, in case we should not leave any direct heir, legitimate or adopted;

"While hoping that we shall be permitted to realize the wishes of the country, and to contract, under Divine protection, an alliance which will allow us to leave direct heirs;

"Being, however, unwilling that the Throne, erected by the grace of God and the national will, should be left vacant through default of a successor designated by us, we decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. In case of our leaving no direct heir, legitimate or adopted,

"Our well-beloved uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and his descendants, direct and legitimate, the issue of his marriage with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of the females, are appointed to succeed us.

"Art. 2. The present decree, invested with the seal of the State, shall be carried to the Senate by our Minister of State, to be deposited in its archives."

And on the 23rd, the following *senatus consultum* was published, the object of which, as professed by its title, was to explain and modify the Constitution of January 14, 1852.

"Art. 1. The Emperor has the right to grant pardons and accord amnesties.

"Art. 2. The Emperor presides, when he thinks proper, over the Senate and the Council of State.

"Art. 3. Treaties of commerce made in virtue of Art. 6 of the Constitution have the force of law

for the modifications of the tariff therein stipulated.

" Art. 4. All works of public utility, and more especially those designated by Art. 10 of the law of the 21st of April, 1832, and Art. 3 of the law of the 3rd of May, 1841, and all enterprises of general interest, are ordered and authorised by decrees of the Emperor. Those decrees are issued in the forms prescribed by the regulations of the public administration. Nevertheless, if these works and undertakings have for condition engagements or money from the Treasury, the credit must be accorded, or the engagements ratified by a law, before the works are commenced. When the matter relates to works executed for the State, and which are not of a nature to become the object of concessions, the credits may be opened, in case of urgency, according to the forms prescribed for extraordinary credits. Such credits shall be laid before the Legislative Body at its next session.

" Art. 5. The dispositions of the organic decree of the 22nd of March, 1852, may be modified by decrees of the Emperor.

" Art. 6. The members of the Imperial family called eventually to the succession, and their descendants, are French princes. The eldest son of the Emperor takes the title of Prince Imperial.

" Art. 7. The French princes are members of the Senate and of the Council of State, when they shall have attained the full age of 18 years. They can only sit there by the consent of the Emperor.

" Art. 8. The acts of the *état civil* of the Imperial family are received by the Minister of State, and transmitted on an order of the Emperor to the Senate, which or-

ders their inscription on the registers, and their deposit in the archives.

" Art. 9. The dotation of the Crown and the civil list of the Emperor are regulated by a special *senatus consultum*.

" Art. 10. The number of Senators nominated directly by the Emperor cannot exceed 150.

" Art. 11. An annual dotation for life of 30,000*fr.* is appropriated to the dignity of Senator.

" Art. 12. The budget of expenses is presented to the Legislative Corps, with its administrative subdivisions, by chapters and by articles. It is voted by ministries. The distribution by chapters of the credit granted for each ministry is regulated by decree of the Emperor, pronounced in Council of State. Special decrees, pronounced in the same form, can authorise transfers from one chapter to another. The disposition is applicable to the budget of the year 1853.

" Art. 13. The *compte rendu*, ordered by Art. 42 of the Constitution, is submitted, before its publication, to a commission, composed of the President of the Legislative Corps and of the Presidents of each bureau. In case of an equal division of opinions, the President of the Legislative Corps shall have the casting vote. The *procès-verbal* of the sitting read to the Assembly records merely the operations and the votes of the Legislative Corps.

" Art. 14. The deputies to the Legislative Corps receive an indemnity, which is fixed at 2500*fr.* per month, during the continuance of each ordinary and extraordinary session.

" Art. 15. The general officers placed on the reserve may be members of the Legislative Body. They

are to be considered as having given in their resignation, if they are employed in active service, in conformity with Art. 5 of the decree of December 1, 1852, and with Art. 3 of the law of August 4, 1839.

"Art. 16. The oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution is in the following terms:—'I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor.'

"Art. 17. Art. 2, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, and 37 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, are abrogated.

"Given at the Palace of the Senate this 23rd of December, 1852.

"MESNARD, President."

SPAIN.—On the 2nd of February, a desperate attempt was made to assassinate the Queen of Spain, by a fanatic named Martin Merino—a priest of the Franciscan order. The Queen was on her way, accompanied by her infant daughter, from the royal chapel in the palace, where the regicide had just been officiating at the mass, to her own apartments, preparatory to going in state to the Church of Atocha, to return thanks for her safe *accouchement*, when the priest approached her in his clerical garb, and knelt before her. Thinking that he wished to present some petition, the Queen held out her hand, and the assassin immediately drew out from beneath his dress a concealed dagger, with which he aimed a blow at her side. The weapon struck her on the right side below the ribs, inflicting a flesh wound an inch long and half an inch deep. As he dealt the blow, the priest exclaimed, "Take that! it will be enough for you." He was instantly seized by the

soldiers, and the dagger fell at his feet. The Queen's first thought was for her infant, and she cried out, "My child! take care of Isabel." The Marchioness of Povar, who carried the child, fainted; but an officer took it and raised it up for the Queen to see it. The King drew his sword. The Queen then walked to her chamber, where she swooned away. It was found that a bone of the stays had been broken by the force used, and Her Majesty's dress was soaked with blood. Her hand also, which she had raised at the moment, was slightly wounded.

Merino, the assassin, was summarily tried and sentenced to death, and after having been publicly degraded from his priestly character, he was strangled by the *garotte*, the most infamous punishment in Spain. Before his execution, he declared that he had no accomplices, and expressed contrition and sorrow for his fanatical act.

Nothing of any general interest or importance took place until the end of the year, when a sudden change of Ministry was effected.

The Cortes were convoked for the 1st of December, and it was known that the Government was prepared to submit to the Legislature a scheme for the revision of the Constitution. The projected alterations were warmly discussed, and the strength of the opposition was increased, by the resistance offered to the scheme by a considerable number of the Moderados. The first trial of strength was on the election of the President of the Chamber. M. Tejada, the Government candidate, was defeated by a majority of 14, and Martinez de la Rosa, whom the combined oppositions had selected as their can-

didate, was accordingly placed in the chair.

The Government thus beaten, resolved to dissolve the Cortes, and a decree to that effect appeared the next morning, which convoked a new Cortes to assemble on the 1st of March, 1853.

But the days of the Bravo Murillo Ministry were numbered. Senhor Urbina, the Minister of War, resigned, and the Queen refused to accept either of the two names proposed by Bravo Murillo in his place. The consequence was, that the cabinet resigned, and General Roncali was called in by the Queen to form a new administration. He succeeded in the attempt, and the Ministry was composed as follows :—

General Roncali, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lara, War; General Mirasol, Marine; S. Vahey, Justice; S. Avitizabal, Finance; S. Llorente, Interior. At the same time Martinez de la Rosa was re-instated in the office of Vice-President of the Council, which he had lately resigned.

With respect to the important question of a revision of the Constitution, the new Minister of the Interior issued a circular to the Provinces, in which he said: "The Ministers of Her Majesty believe that it is impossible to question the propriety, expediency, and even the necessity, of revising and reforming in some points the political laws of the State. Experience and the solemn evidence given by the different Ministries who governed the country during the last seven years—Ministries formed of persons belonging to different political parties and opinions, although all animated with the most ardent desire loyally to

serve their Queen and country, and for the most part gifted with the most eminent qualities—the repeated occasions in which those different Ministries, notwithstanding their acknowledged and sincere desire to preserve entire the laws entrusted to their safe keeping, have deviated from their literal text, being compelled thereto by the more imperious law of public salvation; all those circumstances are proofs and obvious indications of the necessity of modifying and harmonising with the present situation and circumstances of the country some points of its fundamental laws. But even if those causes did not exist, and if the urgent and palpable necessity of modifying the written law was not evinced by irremediable and frequent facts, it is beyond doubt that when once certain questions are submitted to the judgment of the country by the high powers of the State, they must be examined and solved. The last Cabinet presented to Her Majesty and to the country various projects of reform of the Constitution and of the organic laws, and the Government considers the moment to have arrived when public opinion may be enlightened as to their merits by a conscientious, profound, moderate, but free discussion. That discussion is now open to all legitimate parties and sincere opinions, and when the day shall come, the advisers of the Crown, after maturely weighing the reasons of all, and obtaining the authorization of Her Majesty, will submit their projects of reform to the impartial and enlightened examination of the Cortes."

PORTUGAL. — In Portugal this year the only event of general

interest, was one which evinced a degree of bad faith in the Government towards the public creditors of the State, which has hardly ever been surpassed. We allude to a decree passed on the 18th of December for the conversion of the public debt, whereby a very serious loss was imposed upon all who were unfortunate enough to hold any of the Portuguese stocks. Whenever a Government wishes to reduce the rate of interest payable on its debt, it is bound, in common honesty, to give to the creditor the option of being paid off in full; but the Portuguese Ministry did nothing of the kind. They reduced the interest, and declared that the holders of stock who did not agree to this *pro tanto* confiscation of their property *should be considered as having agreed to it*, and should be paid at the reduced rate "without further compensation or advantage." This extraordinary decree is subjoined at length.

"Taking into consideration the Report of the Ministers and Secretaries of State, I am pleased to decree as follows:

"1st Article. On the 1st of January, 1853, the following are to be converted into inscriptions or bonds of 3 per cent. per annum, payable without any deduction:—

"1st. The internal *titulus de distracts* of Six per cent., at the rate of 120 per cent.

"2nd. Inscriptions, &c., of Five per cent., at the rate of 100 per cent.

"3rd. Inscriptions, &c., of Four per cent., at 80 per cent.

"4th. The *titulos* of the Azores Debts at 100 per cent. for the Five per Cents.; the Three per Cents. at 60, and the Two per Cents. at 40 per cent.

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"5th. The Five per Cent. Bonds of the External Debt of 1841 (decreed to be converted on the 2nd of November, 1841), at 100 per cent.

"6th. The Four per Cent Bonds of the External Debt of 1845 (converted by decree of the 19th of April, 1845), also at 100 per cent.

"7th. The debentures issued for the payment of coupons due up to 1840 which are still in circulation, as also the bonds and coupons of the old loans not converted, taking them as the basis of calculation, to have been converted into the Five per Cents. of 1841.

"2nd Art. The Three per Cent. Bonds and Inscriptions issued by the laws of the 26th of August, 1848, and the 30th of June, 1849, are also to be converted into the New Three per Cents. at 100 per cent.

"3rd. Art. The receipts and certificates for the capitalization decreed on the 3rd of December, 1851, and issued, or to be issued, in conformity with the decrees of the 24th of December, 1851, and the 5th of January, 1852, and in which are included the internal and external dividends of the 31st of December, 1850, 30th of June, and 31st of December, 1851, and 30th of June, 1852, are all to be converted at the rate of 100 per cent., but the interest due on the 31st of December, 1852, shall first be paid upon such receipts and certificates, in conformity with the decree of the 3rd of December, 1851.

"4th Art. The difference of 1 per cent. per annum which the holders of the Five per Cent. Bonds of 1841 did not receive in money, and Three per Cent. Bonds during four years—1845 to 1848

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—because they had not agreed to the conversion decreed on the 19th of April, 1845, will be paid to them upon the realization of the present conversion, the money portion in the New Three per Cent. Bonds at the price the said Five per Cents. may then bear in the market, and the portion in Bonds of Three per Cent. in the New Three per Cents. at par.

"5th Art. The holders of the Internal and External Consolidated Debt shall be indemnified for the deduction of 25 per cent., from the interest of the last half year of 1848, and following dividends, until and including that of December 31, 1852, by giving them an equal amount in *titulos* of a Deferred Debt, which will begin to receive three per cent. interest on the 1st of January, 1863.

"6th Art. On the 1st of January, 1853, the following are reduced to three-fifths of their original amount:—

"1. The interest upon the 4000 cantos loan, paid to the Bank of Portugal by the tobacco contract.

"2. The life interests paid by the Board of Public Credit.

"7th Art. The endowment of the Board of Public Credit for the second half of the present financial year (January 1 to June 30, 1853), is to be regulated in conformity with the preceding articles of this decree.

"8th Art. The Bonds, Inscriptions, &c., exchanged for the New Three per Cents., in conformity with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd articles, shall be cancelled, and *amortizados* with the usual formalities.

"9th. Art. To the holders of the Internal and External Debt who do not agree to this conversion interest will only be paid after the 1st of January, 1853, at the rate

of 3 per cent. per annum, and it will be reckoned as if they had agreed to that conversion without further compensation or advantage.

"10th Art. The Board of Public Credit is authorized to create and issue the Inscriptions and Bonds necessary for the execution of the present decree, and it ought immediately to draw up the necessary regulations.

"11th Art. Authority is given for all the expenses necessary to carry out this conversion.

"12th Art. All legislation contrary to this decree is revoked.

"13th. The Government will give an account of this decree to the Cortes, and the Ministers and Secretaries of State for the different departments will provide for its execution.

"Palace of Necessidades, December 18, 1852.

"The QUEEN."

Duke of SALDANHA, RODRIGO DA FONSECA MAGALHAENS, ANTONIO MARIA DE FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO, ANTONIO ALUIZIO JERVIS DE ATOUQUIA.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG.—Since the termination of the war arising out of the insurrection of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, the affairs of Holstein had been administered by three commissioners, two appointed by Prussia and Austria, and the third by Denmark. In February, however, this year, this joint Government ceased, by the withdrawal of the foreign commissioners, and their powers were transferred to Count Reventlow Criminil, acting on behalf of the

King of Denmark, whose authority thus became again paramount in the Duchy. At the same time orders were issued for the immediate evacuation of the Holstein territory by the Austrian and Prussian troops.

Shortly before this the following Royal manifesto of the King of Denmark was published:—

“ We, Frederick the Seventh, by the grace of God King of Denmark, &c., hereby proclaim and make known to all our faithful and loving subjects—

“ It has been represented to us that the proceedings of the eminent men called together by us last year in Flensburg, according to our manifesto of the 14th of July, 1850, have not led to the agreement we had expected in reference to the affairs of our Monarchy, and especially with respect to the position of our Duchy of Schleswig in it.

“ We have therefore not acted farther on the result of those consultations, but come to the resolution to proceed with the regulation of the affairs of the Monarchy, maintaining and developing the institutions, common to all portions of it, or established only for its several provinces, in a spirit that shall uphold and improve the relations legally existing.

“ As the maintenance of our Monarchy undiminished in its whole territorial extent is assured for the future by the assistance of the great Powers of Europe, so the connection between its separate parts, as a well-ordered whole, is to be maintained and confirmed—first, by the means of an administration of its general affairs by a common Executive; next by a common form of administration, for the introduction of which we

shall, as soon as possible, take the necessary steps.

“ For the future the affairs of all parts of the Monarchy, which were before submitted to us for decision by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Quarter Master General, the Adjutant General of the Land and Sea Service, the Board of the Commissariat, the Boards of Admiralty and of Finance, the Direction of the State Debt and the Sinking Fund, and of the Post Office, as well as the business belonging to the first and second section of the Chamber of Rents, as far as they refer to duties, taxes, or the cost of collection and audit, and the colonial business placed under the General Board of Import Duties and Commerce, which affairs, as far as they related to the kingdom of Denmark, had been previously placed under the control of the several Ministers of State, shall be so conducted, according to the existing regulations, that the control of those Ministers shall be extended over all the parts of the Monarchy, as was before the case, with the above-named officers and boards who stood directly under us.

“ The powers and functions of the Ministers of Justice, of the Interior, and of Public Worship and Education, for the kingdom of Denmark, remain unaltered.

“ The business of the Chancery for Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg, with the exception of management of the lighthouses, that had been transferred to the Ministry of Marine, and the business of the Consulates, which had been referred to the Foreign Department, and the affairs that formerly came under the cognizance of the Government of Schleswig-Holstein, shall, for the future, be con-

ducted by the Ministry for Schleswig, as far as they refer to that Duchy; and by the Ministry for Holstein and Lauenburg, as far as they affect these Duchies; the unpolitical institutions and establishments common both to Schleswig and Holstein, namely, the University of Kiel, the Ritterschaft, the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, the fire insurance system, the prisons, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the lunatic asylums, shall be directed by the Minister for Schleswig and the Minister for Holstein-Lauenburg conjointly.

"All our Ministers shall have their permanent and exclusive seat in our Royal capital and residence of Copenhagen.

"The collective Ministers form our Privy Council of State, in which we will for the future preside, and in the sittings of which our uncle, the Hereditary Prince, will take part, as formerly. With respect to the functions and the order of proceeding of our Council of State, the old regulations are to be continued. The protocols will be drawn up by the State Secretary.

"The Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig and the Minister for the Duchy of Holstein are responsible to us alone for their official conduct. The responsibility of the other Ministers to the Danish Council of the kingdom is limited to that part of their functions that relates to the kingdom of Denmark alone, according to the provisions of Art. 18 of the Fundamental Laws.

"In accordance with Art. 21 of the same laws, we have named our Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the present, Prime Minister of the kingdom of Denmark.

"That no doubt may arise of

our firm determination to preserve inviolate the provisions of the Fundamental Laws of the kingdom, we will, in the constitutional manner, allow to the Provincial Diet of our Duchy of Schleswig, as well as to the Provincial Diet of the Duchy of Holstein, such a development, that, with respect to the affairs that have hitherto belonged to the competence of the advising Provincial Diets, each of the Duchies shall have a representation of *stands*, with a power of voting resolutions.

"For the attainment of this object, we will therefore prepare draughts of laws for each of the two Duchies, and lay them before the Provincial Orders for their approval, in accordance with the general law of May 28, 1831, and the final article of the decrees of the 15th of May, 1834. The law for this purpose to be prepared for the Duchy of Schleswig shall especially contain the particular regulations by which the Danish and German nationalities in this Duchy shall receive and be secured perfectly equal rights and protection. The suspension of the functions of the Supreme Court of Appeal for Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, is continued. The jurisdiction of this Court will be limited to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. To effect this limitation a special law will be submitted to the future Provincial Diet.

"The Provincial Diet for Schleswig and that for the Duchy of Holstein will be summoned as soon as possible after the conclusion of the elective period of the present Diets, which terminates with the present year, and after new elections for the representatives shall have been held. These elections shall not take place in those districts of the

Duchy of Schleswig which are still in a state of siege till the declarations of that State are revoked. The vote of the Duke of Augustenburg in the Assembly of the Provincial Orders for Schleswig is forfeited. The free and unconditional use of the Danish or German languages in the sittings of the future Provincial Diet of Schleswig is guaranteed, and the arrangements thereby rendered necessary we shall direct to be made.

"So soon as our Sovereign power in Holstein shall have been fully re-established, the affairs of this Duchy shall be administered according to the legally-existing laws, which shall only be altered in a constitutional manner. For the purpose of introducing a general system of Customs duties for the whole Monarchy, the measures necessary for the abolition of the Customs Frontier on the Eyder shall be taken without delay. The state of siege existing in some districts of the Duchy of Schleswig shall be revoked, and the patent of amnesty for this Duchy of the 10th of May, 1851, shall undergo a

comprehensive revision. Those who shall hereafter remain excluded from this amnesty will not be permitted to reside in any other part of the Monarchy; while, on the other hand, those who are not so excluded from it may return to the Duchy of Schleswig, freely and without impediment.

"With respect to the administration of our Duchy of Lauenburg, we will, after the previous constitutional consultation with our faithful Ritterschaft and Commons, make known our determination.

"Our relations as member of the German Confederation for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg remain unaltered.

"We anticipate with confidence, that our faithful subjects in all parts of the Monarchy will see, in the above provisions, a new proof of our Sovereign care that includes them all with equal affection; and we hope that, with the assistance of the Almighty, we shall succeed in securing to the lands united under our sceptre a happy future.

"Christianborg, Jan. 28, 1852.

"FREDERICK R."

CHAPTER X.

SECOND BURMESE WAR:—*Causes and Origin of the War—Demands of the Anglo-Indian Government—Description of Rangoon—Departure of the Expedition under the Command of Major-General Godwin—Capture of Martaban and Rangoon—Bassein taken—Expedition up the Irawaddy River to Prome—Arrival of the Governor-General at Rangoon—Second Expedition against Prome—Capture of Prome—Successful Expedition to Pegu, and annexation of the Province—Proclamation by the Governor-General—Attempts to bring the Burmese Forces to an Engagement in the Neighbourhood of Pegu.*

CANADA:—*Opening of the Canadian Parliament, and Speech of Governor-General.*

UNITED STATES:—*Question of Election of President—The Fisheries Dispute—Sir John Pakington's Dispatch, and Mr. Webster's Comments—Speech of the latter in Massachusetts on the Subject—Amicable Negotiations—Death of Mr. Webster—Election of General Pierce as President—Annual Presidential Message.* **TOPICS:**—*The Fishing Grounds—Cuba—Central America—South America, the Lobo Islands—The Pacific—The Treasury—The Tariff and Protection—The Frontier and the Indians—The Navy—Miscellaneous—The Policy of the Government—The State of Europe—The Progress of the Union—The Rights of others—Conclusion.*

WAR WITH BURMAH.—In the course of last year, a Mr. Sheppard, the master and owner of a trading vessel of Madras, complained to the Indian Government that he had been seized, imprisoned, and ill-treated by the Governor of Rangoon, upon a false charge of throwing a man overboard; and that his vessel had been detained and Rs. 1005 extorted from him; adding that this was one of many acts of injustice, oppression, and tyranny suffered by British subjects in that port. Shortly afterwards, another master of a British ship made a similar complaint, alleging that he had been subject to extor-

tions, as well as insult and indignity, by the Governor, on an equally false charge of murdering one of his crew. At the same time a memorial was sent from the merchants of Rangoon to the Governor-General of India, in which they alleged that they had for a long time suffered from the tyranny of the Burmese authorities, that trade was seriously obstructed, and almost suppressed thereby; that the treaty which existed was violated by exactions from vessels, in shape of harbour-dues, &c.; that neither life nor property was safe, as the Governor had publicly stated to his dependants that he had no money to pay them, and had

granted them his permission to get money as they could; that he had frequently demanded money without any pretext, and tortured the parties till his demands were complied with; and that affairs had arrived at such a crisis that, unless protected, they should be obliged to leave the country.

The Governor-General came to the conclusion that the treaty of Yandaboo made at the conclusion of the first Burmese war had been violated, and the law of nations disregarded, in these cases; that not only had security and protection been withheld, but gross injustice and oppression had been practised by the Burmese authorities; and he stated in answer to the memorial, that "it was incumbent upon the Government of India to accede to the appeal, and demand reparation from the court of Ava, if its officer should refuse to make a proper submission."

Accordingly, Commodore Lambert was sent in H. M. S. *Fox*, with two steamers, to Rangoon to demand reparation. He was likewise charged with a letter from the Governor-General in Council to the King of Ava, setting forth the complaints that had been made of the conduct of the Governor of Rangoon. When the Commodore arrived at Rangoon he sent Captain Tarleton with other officers on shore to present the letter for the King to the Governor. The latter received them without any formality, and his demeanour was almost insulting. As Commodore Lambert could obtain no satisfactory answer from the Governor, he despatched an account of his reception to the Indian Government, who now determined to write in a more imperative tone.

Their letter was answered by the court of Ava in a reply addressed to the "Great English War Chiefs," and was upon the whole of a conciliatory character. It stated that orders had been issued that, in accordance with the treaty, the merchants at Rangoon should be treated justly according to law, and that the Governor of the place had been recalled and another appointed; also that strict inquiry should be made as to all cases of alleged ill-treatment.

A new governor was appointed, but his behaviour was more insulting than that of the former. Commodore Lambert sent Captain Fishbourne and some other officers to him with a letter stating the nature of the claims of the Indian Government. They were told he was asleep, which was not true, and that they must wait in an open shed until he awoke and could receive them. After remaining for some little time, they returned to the ship without having been admitted to the Governor's presence.

Commodore Lambert, conceiving that a studied affront was intended by this conduct, declared the mouths of the river to be in a state of blockade, and received on board his ships all persons at Rangoon who claimed British protection. He also seized a vessel belonging to the King of Ava.

Four days afterwards, on the 10th of January, a brisk cannonade was opened on the *Fox* from a stockade on the river. This was speedily returned with shot and shell, and the battery was silenced. Commodore Lambert then proceeded to Calcutta to report the state of affairs. The Indian Government again sent a written remonstrance to the Go-

vernor of Rangoon but received only an evasive reply; and on the 18th of February the Governor-General in Council addressed a formal demand of reparation to the King of Ava preparatory to a declaration of war if our claims were not complied with. In his letter he stated:—

“The reply which your Majesty addressed to the letter from the Government of India was, in all respects, worthy of a just and sagacious ruler. It admitted the justice of the claims which had been advanced, directed the removal of the Governor of Rangoon, and promised redress by the hands of a new governor, fully armed with powers to afford it. That redress has not been granted by your Majesty's servant at Rangoon; on the contrary, gross and repeated insults have since been offered by him to the British Government, in the persons of its officers, and every *amende* has been evaded or refused.

“When Commodore Lambert, on the arrival of the new Governor, proposed to renew negotiations relative to the merchants who had been oppressed, the Governor intimated his readiness to receive, at any time, a communication from Commodore Lambert upon the subject. On the following day, a letter, written on behalf of the British Government, was addressed by the Commodore to the Governor of Rangoon. Although the present Governor and his predecessor had not observed the respect which was due, nor the custom of their own country, and had sent their letters by the hands of men of no rank or consideration whatever, yet those persons were not rejected by the Commodore. And when he despatched his letter to the Gover-

nor of Rangoon, it was sent, not by the hands of any such inconsiderable persons, but by the officer next in rank to himself, accompanied by officers of the army and of the fleet. Yet the Governor of Rangoon presumed to refuse all admittance to these officers, bearing a letter to him on the part of the British Government. He not only presumed to refuse to them admittance, but he offered to them insult and indignity. The Deputy Governor did not approach them, as your servants have falsely reported to your Majesty. No officer was deputed to them. They were approached only by the lowest; they were compelled to remain beyond the door; and were publicly subjected to disrespect and insolence, such as would have been regarded as ignominious by the meanest subordinate in your servant's durbar. The Governor of Rangoon aggravated the injury he thus offered to the British Government, by the audacious and offensive assertion that British officers, thus deputed on an important duty to a high officer, at noon-day, presented themselves at his residence in a state of intoxication. A deliberate insult can never be offered with impunity to the British Government, or to its servants.

“The Governor of Rangoon having persisted in refusing to express his regret for the conduct of which he had been guilty, Commodore Lambert rightly considered that the negotiations were at an end, that the demands of the British Government had been refused, and he proceeded (as your Majesty had been informed he would do, if the demands of this Government should not be complied with) to take such measures as should enforce the rights conferred by trea-

ties, should effectually protect the interests of the subjects of the British Government, and should fully vindicate its honour and power.

"The Government would thereafter have been justified in rejecting all communication with the Governor of Rangoon; but having no secret intentions, and seeking no pretext for war or conquest, it once more endeavoured to effect an adjustment of the differences that had arisen. The Government of India added nothing to its demands. It required only the reparation it originally specified, together with the indispensable condition that the Governor of Rangoon should express his deep regret for the insult he had put upon the officers of this Government. These most moderate and just demands have been rejected by your Majesty's servant, whom you deputed with power to settle the differences between the States.

"Its demand having thus been rejected by your Majesty's servant on your behalf, the Government of India resolved at once to enforce its rights, and to vindicate its power. For that purpose, large preparations were at once commenced, and are now in progress. The receipt of your Majesty's letter has not interfered with, and will not delay or diminish these preparations."

The letter then stated what were the specific demands of the Indian Government:—

"1. Your Majesty, disavowing the acts of the present Governor of Rangoon, shall, by the hands of your Ministers, express great regret that Captain Fishbourne and the British officers who accompanied him were exposed to insult at the hand of your servants at Rangoon, on the 6th of January last.

"2. In satisfaction of the claims of the two captains who suffered exactions from the late Governor of Rangoon; in compensation for the loss of property which British merchants may have suffered in the burning of that city by the acts of the present Governor; and in consideration of the expenses of preparation for war, your Majesty will agree to pay, and will pay at once, ten lacs of rupees to the Government of India.

"3. Your Majesty will direct that an accredited agent, to be appointed in conformity with the 7th Art. of the treaty of Yandaboo, and to reside at Rangoon, shall be received by your Majesty's servants there; and shall, at all times, be treated with the respect due to the representative of the British Government.

"4. Your Majesty will direct the removal of the present Governor of Rangoon, whose conduct renders it impossible that the Government of India should consent to any official intercourse with him.

"If, without further delay, negotiation, or correspondence, these conditions shall be consented to, and shall be fulfilled on or before the 1st day of April next, hostile operations shall be stayed, peace between the States shall be renewed, and the King's ship shall be restored. But if—untaught by former experience; forgetful of the irresistible power of the British arms in India; and heedless of the many additional proofs that have been given of its might, in the successful fall of the powerful Sovereigns of Bhurtpore, of Scinde, of the Sikhs, and of many other princes, since last the Burman rulers vainly attempted to resist the British troops in war—the

King of Ava shall unwisely refuse the just and lenient conditions which are now set before him, the British Government will have no alternative but immediate war.

"The guilt and the consequences of war will rest upon the head of the ruler of Ava."

No concession, however, was made, and a hostile expedition was prepared to enforce our claims and obtain redress. The armament was to consist of troops from the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and it was placed under the command of Major General Godwin, a veteran officer who had been engaged in the first Burmese war. In a minute of the Governor General in Council, dated 23rd March, he specified the following as the conditions of peace to be offered to the Burmese Government, should hostilities commence on the arrival of the expedition:—the payment of 15 lacs of rupees, as reimbursement of expenses; an additional 3 lacs for every month after the 1st of May, until satisfaction of our demands is afforded; and until these payments were made, the British troops were to remain in possession of such captured places as they might choose to retain.

The following account of the city of Rangoon is taken from a contemporary Journal (*Allen's Indian Mail*):—

"The maritime capital of the Burmese empire was built in 1753 by Alompra, the founder of the monarchy, who called it *Rangoon*, 'the City of Victory,' or 'Victory Achieved,' with reference to his conquest of Pegu. It stands on the left bank of that branch of the Irawaddy which joins the Pegu river, about twenty miles from the sea.

"When the British took the place in 1824, it was built in the form of a parallelogram, extending along the river's bank, the houses, with the exception of some public buildings, being of wood and bamboo, raised on piles, and thatched. The streets ran at right angles, and were paved with bricks placed on their edges. The city has since been entirely destroyed by fire, on the 28th December, 1850, when upwards of 2000 houses, including the Custom-house and the residences of the principal merchants, were reduced to ashes. It has probably been rebuilt of the same materials, since the climate causes the rapid decay of brick and even stone edifices. The population was between 8000 and 9000.

"The country around Rangoon is jungly; the jungles, however, are not continuous; they are mostly on the banks of the river and its branches, or on the elevated ground above the level of the plains, which are under water in the rainy season, at other times cultivated with rice. Hence fevers are very prevalent.

"Rangoon, when attacked by the British forces under Sir A. Campbell, was surrounded by a stockade of strong teak timbers, 16 feet high, placed vertically close together, other timbers being disposed lengthways, with inclined supports inside. There were no other works, except at the gates, which were defended by small towers of brick or wood, mounted with cannon.

"On the 11th May, 1824, the expedition appeared before the city, which was expected to offer a strong resistance—and an effective opposition might have been made;—but a few broadsides having been fired by the *Lifey*, and

three detachments of troops having been landed—one above the city, one below, and one in the centre—in twenty minutes the British flag was flying in Rangoon, our troops not having fired a single musket: the Governor and nearly the whole population had fled into the jungles, not more than 100 persons being found in the town. It remained in our possession until December, 1826, after the treaty of Yandaboo, which ceded a portion of the Burmese territory, stipulated the payment of a large sum of money by the Burmese, the reception of a British resident at Ava, and freedom of commerce at Rangoon."

General Godwin sailed with the force under his command on the 28th of March, for that mouth of the Irawaddy river on which Rangoon stands, and which was the place of *rendezvous* for the combined force from Bengal and Madras. He arrived there on the 2nd of April, where he found Rear-Admiral Austen, C. B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who had come from Penang in H. M. S. *Rattler*. The Madras division had not yet reached Rangoon, and General Godwin determined to go to Moulmein and make arrangements for the capture of Martaban, which had a river line of defences extending about 800 yards. The following is the General's account of the attack and capture of the place:—

"Arrangements were made for the attack at daybreak of the 5th. The Rear-Admiral made every disposition possible, in waters full of shoals and violent currents, for bombarding the position with his five steamers, and to cover the landing of the troops. It was the admiration of every one to witness

the noble manner in which the *Rattler* worked her way within 200 yards of the wall, and close to the pagoda, doing tremendous execution. I changed from the *Rattler* at 6 o'clock, to superintend the landing of the troops, and went on board the *Proserpine*, a smaller vessel, with my staff. Colonel Reignolds commanded the attack. At half-past six the steamer opened fire, and at seven the troops were in the boats and landed, by the indefatigable exertions of Commander Brooking, under a smart fire of musketry and guns. Soon was the storming party under the walls and over them, with less loss than I thought possible. Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds immediately ascended to the pagodas on the height, and took possession of them, after some skirmishing with the enemy.

"At eight a. m. Martaban was won; and, considering the enemy's position and numbers, which report gives at 5000 men, we have got it very cheaply."

The next exploit was, to make ourselves masters of Rangoon. The Madras division had now arrived, and while General Godwin was employed at Martaban, Commodore Lambert had done good service by destroying the stockades in the Rangoon river, the fire from which had been troublesome. The following is General Godwin's official narrative of what followed:—

"The 9th of April I devoted to making every disposition for the landing of the troops, and to becoming acquainted with the heads of the departments of the Madras division. I informed the Admiral on the evening of that day that my preparations were complete, and his Excellency proceeded up the river next day, close off Rangoon.

On the 11th the Admiral moved opposite the old town, with the intention the next morning to bombard the whole line of stockades on both banks of the river; but some of the flotilla getting very near the shore, were fired on, which brought on a return from our side, and ended in the general destruction of the whole line of defences, though the fire of the enemy proved fatal to many on board the shipping. The Admiral and Commodore took a most distinguished part in the operations, landing and setting fire to all around them. This powerful attack from the steam-frigates of both Her Majesty's and the East India Company's navy completely cleared the ground for nearly a mile for our landing. On Monday, the 12th, at daybreak, the troops were ready, and by about seven I had landed Her Majesty's 51st Light Infantry, the 18th Royal Irish, the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, and part of my artillery. The Bengal guns, under Major Reid, were ordered to move in advance, covered by four companies of the 51st Light Infantry. They had not proceeded far, however, when, on opening some rising ground to our right, guns opened on us, and shortly after skirmishers showed themselves in the jungle. This was a new mode of fighting with the Burmese, no instance having occurred last war of their attacking our flanks, or leaving their stockades, that I remember ever to have taken place. I make this remark as they are now not only good shots, but bold in their operations, and clever in selecting their ground and covering themselves. Our casualties for the past three days will prove it—our dress exposing us, and

their garb and colour concealing them.

"On looking at the stockade whence the fire came, I perceived it was a strong work, which used to be called in the last war the 'White-house Picket,' a very strong position, and just in the way of our advance. A battery of four guns was immediately opened on it by Majors Reid and Oakes, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Foord, commandant of that arm. The fire of these guns was very effective. A storming party was formed of four companies of the 51st Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur, with the Madras Sappers, under Major H. Fraser, Commanding Engineer, and advanced under cover of a jungle, on getting through which, the musketry was so steady and effective from the stockades and adjoining buildings, that a great many of our party were killed and wounded, amongst whom were several officers. I have to deplore the temporary loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, who was very bravely attending the army to witness its operations. Major Fraser took the ladders to the stockade most gallantly, and alone mounted the defences of the enemy, where his example soon brought around him the storming party, which carried the stockade, but at a very severe loss on our part.

"It was my intention to move on to the main object of our operations, but on looking around me at the complete exhaustion of the storming party, it now being eleven o'clock, under a sun that may be understood, since Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, was struck down by it at his battery, and

died; Brevet-Major Griffith, Madras Army, while conveying an order, died on the road; Lieutenant-Colonel Foord, Commandant of Artillery, was nearly a victim to the heat, and obliged to quit the field; Brigadier Warren and Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur also suffered greatly; so that, under such destruction, I resolved to halt where I was, and to concentrate the force in as strong a position as the country admitted of. We were teased by parties of the enemy hovering around us till the night closed, when all was quiet under the protection of our guns, which had been brought up to the front.

"On Tuesday, the 18th, it was reported the heavy battery guns could not be landed, and with me, before the middle of that day, and also that rations for the troops could not be prepared in time to enable me to advance. I therefore held my position till the next morning.

"His Lordship in Council knows well the spot where I proposed to force my way into the Great Pagoda; and the road I was about to move on entirely turned all the defences of this real stronghold. The present position of Rangoon is entirely altered since the last war; within a few years the old town, which stood on the river bank, has been utterly destroyed, its bricks now lying in heaps on its site. A new town has been formed about a mile and a quarter from the river; it is nearly a square, with a bund or mud wall about sixteen feet high and eight broad; a ditch runs along each side of the square, and on the north side, where the pagoda stands, it has been very cleverly worked into the defences, to which it forms a sort of citadel. The

distance from the pagoda to the south entrance of the town is about three quarters of a mile, and it is something more than that breadth from east to west. The old road from the river to the pagoda comes up to the south gate, running through the new town, and it was by this road the Burmese had settled that we should attack it, and where they had made every preparation to receive us, having armed the defences with nearly 100 pieces of cannon and other missiles, and with a garrison of at least 10,000 men. The attempt to assault on this side would, I am convinced, from the steady way the Burmese defend their works, have cost us half our force.

"On Wednesday, the 14th, the troops were under arms at 5 a. m., all in as fine a temper as ever men were. Our march was to the north-west through thick jungle; four light guns, nine-pounders, their flanks protected by two companies of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, the rest of the wing of that corps following, with two more guns, and the 18th Royal Irish and the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, formed the advance. The 51st Light Infantry, and the 35th Madras Native Infantry were in reserve; the 9th Madras Native Infantry keeping open the communication with the shipping. We proceeded in this order for about a mile, when we opened the Great Pagoda, and its fire was turned on us. An excellent position for two guns was taken by Major Turton to our left flank: these were left under the command of Major Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery, who served them well. The ground to the front getting very difficult barely

admitted of the 80th and Royal Irish occupying it in close order. We had now completely turned the enemy's position, having passed their stockaded town, and got opposite the east side of the Great Pagoda, our main object. Major Turton informed me that he had a favourable position to place in battery his heavy guns; but it took some time to bring them up, a service in which the navy brigade of about 120 men, under the command of Lieutenant Dorville, of Her Majesty's frigate *Fox*, assisted by the Artillery, rendered their invaluable aid, under a heavy fire of guns and wall pieces from the Great Pagoda and town, from which they suffered severely. While this was going on the enemy's artillery had got the range of our crowded position, and their skirmishers had somewhat closed upon us, and it took 500 men to keep down their fire. The practice of the heavy battery, under Major Back, was very effective. My intention was to have stormed the Pagoda at noon, but at a little after 11 Captain Latter of the Bengal Army, my interpreter, assured me he felt confident, from what he could see of the east entrance of the Pagoda, on which our battery was playing, that the entrance was clear, and that he was prepared to show the way. As our people were dropping fast where we stood, I determined on an immediate assault. The storming party was formed of the wing of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, under Major Lockhart, two companies of the Royal Irish under Lieutenant Hewitt, and of two companies of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry under Lieutenant White, the whole commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish,

Captain Latter accompanying the party to show the road. The advance to the east entrance of the Pagoda was of about 800 yards, which the troops crossed in a most steady manner, under the fire of the walls, crowded with the enemy, the remainder of the force following closely. When the storming party reached the steps a tremendous rush was made to the upper terrace, and a deafening cheer told that the Pagoda no longer belonged to the Burmese. The enemy ran in confusion from the southern and western gates, where they were met by the fire of the steamers. All the country around has fallen with the Pagoda; and, I understand, the once strong post of Kemmending has been abandoned and destroyed."

On the 17th of May, General Godwin, accompanied by Commodore Lambert, proceeded at the head of a small force to the Bassein river, for the purpose of attacking the town of that name. The vessels carrying the troops reached Bassein, and anchored opposite the place on the 19th. The troops were immediately landed, and a Pagoda was first carried, after which a strong mud fort was stormed, not without a sharp contest, in which the enemy suffered severely, and the place then became ours. General Godwin left a detachment in Bassein, and then returned to Rangoon.

On the 26th of May, Martaban, which since its capture had remained in our possession, was attacked by a Burmese force of upwards of 1000 men, but the enemy were gallantly repulsed by the small garrison consisting of the 49th Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Major Hall.

Early in July, Captain Tarleton,

R. N., was ordered by Commodore Lambert to ascend the Irawaddy with five steamers, and *reconnoitre* the position and defences of the Burmese in the vicinity of Prome. On the 6th, the vessels proceeded up the river, and at a place called Konongee, or Kanaong, about 25 miles below Prome, their progress was opposed by a heavy battery on the shore, which they silenced. At a short distance from that city, the river divides into two streams, the left, or western, being the deepest, and the only navigable branch at any season but the rainy one. At Akouk-tong, or Akaok-taong, on the left bank of this stream, upon an elevation, which completely commanded the river, a Burmese army of about 10,000 men had been assembled, in a strongly-fortified position, to guard the passage to Prome and the capital. Captain Tarleton, having learnt from his native pilots that, at that season, the right hand or eastern stream was navigable, determined to try it. As soon as the steamers came in sight of the Burmese position, the enemy opened a fire upon them, which was returned, but, to the surprise of the Burmese commander, the vessels turned off into the eastern channel (formed by a long island, opposite the enemy's position), and reached Prome on the 9th of July without any further opposition. The place was not occupied by any garrison, and the British force, after carrying off some guns, spiking others, and destroying the stores, set out on its return down the stream. When the flotilla reached the main river, they found the Burmese army crossing to the left bank, and a cannonade was opened which did great execution upon the confused mass. Between 40 and 50 boats

containing warlike stores were taken and destroyed, and the state-barge of Bundoola, the Burmese General, fell into our hands. The steamers then returned in triumph to Rangoon after an absence of only nine days.

On the 27th of July, the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, arrived at Rangoon, and it was hoped that his presence would occasion more vigorous and rapid operations. No result, however, of importance followed. After a very short stay, the Governor-General returned to Calcutta, where he arrived in the second week of August. Before leaving Rangoon he issued the following complimentary general order:—

“The Most Noble the Governor-General of India cannot forego the opportunity, which has been offered to him by his visit to Rangoon of again offering to the combined force his most cordial acknowledgment of the valuable and distinguished service they have rendered here. The gratification which the Governor-General experiences in thus congratulating the force on its success in the field, is greatly enhanced by his being able to add the expression of his unqualified approbation of its conduct in quarters. In every branch whatever, Naval or Military, European or Native, the force has exhibited an orderly conduct, and inoffensive demeanor towards the people of the country, and a spirit of sound discipline, which are as truly honourable to its character as the high distinction it has won in battle. Whatever may be the future course of the service, whatever may be the ultimate fate of this country, the Governor-General has the proud satisfaction of feeling, that the people of Burmah

will hereafter associate with the presence of a British force among them no other reflections than those of its irresistible bravery in the field, of its order, forbearance, and obedience in the camp."

Captain Tarleton, soon after his return to Rangoon, proceeded again with the war steamers up to Prome, where two of them were left to keep possession of that place, and overawe the vicinity. The rest of the flotilla steamed to Donabew. We thus had the entire command of the river from Rangoon to Prome, and could, without any opposition from the enemy, transport our troops to the latter place, which is no great distance from Ava. Supposing the river to be navigable all the way, which is stated to be the fact, the capital might be reached by steam in four days from Prome.

Although the expedition under Captain Tarleton had succeeded in reaching Prome, which they found undefended, yet as he had no means of permanently occupying the place, the only result was an effectual clearing of the river Irawaddy, between Rangoon and Prome, and it was not until October that we took possession of the latter town. On the 16th of September General Godwin began to embark the troops from Rangoon on board a steam squadron under the command of Commodore Lambert, and having weighed anchor on the 25th, they came in sight of Prome on the morning of the 9th of October. The Burmese opened their fire upon the vessels as they proceeded into the bay, where they anchored in a convenient position a-breast of the town, for the purpose of landing the troops. The following is General Godwin's account of what followed :—

"The troops were landed in the evening, in a suburb to the north of and beyond the town. I then ordered them to advance towards the position I had selected for the night, when, upon the head of the column approaching a dry nullah dividing the suburb from the town, a very smart fire of musketry and jinjalls was simultaneously opened from some jungle and houses on our left, and a small pagoda in our front. The grenadiers of H. M.'s 80th regiment, under Captain Christie, immediately advanced at the double towards the pagoda, and a party, consisting of two companies of the same regiment, under Captain Welsh, and accompanied by Brigadier Reigolds, were detached to the left, and in a very short time most gallantly drove the enemy out of their position, with the loss of only one man killed and a few wounded, Captain Welsh's party bringing in a jinjall. The grenadiers of the 80th regiment kept possession of the pagoda, which I made the right of my position, and the troops had excellent cover during the night, which was passed in perfect quietude.

"The following morning, when the remainder of the troops were landed, I advanced through the town in a direction I had determined upon the day before, from plans of the place in my possession, covered by the flank companies of the 18th Royal Irish and H. M.'s 80th regiments, and two 24-pounder howitzers, which were drawn by a party of sailors under Commander Rice, of H. M. S. *Hastings*. Upon our advanced guard reaching the pagoda, it found that the enemy had abandoned that position, as well as the heights beyond it, leaving in our possession

an entirely evacuated town, overrun with thick and rank vegetation, and, I regret to add, abounding in swamps.

"It is evident that the enemy expected our force to land and advance up the direct road to the pagoda, along which they had erected two or three small breastworks, as well as removing the planking of several wooden bridges, leading to the pagoda and the heights beyond it; but landing at the point we did, not only gave us an excellent road, but at the same time completely turned their position, rendering it impossible for them to hold it."

General Godwin added: "I have been for a long time aware of the assemblage of a large force about ten miles east of Prome, and at which place they also had a very formidable force in the last war, which took Sir Archibald Campbell several days to disperse. I have ascertained from very good authority that they have now about 18,000 men well posted in two or more stockades. It is not my intention to disturb them at present in any way, as by their concentration at that place the fine force now assembling here will have an opportunity of striking a blow which may put an end to much future opposition. It was on this Burmese army that the enemy retreated from Prome, upon our entering it. The bravery and alacrity of the troops on this occasion was as conspicuous as it ever is."

In November a successful expedition took place against Pegu. In the month of June previously a small force had been sent, at the request of the inhabitants, to drive out of that city some Burmese troops who held possession of it

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against the wishes of the natives. The Burmese were expelled, but after we had retired they returned again, and occupied the place in considerable force. General Godwin, therefore, determined to attack the city, and keep it in the hands of the British. On the 18th of November, the troops destined for the service were embarked at Rangoon, on board steam-vessels, and proceeded to Pegu. The force was placed under the immediate command of Brigadier M'Neill, of the Madras army, and the flotilla under that of Commander Shadwell, but General Godwin accompanied the expedition. Pegu is situated about 60 miles from Rangoon, on a large creek called the Pegu River, which runs into the mouth of the Irawaddy, on which Rangoon stands, just below that town. The flotilla came to anchor, about two miles below Pegu, on the evening of the 20th, and the following narrative is taken from General Godwin's official account of the attack:—

"The troops commenced disembarking at four A.M. the next morning, and were all assembled on shore by half-past six o'clock, and when I joined the force at this hour I found it buried in high grass jungle, and the whole country enveloped in a thick fog.

"I was in some degree aware of the position of the enemy, from a plan I had had in my possession for some time, furnished by Captain Latter, he having accompanied the former expedition in June, but not the particulars of it until I saw it on the ground. The site of the old city, wherein the enemy was posted, is formed by a square surrounded by a high bund, each side of which is presumed to be about two miles in length. The west

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side faces the river, and the square is surrounded by a wet moat, between 70 and 80 paces wide.

"From the south-west angle there is a causeway over the moat, close to and parallel with the river. This causeway the enemy had made exceedingly strong by traverses, and breaking it down at various intervals to prevent our advance. On the whole of the south face of the bund, fronting our position, they had bodies of troops stationed, extending for about a mile and a quarter.

"As the causeway on the right of their position was so narrow that only a file of men could advance along it against their numerous musketry and local impediments, I abandoned all idea of attacking them there. It was therefore determined to force our way along the moat, and to turn the left of their position on the south face of the square.

"Captain Latter, my interpreter, who was with me, had with him a Burmese, who promised to find us a causeway leading into the bund close to the left of their position. We commenced our advance, the Bengal Fusiliers leading, covered by the rifle company of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and followed by the Madras Fusiliers and 5th Native Infantry, in file, and for two hours was this force struggling through the almost impenetrable grass and jungle along the outer edge of the moat, and exposed to a very warm fire from the enemy.

"We at last reached a part of the moat which admitted of a passage for the troops, and marked by the extreme left of the enemy's position, and where they had a strong post and two guns.

"I here directed Colonel Tudor

to form a storming party of 150 of his own men, and 100 of the Madras Fusiliers, which the Lieutenant-Colonel led. At the signal given they crossed the moat through mud and water, and most gallantly stormed the enemy's post. We were now masters of their position.

"Our own guns were actively employed under Captain Mallock, at the spot from which we first commenced our move, and after some time they were brought up, over almost impassable ground, nearly to the spot where we effected our entrance into the enemy's position, and they were protected by the grenadiers of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, under Captain Wyndham.

"After resting the troops for some time and collecting the wounded men, we again advanced by an excellent path in the direction of the large pagoda. We suffered no molestation from the enemy, but on approaching the pagoda, I formed a party for its attack, under Major Hill of the Madras Fusiliers, consisting of 100 of his own regiment, with a similar number of the Bengal Fusiliers. They advanced up to the steps of the pagoda, and on ascending received a fire of musketry, which they soon silenced, and took possession of the place at about one o'clock P. M."

The amount of the Burmese force in Pegu which we drove out on capturing the town, was estimated at 4000 or 5000, and our own troops barely amounted to 1000 men. The shallowness of the river prevented the steamers, and even the boats, from getting up to the works of the Burmese. General Godwin left a garrison in Pegu of 400 men, under the com-

mand of Major Hill, and then returned to Rangoon.

The news of the capture of Pegu when received at Calcutta, was followed by a proclamation of the Governor-General, whereby the whole province was annexed to and made part of the British dominions. We subjoin the proclamation.

"The Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the Governor-General of India in Council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

"The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burmah forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops.

"The just and moderate demands of the Government of India have been rejected by the king. The ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done has been disregarded; and the timely submission which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom is still withheld.

"Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the Governor-General in Council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the East.

"Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out. Civil government shall immediately be established; and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts.

"The Governor-General in Council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection, of the British Government; whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

"The Governor-General in Council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

"But if the king of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British Government; and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the province it has now declared to be its own, the Governor-General in Council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must of necessity lead to the total subversion of the Burman State, and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race."

The little garrison left in Pegu was kept on the alert by unceasing but abortive attacks from the Burmese army, which was encamped at no great distance. The enemy were gallantly repelled by Major Hill, but it became necessary to relieve him, and endeavour, if possible, to bring the Burmese to a general action. General Godwin, therefore, left Rangoon with a reinforcement early in December, and proceeded to Pegu. On the 17th he set out from that place with a body of about 1200 men, but no guns, as he had not the means of drawing them, to try and fall in with the enemy. He says:—

"We had to pass through a very thick jungle for about two

miles, when we debouched on a noble plain miles in extent, covered with ripe paddy. We then had a good view of the position of the enemy and their probable numbers. They were admirably posted behind an intrenchment with a battie; large spars formed their breast-work, and it appeared to be about a mile long, filled with masses of men, a few hundreds of the Cassay horse, some elephants, and a few guns.

"It was from this post that the men were furnished to invest our garrison at Pegu. From my force I had to give a baggage guard of 200 men; with the remainder I quietly advanced on their position, inclining to my own right to threaten their left, which was open, their right being supported by a large tope of trees, and flanked by a thick jungle. They fired a gun occasionally as we advanced, and from their quiet and determined attitude behind their strong defences, with at least ten men for one of mine, I had great expectation that they would stand our assault."

An attack did take place, but the Burmese rapidly fled, and after two days' further march, during which the enemy avoided coming to an engagement, General Godwin found that the state of his commissariat compelled him to return to Pegu, from which place he afterwards proceeded to Prome.

No other event of importance took place this year, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed both in this country and in India at the slow progress of the war. It would, however, be unfair to condemn General Godwin for what he was perhaps not responsible. An army can do little where there are no roads

nor adequate means of transport for artillery, and when the enemy retires into jungles and we have to contend against the heat of a tropical sun varied by long periods of incessant rain. Our next volume will no doubt record the termination of the war, with perhaps an increase of our dominions in the East.

CANADA. — The Canadian Parliament was opened by the Governor-General on the 19th of August, when he delivered the following address:—

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Hon. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, —I have much pleasure in meeting you, in order that we may unite our endeavours to the promotion of the interests of the province. Notwithstanding the deep interest occasioned by the general election, the utmost tranquillity has, I am happy to inform you, prevailed throughout the province during the period which has elapsed since the close of the last Parliament. Under these favourable circumstances I am enabled again to congratulate the Parliament on the prosperity of the province. Securities continue to rise steadily in value, and the returns of the census, recently completed, furnish most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the colony in wealth and population. The estimated deficiency in the postal revenue has not been exceeded, although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional post-offices and increased postal service. There is reason to believe that before long the receipts of the department will balance the expenditure. Another

heavy calamity has, however, I am greatly concerned to state, befallen the province, in the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important city of Montreal. I am confident that you will bestow your best consideration on any measure that may be proposed to you for the purpose of mitigating its effects. The importance of placing the currency of British North America on a uniform basis, and of introducing the decimal system, has been frequently recognised by Parliament. A measure will be submitted for your consideration which will, I have reason to believe, promote the accomplishment of this object. I shall cause such documents to be placed before you as will put you fully in possession of the steps which I have taken during the recess with the view of giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature, embodied in the Acts passed last session, for promoting the construction of railways. I have endeavoured in these proceedings to act, in so far as circumstances have permitted, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of the lower provinces, in connection with these works, and with the subject of public improvements generally. The position of bonds issued on the credit of the municipalities of Upper Canada merits attention. The security afforded to holders under the municipal acts now in force in that part of the province is of a very ample and satisfactory description. It is not improbable, however, that your wisdom may devise measures which, without materially altering their character, may tend to enhance their value in the market. The importance of establishing direct steam com-

munication between Great Britain and the ports of Quebec and Montreal has been repeatedly pressed on the Government by persons interested in the commerce of the province. The subject, which has a material bearing on the prosperity of emigration and the reduction of freights on the St. Lawrence, has engaged my anxious attention during the recess. A plan for the attainment of the object in view, which will, I trust, meet your approbation, will be submitted for your consideration. I shall lay before you a dispatch which I have received from the principal Secretary of State of the Colonies, communicating the views of the Imperial Government in reference to the clergy reserves, and stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's Ministers refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament during the last session for the repeal of the imperial statute on this subject.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—The condition of the revenue is satisfactory, and indicates general prosperity among the consuming population of the province. I shall direct the accounts for the past, and estimates for the current, year, to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the credit of the province and the efficiency of the public service.

"Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—Various subjects, of much importance to the interests of the province, will no doubt engage your attention during the session which has now commenced. An addition to the representation seems to be called for by the increasing population of the province, and the rapid development

of some of its more recently-settled districts. It is probable, that through the instrumentality of the municipal system, now in full operation in Upper Canada, and of the assessment law, you may be enabled to establish an efficient and inexpensive mode of registering parliamentary electors in that part of the province. In connection with this subject, I recommend for your consideration the claims of certain classes of occupiers now excluded from the franchise, on whom there is reason to believe it may be conferred with advantage to the public interests. The interests of agriculture are entitled to the special care and attention of Government in a country where so large a portion of the community is employed in agricultural pursuits. The absence of any sufficient provision for obtaining correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country and for diffusing knowledge which may be serviceable both to those engaged in agriculture and to persons proposing to become settlers, have been long a subject of complaint. I do not doubt that you will bestow your best consideration on any unobjectionable measure that may be submitted for remedying this defect, and perfecting a more speedy settlement of unoccupied lands in both sections of the province. It is probable that grievances which are alleged to exist under the feudal tenure, which obtains in certain parts of Lower Canada, may engage your attention. I am confident that in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, you will manifest a scrupulous regard for the rights of property, which have been acquired and exercised in

good faith, and with the sanction, tacit or declared, of the legal tribunals of the province. The arrangements now in force in both sections of the province for the maintenance of indigent patients consigned to the Lunatic Asylum appear to be, I regret to observe, in some respects defective. The case of these unfortunate persons evolves considerations of humanity of the highest order, and I confide in your readiness to bestow your best attention on any measure that may be submitted to you for the remedy of this evil. In all the measures which you may adopt for the promotion of the province, and the happiness and contentment of the people, you may rely on my zealous co-operation, and I shall not now further detain you from the important duties in which you are about to engage, only to express my humble hope that the Almighty may render our efforts efficacious for the public good."

UNITED STATES. — The event of chief importance in the United States this year was the election of a new President. A name wholly unknown in England was chosen by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which held its sittings in May, and General Frank Pierce was announced as the candidate whom they recommended to the suffrages of the electors throughout the Union. He was 54 years of age, and had been a member of the Senate since 1837. Amongst the Democratic party, the name of General Pierce was received with extraordinary unanimity — and he seemed at once likely to distance all competitors. At the same time, Mr. William Rufus King, who had been Ambassador from the Re-

public to France, between 1844 and 1847, was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for the office of Vice-President. The opponent to General Pierce put forward by the Whig or Conservative party was General Scott, but the result showed that from the first he had no chance.

Some trouble was occasioned this year, owing to illegal encroachments by American vessels upon our fishing-grounds. On the 26th of May, Sir John Pakington, the English Colonial Secretary, addressed a circular dispatch to the Governor of our different North American Colonies, in which he said:—

"Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the fisheries of the coasts of British North America. Her Majesty's Government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject, contained in your dispatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe that, whilst active measures have been taken by certain colonies for the purpose of encouraging their fisheries, and repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the Imperial Government to the enactment of bounties, considered by the local Legislature essential for the protection of this trade. Her Majesty's Ministers are desirous of removing all grounds of complaint on the part of the colonies in consequence of encroachment of the fishing-vessels of the

United States upon those waters from which they are excluded by the terms of the convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to dispatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that convention."

The following are the terms of the first article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, on the 20th of October, 1818:—

"Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coasts of said Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of the Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described, and off the coast of Labrador; but

so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

"And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved them."

The dispatch of Sir John Pakington, and the expected arrival of British ships of war to enforce a strict fulfilment of the treaty, by a forcible exclusion of American fishing-vessels from the bays belonging to the dependencies of Great Britain, gave great offence in the United States, and the irritation felt there was inflamed by the language used by Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State. In a public announcement drawn up by him, and headed "Official Department of State, Washington, July 6, 1852," after reciting Sir John Pakington's dispatch, and the terms of the first article of the Convention, he said:—

"It would appear that by a strict and rigid construction of this article, fishing vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into the bays or harbours of the British provinces, except for the purposes of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water. A bay, as is usually understood, is an arm or recess of the sea entering from the ocean between capes or headlands, and the term is applied equally to small and large tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson's Bay or the Bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water. The British authorities insist that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. It was undoubtedly an oversight in the convention of 1818 to make so large a concession to England, since the United States had usually considered that those vast inlets or recesses of the ocean ought to be open to American fishermen, as freely as the sea itself, to within three marine miles of the shore. In 1841, the Legislature of Nova Scotia proposed a case for the consideration of the Advocate-General and Attorney-General of England, upon the true construction of this article of the Convention.

"The opinion delivered by these officers of the Crown was, that 'by the terms of the Convention, American citizens were excluded from any right of fishing within three miles from the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the sea or the coast, or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and

that consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term "headland" is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and the incidents of the coast.'

"It is this construction of the intent and meaning of the Convention of 1818 for which the colonies have contended since 1841, and which they have desired should be enforced.

"This the English Government has now, it would appear, consented to do, and the immediate effect will be the loss of the valuable fall fishing to American fishermen, a complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collisions of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Government in questions of a very serious nature, threatening the peace of the two countries.

"Not agreeing that the construction thus put upon the treaty is conformable to the intentions of the contracting parties, this information is, however, made public, to the end that those concerned in the American fisheries may perceive how the case at present stands, and be upon their guard. The whole subject will engage the immediate attention of the Government."

And in a speech delivered by Mr. Webster at Marshfield at Massachusetts, on the 25th of July, when he addressed a deputation of his

fellow townsmen who had come to greet his return, he spoke still more strongly. He said that the fishermen might be assured that their interests would not be neglected by the Government. "They shall be protected in all their rights of property, and in all their rights of occupation. To use a marblehead phrase, they shall be protected, 'hook and line, bob and sinker.' And why should they not? They employ a vast number. Many of our own people are engaged in that vocation. There are, perhaps, among you some who have been on the Grand Banks for 40 successive years, and there hung on to the ropes in storm and wreck. The most potent consequences are involved in this matter. Our fisheries have been the very nurseries of our navy. In the first place, the sudden interruption of the pursuits of our citizens, which had been carried on more than 30 years without interruption or molestation, can hardly be justified by any principle or consideration whatever. It is now more than 30 years that they have pursued the fishing in the same water, and on the same coast in which, and along which, notice has now come, that they shall be no longer allowed these privileges. Now, this cannot be justified without notice. A mere indulgence of too long continuance, even if the privilege were not an indulgence, cannot be withdrawn at this season of the year, when our people, according to their custom, have engaged in the business, without just and seasonable notice. I cannot but think the late dispatches from the Colonial Office had not attracted, to a sufficient degree, the attention of the principal Minister of the Crown; for I see matter in

them quite inconsistent with the arrangement made in 1845, by the Earl of Aberdeen and Edward Everett. Then the Earl of Derby, the present First Minister, was Colonial Secretary. It could not well have taken place without his knowledge, and, in fact, without his concurrence or sanction. I cannot but think, therefore, that its being overlooked is an inadvertence. The treaty of 1818 was made with the Crown of England. If a fishing-vessel is captured by one of her vessels of war, and brought in for adjudication, the Crown of England is answerable, and then we know whom we have to deal with. But it is not to be expected that the United States will submit their rights to be adjudicated upon in the petty tribunals of the provinces, or that they will allow our vessels to be seized by constables and other petty officers, and condemned by municipal courts of Canada and Newfoundland, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia! No, no, no."

This was, to say the least, very imprudent language to be held by a Minister of State, while negotiations were pending for settling the dispute in an amicable manner. Happily, no collision of any kind took place, and a temporary arrangement was come to by the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain with respect to the fishing-grounds, with the intention of putting the whole question, for the future, upon a satisfactory footing; but negotiations on that subject were still proceeding until the end of the year.

The eloquent orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, whose language we have just recorded, did not long survive. He died at his residence, at Marshfield, on the

24th of October, full of years and honours, and deeply regretted by his countrymen.

On the 2nd November, General Pierce was elected the future President of the United States, by the large majority of 196,200 votes, and 278 electors, the latter being the persons who are chosen by the mass of voters, and upon whom the right of electing the President devolves.

Congress met on the 6th of December, when the usual message of the President, Mr. Fillmore, was read, of which the following are the most important passages:—

"Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, —The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is, nevertheless, a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

"Our grateful thanks are due to an all-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which, in different forms, has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labours of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

"Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of

Secretary of State. His associates in the executive Government have sincerely sympathised with his family, and the public generally, on this mournful occasion.

"His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tryed patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

The Fishing-Grounds. — "In the course of the last summer considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the Government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing-vessels of the United States and France.

"The shortness of this notice and the season of the year seemed to make it matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing-grounds, to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the Convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two Governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given, both here and in London.

"The unadjusted difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing-vessels within nine or ten years have

been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the Convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies.

"Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue laws of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the Warehousing Act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

"These circumstances and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favourable for a re-consideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the

United States and the British provinces.

"I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate Conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, Conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement affecting the revenue will, of course, be reserved.

Cuba.—"The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain-General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington.

"Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences (which seemed to rest on a misconception), I directed the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havannah, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was re-

spectfully received by the Captain-General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences, but no permanent arrangement was effected.

"In the meantime, the refusal of the Captain-General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

"It is but justice to the Captain-General to add, that his conduct towards the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havannah has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

"Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever.

"This invitation has been re-

spectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but, that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

"Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonise with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South, and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—"The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the convention which has been concluded between that republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in re-

gard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object.

"I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the Governments will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

Central America.—"The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republic of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly, a proposition for the same purposes, addressed to the two Governments in that quarter, and to the Musquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty.

"Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua under the government of a civilised power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Musquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried out in that spirit of conciliation and compro-

mise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the executive Government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our chargé d'affaires at Caraccas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that republic in providing the means for their payment.

South America, the Lobos Islands.—"The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the Governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might, if we thought proper, pursue the same course.

"In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro, and our chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, have been fully authorised to conclude treaties with the newly-organised confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new Government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that those vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

"A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this convention go into operation, it will

open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent, and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

"The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian chargé d'affaires relative to the Lobos Islands was communicated to Congress towards the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, for want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovereignty.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her Government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorised our chargé d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

The Pacific.—"Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into

the Arctic Sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemén. The application of steam to the general purpose of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who, from time to time, suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse.

"It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavour to obtain from the Government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity.

"He is instructed, however, at the same time to give that Government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such, and such only, as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which

the Governments of Eastern Asia regarded all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition, the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European power having any commercial relations with Japan.

The Treasury.—"The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that department.

"The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents. (dols. 49,728,886 89); and the expenditure for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents. (dols. 46,007,896 20), of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents. (dols. 9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of dols. 14,682,196 37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made

to the extent of two millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents. (dols. 2,456,547 49), and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price authorised by law.

"The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars (dols. 207,240,101); and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars (dols. 149,861,911); besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty-six dollars (dols. 17,204,026), of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports, one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars (dols. 167,065,937); exclusive of the above, there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars (dols. 42,507,285) in specie, and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars (dols. 5,262,643).

The Tariff.—Protection.—"In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change

my views on this important question.

"Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favour of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased.

"In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the articles sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them without loss of time or expense of transportation for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires.

"This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded,

unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the constitution authorises for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labour of our own citizens. Duties, however, should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own market, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

"Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself, and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quantity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain percentage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make duties specific whenever the article is of such uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime.

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"It is impossible that the revenue officers at the ports where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the Treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury.

"The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practised to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent these frauds.

"I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it; the conse-

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quence of which is, that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

The Frontier and the Indians.

—“Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8000 are employed in the defence of the newly-acquired territory (including Texas), and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

“Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions, the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The Government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians, but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence.

“It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them, without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject, of course, to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

“No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

“The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports, from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

The Navy.—“I invite your attention to the remarks on this sub-

ject, and on others connected with this department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

" Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbours, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the Act was passed, little has been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations.

" With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them; but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these additional appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will in most cases be lost.

" The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the ex-

ploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation of an early examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

" Two officers of the Navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon River from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country, abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

" Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connection with the interest of the Navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the re-organization of the Naval Academy.

" In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favour for the salutary influence it

must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seaman furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing a corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that Act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships.

"It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment should be preceded by a system of enlistment, which shall supply the Navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience of a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman in such moments not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency.

"The exposure to this increased and arduous labour, since the passage of the Act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the Navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan, may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the executive,

under the authority of existing laws, but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

"The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the Navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

"The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the re-organization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Miscellaneous. — "In former messages, I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive, with certain modifications, the Act of the 10th of March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contemporaneous States of territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment

of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific Ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians; and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians 'with equal diligence and energy as our own;' for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for re-organizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list, upon reduced pay, of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the Navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the

reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favourable consideration.

The Policy of the Government.
— *The State of Europe.* — "It has been the uniform policy of this Government, from its foundation to the present day, to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been, that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honour of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality.

"While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favoured land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue

our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

"But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining 'the balance of power,' yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe, and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have hitherto pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

"This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free Government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor anywhere, without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have

heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honour of the patriots who have gone before us I cannot admit it.

"Men of the revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour' to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a 'propagandist' of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there.

"History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighbouring principality, 'The National Convention declared that she would afford

succour and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty.' Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her Government was changed from a republic to an empire; and, finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles.

"Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our revolution—they existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power whose Government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be, a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unpa-

ralleled enterprise and success of a free people.

The Progress of the Union.—

"We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half-century, the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life.

"This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live—to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But, whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in the spirit of enterprise; and, while it

exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorised invasions of the rights of neighbouring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce, and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

The Rights of Others.—"It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national progress and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighbouring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government.

"Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensive aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation, and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his

country, and takes a pride in its prosperity and honour.

Conclusion.—"Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore, let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and, if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honour of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

"In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home, we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which, on so large a scale, I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

"We owe these blessings, under heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to

transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with

extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

"MILLARD FILLMORE."

"Washington, Dec. 6, 1852."



CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER, 1851.

24. **FIRE AT THE CAPITOL,** WASHINGTON. — Intelligence has been received of a most disastrous fire, which occurred in the Capitol of Washington on the morning of the 24th of December, by which a large part of the valuable library, and many portraits, statues, and archives, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown; but smoke having been observed to issue from the windows of the library, some of the officers forced an entrance, and found that the large table at the north end of the room was on fire, together with a portion of the shelving and books in the alcoves on the right or north-east, and between the table and the door at the north end of the room, leading to the law library.

At this time a few buckets of water would have sufficed to extinguish the fire; but the draught which the entrance of the officials had produced lent such vigour to the flames, that the whole room was soon in the power of the destroying element. The flames seemed to glide over and above the gallery, as if its materials were of the most combustible character, for scarcely any appreciable time was occupied in wrapping the whole vaulted hall in volumes of smoke and fire.

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Unfortunately the cold was so intense (the thermometer being below zero) that the hose of the engines was frozen, and some time elapsed before they could be got into working order. They were then run into the building, and played with great effect upon the burning pile; the high walls, and the daring exertions of the fire companies, happily prevented the flames from spreading to other parts of the Capitol.

The library, situated in the centre of the west front of the Capitol, was constructed with great taste and beauty. The room was 92 feet in length, 34 in width, and 36 in height, having alcoves, over which were two galleries, extending throughout the apartment. The room was handsomely ornamented with paintings, marble busts, and cabinets, and contained a choice collection of books, gathered from all civilized countries and from international exchanges. The number of volumes in the whole library was about 55,000; of these, the law books, and a miscellaneous collection, which were in small rooms adjoining the principal hall, were saved; but the whole of the valuable books in the principal library, numbering 35,000 volumes, were destroyed.

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Besides the books, a number of valuable paintings, hanging around the library walls and between the alcoves, were destroyed. Among them were Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus; a second portrait of Columbus; an original portrait of Peyton Randolph; a portrait of Bolivar; a portrait of Baron Steuben, by Pyne; one of Baron de Kalb; one of Cortez; and one of Judge Hanson of Maryland. Between 1100 and 1200 bronze medals of the Vattermaré exchange, some of them more than ten centuries old, and exceedingly perfect, were among the valuables destroyed. Of the statuary burnt and rendered worthless, was a statue of Jefferson; an Apollo in bronze, by Mills; a very superior bronze likeness of Washington; a bust of General Taylor, by an Italian artist; and a bust of Lafayette, by David. The most precious of the manuscripts, the original Declaration of Independence, was preserved.

also, was preserved.

29. OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT AT FLORENCE.—An occurrence, which caused great indignation in this country, led to protracted negotiations, and ended to the dissatisfaction of all parties, occurred at Florence. It is well known, that the grand-duchy of Tuscany, although governed by its Grand-Duke as an independent prince, is occupied by a strong *corps* of the Austrian army. The political bearings of this subject belong to the HISTORY; but this occurrence arose from the presence of an Austrian regiment at Florence. As this regiment was marching through the streets headed by a very fine band, Mr. Erskine Mather, a young Englishman travelling for

pleasure, attracted by the music, kept pace with them; but happening to step somewhat within the line of march, in the interval between the band and the regiment, he was instantly struck by an Austrian officer with the flat of his sword. Mr. Mather turned round to remonstrate, and raised his arm to ward off another blow, when he was savagely cut down by a second officer, receiving a severe cut on the head. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, where he lay some time in a dangerous condition. Reparation for the insult, and compensation for the injury, was demanded by the British Government from that of Tuscany, and long negotiation took place. The Grand-Duke alleged, that as the outrage was committed by an Austrian officer, he could not be considered answerable for it; and in truth, the unlucky sovereign and his subjects are held in stern subjection by the Austrians. The British Government, however, held that while the Duke called himself an independent sovereign, he was answerable; but that the Austrian Government was not less answerable for the military outrage. For the Austrian officer it was tendered in apology, that he thought Mr. Erskine was about to cross between the regiment and the band, which would be such a military offence as rendered it indispensable, on pain of loss of his commission, that the officer should cut down the offender. The negotiations were long, complicated, and difficult, and can be understood only by referring to the "blue books" of the correspondence laid before Parliament, and to the debates thereon; but the affair ended in an apology from

the officer to his victim, the payment of 1000 *francesconi* (about 240*l.*) by the Tuscan Government to Mr. Mather as compensation for the injury, and the surrender of two young Englishmen named Stratford, who had been found guilty of a political crime in Tuscany, and sentenced to death.

1852.

JANUARY.

PRESERVED MEATS FOR THE NAVY.—A discovery of great importance has been made in examining the naval stores. Some years ago, a method of preserving meats for any number of years, in closed tin canisters, was announced; and our Government entered into an extensive contract with a Mr. Goldner for a supply for the use of the navy, and a large quantity was received into store. Doubts having arisen as to the preservation of the meat thus supplied, a board of examination was ordered. The results of their investigation created great indignation and disgust. Upon the canisters (containing 10 lbs. each) being opened, the contents were found not only to be putrid, but composed of the most horrible and loathsome materials—pieces of heart, roots of tongues, palates, coagulated blood, ligaments of throats, intestines, filth and indescribable garbage—all in a state of putrescence and corruption. Of 643 canisters opened on the first day, 573 were found unfit for human food, their contents being masses of putrefaction. Of 779, 784 were condemned; of 791, 744 condemned; of 494, 459 condemned—out of 2707 opened on

the first four days, only 197 were fit for use. The Board were then so overcome by the horrible appearance of the masses of corruption and the fearful stench, that they were compelled to adjourn their horrid task. The putrid masses were taken out to sea and submerged. Of about 10,000 canisters in store, the quantity found endurable was scarce 10 per cent. At the Victualling Yard, Deptford, a similar examination took place, when, of some thousand canisters, only 8½ per cent. were found eatable.

Sir John Franklin's squadron was supplied with preserved meat, but by another contractor. The horrible situation of that unhappy expedition may be imagined, should their stores have been found in this state in the hour of need.

2. EXTENSIVE FIRES IN LONDON.—Several extensive fires have occurred almost simultaneously, by which great loss has been sustained.

On the 2nd instant, a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Sparks, a builder, in Glasshouse Street, near the St. Katherine Docks. From the inflammable nature of the stock the fire burnt furiously, and spread to the premises of Mr. Trittner, scum-boiler, and to some adjoining houses. The exertions of the firemen saved the latter from total destruction, but the tenements of Mr. Sparks and Mr. Trittner were burnt down, with all their contents.

On the 4th instant, an extensive conflagration occurred in Gravel Lane, Southwark, in the timber-yards of Mr. Tipper. Immense piles of valuable timber were burning at the same time, and, from the nature of the stacks, the flames spread unchecked by the volumes

of water thrown upon them. Immense flakes of burning timber were thrown high into the air, and fell upon the neighbouring houses, and upon the persons who had assembled in great crowds to view the scene. The flames spread to an adjoining timber-yard, and destroyed much of the stock; and thence caught a large pile of timber in the yard of a firewood cutter, which was entirely consumed. The fire continued to spread through the piles of timber, and was not subdued until the following evening. Many private houses adjoining were much damaged.

While the engines were engaged in Gravel Lane, intelligence arrived that a fire had broken out in the Westminster Bridge Road. Four private houses were burnt or much injured.

3. FATAL GAS-LAMP EXPLOSION.—A young man named Edwards, articled clerk to a solicitor, met his death under the somewhat singular circumstances detailed in the evidence before a coroner's jury.

Mr. F. Gostling Foster, residing at Highgate College, where the accident happened, said he was a law student, and had known the deceased for three days previously. The occurrence took place in his sitting-room, and they two were the only persons present. Mr. Edwards was sitting a little way from the table, near the fire, and remarked that the lamp was going out. He said that he would trim it, and having taken the burner and fittings off, he poured in from a can about a cupful of mineral spirit. He was replacing the fittings, and had given the screw about one turn, when the explosion took place. It broke five

panes of glass, burst open the shutters, and filled the room with flame. He retreated to the door, calling on the deceased to follow. On looking round he found he was not behind him, and went back, when he saw him behind the door all on fire. Witness took hold of his arm, got him to the front door onto the grass, and desired him to throw himself down. He did so, and witness rolled over him. The lamp belonged to witness, and he bought it at Mr. Holliday's, 128, Holborn Hill. He had had it about six weeks previously, and had used it for that time. He always trimmed it himself. The mineral spirit was also purchased by him at Mr. Holliday's. He had received a paper which contained the following caution, "Never permit a light or fire to be near the spirit when replenishing the lamp." He had received the paper as an advertisement, not as a caution, and had not read it. Mr. Holliday's foreman had told him not to light the lamp when the top was burning, and witness observed, jokingly, "I suppose it won't go off," to which the shopman replied, "No, no!" He promised to send witness instructions with the key, but had not done so. The lamp had been burning that evening from about a quarter past 4 till about 8 o'clock.

Mr. Holliday, a manufacturing chymist and lampmaker, said that the lamp in question and the spirit were sold at his shop, 128, High Holborn. Since the accident happened, he had tried many experiments, and did not admit that the spirit was explosive. The can being empty was full of vapour, and if held to a light would explode. The appearance of it seemed to indicate that it had. He called

the spirit mineral spirit, as rectified from coal naphtha.

Dr. Scoffern said he had examined the general properties of these lamps, at the request of the family of the deceased. The lamp was intended to burn certain compounds of gas called hydro-carbon, which were not of themselves explosive unless mixed with a certain proportion of atmospheric air, when it would become what was popularly known as fire-damp. The chances of such an explosion increased as the spirit diminished.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

4. DESTRUCTION OF THE "AMAZON" BY FIRE.—FEARFUL CATASTROPHES.—The history of navigation has presented many scenes of horror and suffering, which it seemed impossible to exceed; nevertheless, the destruction by fire, on the morning of the 4th of January, within two days' sail of port, of the West India Mail steamer the *Amazon*, accompanied by the horrible deaths of the greater part of her passengers and crew, greatly surpasses in frightful interest all that has hitherto been recorded.

The present year has been marked by a succession of calamities, by which large numbers of lives have been lost, an immense amount of property destroyed, and the general feelings greatly excited. As any adequate narrative of these frightful events would greatly exceed the limits assigned to this part of the ANNUAL REGISTER, which is assigned to the Chronicle of Occurrences, it has been judged more satisfactory to detail at greater length the destruction of the *Amazon*; of the troop ship *Birkenhead*, at the Cape; the *Holmfirth* catastrophe; and the

melancholy fate of Captain Allen Gardiner, at Picton Island, in the APPENDIX TO THE CHRONICLE.

GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—The horrible system of robbery by means of strangulation continues to prevail. At Nottingham, Mr. King, a lace-manufacturer, was walking with a young lady along Trent Lane, a rather lonely pathway a mile from the town. A man of suspicious appearance passed them, and gave a whistle: three men armed with bludgeons immediately sprang from the hedges, and, with the aid of the first man, assailed the lady and gentleman. The former was beaten till she became insensible; the offers of Mr. King to give up all he had about him, if the robbers would refrain from violence, being unheeded. Finding but a small sum of money on Mr. King, they struck him a violent blow on the head, which laid open his skull. The villains then decamped. When the sufferers were discovered they were in a pitiable state.

About the same time, two robberies took place in Edinburgh, by tightening a noose round the body and arms, and then rifling the pockets. Both assaults were committed about midnight, the one on the footpath through Bruntsfield Links, and the other on the public road near Merchiston Castle. In the one case a watch was stolen, and in the other some money.

THE SULOOL PIRATES.—Intelligence has been received by the Indian Mail of an attack upon the trading schooner *Dolphin*, by a band of Sooloo pirates. The schooner, in the course of a trading voyage, had anchored in the Bay of Maladu, 600 miles north of the Sarebas River, when she was

suddenly boarded by the pirates, and the captain Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burns the supercargo, grandson of the poet, and a part of the crew, massacred. The vessel was recaptured by a friendly Borneo chief.

A squadron, consisting of H.M. ship *Cleopatra*, and the East India Company's steam frigates *Semiramis* and *Pluto*, was dispatched to punish the marauders. The head-quarters of the Suloo, Lanun and Illanun, piratical prahus, which scour the Indian Archipelago, have frequently been pointed out; but it was not until this outrage that the English authorities adopted steps to punish the pirates in their strongholds, and on the present occasion they were completely unsuccessful. With much difficulty the *Cleopatra*, having Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, on board, was taken through the Malawalli passage, and at length reached Tungku, the principal quarters of the Suloo pirates. Having anchored below the river, an expedition was formed of sixteen boats in two divisions, the light boats being under the direction of Captain Burbank of the *Pluto*, and the heavy boats under Captain Stephens of the *Semiramis*. Captain Massie, accompanied by the acting Commissioner, Mr. St. John, proceeded in the *Cleopatra's* gig. White flags were hoisted in most of the boats, and after two hours' pulling they reached the chief's house, and on the top of the room they placed a white flag in token of a peaceful visit, and to induce the inhabitants to approach; not one, however, appeared, they having fled before the boats reached the place. Whilst they were meditating on the

step next to be taken, they were suddenly saluted with a shower of balls, or rather shots, issuing from the jungle, which killed one of our men and wounded two others. Hostilities having been thus commenced, Captain Massie immediately directed preparation to be made for acting on the offensive. A smart fire was returned from the marines, firing in the direction whence the smoke was observed, but without any effect. The boats then returned to the shipping. On the 17th the flotilla proceeded to the place, with the view of inflicting a severe punishment for firing upon the flag of truce. The small-arms men were placed on one side of the river, and the marines on the other. The stockades were reached, but the guns had been removed. Scouring parties went in all directions, but not a man was visible. Some of the pirates, however, advanced stealthily through the jungle to the stockades, and fired; and a party of them fired on the boats, wounding three men, one mortally. Yet not a soul was observable. Whenever smoke was seen to issue from the jungle, the place was immediately invested, but the daring Lanuns managed to escape. Finding this mode of warfare very discouraging, orders were given to destroy all the buildings,—made of bamboo and cadjan, and soon replaced,—together with large granaries of rice, which being accomplished, the flotilla returned, with the loss of several men killed and wounded, without the satisfaction of knowing they had even wounded a single Lanun. From the absence of their prahus it is believed the pirates were absent on a piratical expedition; but it is equally

probable that their prahus and themselves were concealed up some of the numerous and to us unknown rivers abounding in that quarter.

15. ACCIDENT AT MATLOCK.—Mr. Cumming, a surgeon of Buxton, was drowned with his son, a boy of twelve, in the river Derwent, at Matlock, under very distressing circumstances. Mr. Cumming was on a visit to the place; in the afternoon he hired a boat to indulge his son with a row. The stream was much swollen by floods. Mr. Cumming approached too near a weir, and the current carried the boat over; but it descended safely, and grounded below. The people of the vicinity were alarmed, and hastened with ropes to render aid. Unfortunately, Mr. Cumming got out of the boat, and, with his son in his arms, attempted to wade to land, but the current was too powerful; oftener than once, after having lost his footing, he managed to regain it, but eventually he was overpowered; and father and son perished in the sight of those who were unable, from the great width of the stream, to rescue them. The bodies were found, fourteen days afterwards, a little below the spot where the accident occurred. The unfortunate father and son were still locked in each other's arms. A very large sum was subscribed for the relief of Mr. Cumming's widow and family.

21. STATE OF IRELAND.—ASSASSINATION OF MR. CHAMBRE.—The Irish newspapers continue to give appalling accounts of the state of that unhappy country.

In Leitrim, three men armed entered the dwelling-house of a poor man named John Curran, residing at Corduff; and having placed him on his knees, one of

them discharged the contents of a loaded gun through his heart, leaving him a lifeless corpse on his own floor! They quietly departed; and although there were two of the deceased man's daughters present at the time, one of whom was a married woman, neither of them as much as raised the cry of murder, or endeavoured by any means to obstruct the escape of the assassins. This murder was perpetrated for the purpose of preventing the old man from marrying a neighbouring widow! The jury, in returning a verdict of "Wilful murder," dared not name particular persons as the murderers.

In Armagh, a bailiff of Lord Charlemont was nearly beaten to death, within hearing of several *respectable* farmers, not one of whom came to his assistance.

On the 21st, a deliberate attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Meredyth Chambre, a gentleman and magistrate of large property in Armagh, which had very nearly succeeded. Mr. Chambre was universally beloved by his tenantry, but he had infringed some of the secret laws of the Riband Association. He was, therefore, doomed to death; and having received some intimation of his fate, always carried arms, and never went out alone.

On last Tuesday Mr. Chambre attended the Forkhill Petty Sessions. Returning about dusk to his residence at Hawthorn Hill, between Forkill and Newry, on his car, and accompanied by his brother, Mr. Hunt Chambre, and his butler, David Cole, two shots were fired at him. This diabolical attempt at assassination took place in the townland of Dimatee, in the Meigh district of Killeavy parish, in the middle, longitudinally, of the road, in which is a sharp

ascent, leading north of Drimatee Roman Catholic Chapel, after quitting the Drimatee bog and approaching the higher ground, whence is a descent towards Meigh Church and Hawthorn Hill. Mr. Chambre received eight small bullets, chiefly in the head, neck, and face. He had been sitting on the side of the car looking westward, and Cole, the butler, on the other side of the car, upon the right-hand side of the road leading to Hawthorn Hill and Meigh village. Cole and Mr. Hunt Chambre jumped instantly off the car, with the intention of facing, or capturing the assassins, supposed to be five in number, who were partially concealed under a slight shelter on the west side of the road; but their attempt failed, owing to the flight of the assassins, the partial darkness, and their anxiety on account of Mr. Meredyth Chambre, who, springing off the car, with a loaded pistol presented in his hand, had instantly sunk on the road from exhaustion and loss of blood. Meantime, the horse drawing the car, a splendid animal, being wounded in the neck by a bullet, ran off furiously along the road to Hawthorn Hill, and, strange to say, passed the hall-door of the mansion-house, and regularly turned and drew up at the stables. This gave the alarm; and the terrified family and servants proceeded to search for their master. The people, we regret to say, were ominously incommunicative and sulky. Not only when the hapless sufferer in the dire tragedy was being borne homeward, on a door, by his servants, but also while the parties who conveyed him were thus proceeding and returning, a distance of about two miles, the doors of the houses on the road, although

it was only getting duskish, were generally closed; and in the instances where the doors were open, not even one of the inmates emerged to observe what was passing, albeit they had previously seen the wounded horse galloping furiously past, and knew the animal, the livery, and vehicle!

The unfortunate gentleman was frightfully injured. Six of the pellets, which were shapeless lumps cut from a piece of lead, were readily extracted; but one, which had lodged in the neck, had lacerated the jugular vein, and could not be touched, and another had penetrated behind the left eye, and lodged in the skull. The sufferings of the injured man were very great; but ultimately his life was saved.

The lurking-place of the assassins showed that this murder had been most deliberately planned. Fragments of victuals were strewn on the ground, and a blunderbuss, loaded to the muzzle with pellets, and which had evidently been snapped, but missed fire, had been left behind by the murderers in their haste. Several persons were arrested, on one of whom was found a Riband ticket, having Mr. Chambre's name written upon it three times. Other circumstances were also discovered which seemed to show that the murderous attempt had been clearly traced to the right parties.

One of the worst symptoms of the condition of Ireland is, the universal intimidation. As stated in the case of Mr. Chambre's murder, the peasantry did not dare to show any sympathy. The same terror prevailed among the upper classes. The Government thought it right to issue a special commission for the trial of parties accused

of murders and outrages in Monaghan. Francis and Owen Kelly were put on their trial for the shocking murder of Mr. Thomas Bateson. If the evidence was to be believed, the crime was clearly brought home to the accused Francis (Owen pleaded separately); but the jury did not dare to convict, and underwent starvation for 36 hours when some of them became so ill that the jury was discharged without giving a verdict. The prisoner Francis was put on his trial the next day before another jury; but with the same result—the jury were locked up for a night and a day, and then discharged. Even while the Commission was sitting fresh crime was attempted. A notice of assassination was received by a bailiff. Measures were concerted for detecting the intended assassins. The designated victim started on his road homewards in his car; a body of police were thrown out in skirmishing order in advance of his flanks. They surprised two men in ambush, near whom they found a brass blunderbuss loaded with some 40 pellets and nearly 300 swan-shot, with a double charge of powder. The charge would probably have burst the gun, and killed the assassin as well as the victim. One of the prisoners exclaimed, "I can only be transported!" They were tried by a jury before the Special Commission, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. So evident was the intimidation of the jurors, that the crown officers did not attempt to put other prisoners on their trial; and the Special Commission utterly failed of its object.

In other districts, the state of things was much more encouraging; and the grand juries were able to

report that crime and outrage had diminished, industry increased, and the country was settling down into peace and tranquillity.

HEAVY GALES.—A series of heavy gales have swept our coasts in course of the month, during which much damage was done to the coasting craft, and many lives were lost. The gale was particularly severe on the 24th, 25th, and 26th, and some disastrous wrecks occurred. Between Cromer and Yarmouth, a fine brig, the *Guide*, of Hartlepool, was thrown on her beam-ends, and sunk with all her crew except the master, who was rescued after twelve hours' exposure on the cross-trees. On the same coast, a bark came into collision with another vessel, and foundered in deep water in five minutes. The violence of the storm rendered any attempt to rescue the crew vain, and they all perished—not even the name of the vessel could be ascertained. On the Kentish Knock, two disastrous wrecks occurred; and in the Swin several sunken vessels were seen. On the Welsh coast, the gale was very destructive; the *Leeds* steamer from Dublin was abandoned by her crew. On the north-western coast, the storm raged furiously. The sea-walls on the Whitehaven Junction Railway, which had recently been rebuilt and secured at great expense, were washed down in many places; but at Lowca, the destruction was complete. An immense rock, or boulder, which had remained for centuries fast in its bed on the shore, was torn from its place, and hurled with resistless violence against the walls and embankments. The works were battered down; and the earth, stones, rails, and sleepers swept away into the sea. Nor

were the effects of the storm confined to the sea-coasts; much damage was done inland. The town of Nenagh, in Ireland, was visited by a frightful tornado, which is described as having reduced the place to a complete wreck.

24. EXPLOSIONS OF POWDER MAGAZINES.—Explosions of powder magazines in the fortresses abroad seem to have followed each other in remarkable succession.

On the 24th January, the powder magazine at Stockholm blew up with fearful effect. The shocks were so violent that they shook the earth; and in several streets broke the windows, threw open doors, or cast them off their hinges; while in others, pedestrians, and even horses, were thrown down. The magazine was the largest in all Sweden, and was situated at half a league from the capital. All that remains of it are some little heaps of ruins. The forest of Liddoe, near which it stood, was ravaged; trees of centuries' growth and large size were torn up, and hurled several hundred yards. A great quantity of the ruins of the magazine fell on the Lake of Liddoe, and broke the ice. Some portions of the ruins were found at a distance of two leagues. The villages of Liddingston, Liddingsborg, and others, situated beyond the lake, were greatly shattered. The powder magazine consisted of four vast buildings, arranged nearly in the form of a cross. Fortunately at the time of the catastrophe almost all the workmen had gone to dinner. Nevertheless, it is calculated that more than 60 persons perished. The magazine contained about 28,500 lbs. of powder. The loss, not including the value of the buildings, is estimated at 115,000 crowns

—688,000*f*. It appears that the disaster was caused by criminals. The police discovered in a hole in the earth, near the magazine, several bundles of chemical matches, a hatchet, a file, and a hammer; and two liberated convicts, named Daniels and Pehrson, had been seen hanging about a little before.

A destructive explosion at Königsburgh is mentioned as having occurred soon after.

On the 29th of April, the city of Turin was greatly injured by the explosion of the magazine on the Borgo Dora. The official account states: "The powder magazine blew up at the moment the workmen were quitting their labour, that is at three-quarters past 11. The fire spontaneously broke out in a heap of mining powder, and communicated itself to two granaries, containing each 5000 kilogrammes of gunpowder, and from thence to the bolting house, which was loaded with 2000 kilogrammes, and to 3000 others of powder spread out in the open air. The explosion of the latter set two magazines on fire, one of which contained fine gunpowder, and the other 10,000 kilogrammes of a coarser description. The Duke of Genoa, who arrived shortly afterwards on the theatre of the disaster, gave the necessary orders to Major Della Rovere, who immediately organized the means of relieving the victims." These victims were 12 killed and 21 wounded:—and the fauborg was set on fire.

On the 11th May, the powder mill in the Mühlthal, near Darmstadt, exploded, killing two persons, the miller and an artilleryman; a third was mortally wounded.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.—As the workmen engaged on the New Houses

of Parliament were busied in clearing away the remains of the under-chapel, or crypt, of St. Stephen's Chapel, they discovered the embalmed body of an ecclesiastic, in a singular position.

The corpse was laid beneath the Purbeck marble seat of the most eastern window on the north side of the under-chapel, without any coffin, except, perhaps, one of wicker-work, to prevent the concrete and rubble, with which the body was encased, from pressing too closely upon it. The body lay with its feet towards the east (said to be an unusual position for an ecclesiastic); the right hand was lying on the breast; over the left arm was a pastoral staff—not a crozier—of oak beautifully carved; on the feet were sandals, with leather soles, sharply pointed.

An examination of the remains having been determined on, the charge was committed to Dr. Pettigrew. An incision having been made with some little difficulty, a layer of five thick canvas cloths was removed from off the face. A second series, bound round by string, then presented themselves. In due course these were loosened, and to the great satisfaction of all present, on being raised, the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation. The cartilage of the nose was not at all decayed, and, with the lips and other portions of the face, remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was in a degree retained, and it was remarked that identity of the individual would not have been impossible had any compeer of his venerable age been present. The abdomen was found to be folded in ten layers of canvas cloth,

each of which appeared to have been soaked in wax and nitre, or salts of some such description. On the wrappers being removed, the stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, nor was any mark leading to an identity of the individual found. The body measured 5 feet 11 inches in length, and judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, must have been that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax; and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The body was inclosed in ten layers of very thick canvas, and bound round by string, the latter being in a very remarkable state of preservation. The pastoral staff was entirely of oak, with an elaborately-carved crook, the whole measuring 6 feet 2 inches in length.

Nothing whatever was found to indicate the name, dignity, or date of the ecclesiastic so singularly deposited; but the corpse is supposed to be that of Lyndwoode, Bishop of St. David's, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to Henry VI. This prelate died in 1446; and in the patent roll of 32 Henry VI. is the entry of a licence to his executors to found a perpetual chantry in the under-chapel of St. Stephen, for two perpetual chaplains to pray for the King and his Queen, and for their souls; "and also for the soul of the aforesaid Bishop, whose body lies buried in the said under-chapel."

It is well known that the chapel

of St. Stephen was the old House of Commons; and the under-chapel, the Speaker's state dining-room.

After the examination, the corpse was placed in a plain elm coffin and privately interred in a grave in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey, near the small door that leads into the south aisle.

26. FIRE IN ST. LUKE'S.—Shortly before 8 o'clock A.M. a fire, attended with a great loss of property, and with fatal consequences to one of the inmates, happened in the premises of Mr. Foletti, looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer, 64, Banner Street, St. Luke's. The fire commenced in the workshops, a large range of buildings immediately at the rear of the dwelling-house, and stretching backwards to the houses in Coleman Street. In a short time the whole of the upper rooms of the private residence became ignited. Mr. Foletti, who had descended to the lower part of the premises, was unable to return on account of an immense sheet of flame shooting through the back parlour window, which speedily ignited the staircase, and prevented any one descending. Unfortunately, Mrs. Foletti was in the second floor front; and being unable to get down stairs, she opened the front window and called loudly for help. Before, however, a ladder or the fire-escape could be brought, the poor lady, finding that the flames were following her, jumped out of window, and fell on the stones, but providentially received but little injury, her fall being broken through the assistance of persons beneath. A man, residing in the house, flung himself from the upper windows, yet received little

injury. By this time, although not more than ten minutes had elapsed from the first discovery of the fire, the flames, owing to the very inflammable character of the stock-in-trade, had travelled almost with the rapidity of lightning, and having seized upon the premises of Mr. Cox, a town carman, in Coleman Street, the whole building was speedily in a blaze. Fortunately, the inhabitants and police were successful in removing the live stock and a cart or two, but the rest of the property was destroyed. By great exertions of the firemen, the conflagration was got under; but the property consumed was of the value of several thousand pounds.

— COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT RINGLEY.—A series of fatal coal-mine accidents has again forced on public notice the necessity of some more effectual supervision of these works.

On the morning of the 26th January, a fatal colliery explosion occurred at Ringley, near Manchester. The Cannel mine, belonging to Messrs. Knowles and Stott, had been noted for the badness of the air; it is said that the men frequently had to wave their jackets to dissipate the fire-damp. Early in the morning, between 30 and 40 people descended to work; they had scarcely begun their labour, when the explosion occurred. Seventeen suffered from it: three were taken out dead, and five others were seriously injured.

On the same day, an explosion took place at Trimdon Pit, South Durham, by which three men were killed.

On the 30th January, a strange accident occurred at Holywell Level Mine, near Holywell. The men

were in the act of lowering a lift of pumps, when the vast weight of iron-work, suspended by a capstan-rope, in its progress downwards came in contact with some part of the pit-work, or part of the machinery broke, and gave a lurch, whereby its weight (20 tons) became suddenly increased too much for the men to resist; they were instantly overpowered, and the capstan running round with great impetuosity, threw them off in every direction, several of them being pitched high into the air, and a distance into the field; two of the men were hurled into the fire, and were much burnt, and three were killed.

In February, seven miners perished in the Thorney Hurst Colliery, near Bury, by an irruption of water. Twelve persons were at work, when one of them struck his pick through the coal separating the mine from a disused colliery, where water had accumulated; a vast body of water immediately rushed in; some of the people escaped to higher levels, and one man kept his mouth just above the flood. No aid could be given from the shaft, for the water rose some distance up it. The means provided for carrying off the water were too small to convey away the flood till a long time had elapsed; then the people who survived were gradually got out, and the bodies recovered.

FEBRUARY.

1. GALE AT MALTA. — SHIP-WRECKS.—On Sunday the 31st of January, about midnight, a tremendous gale arose at Malta, driving a fearful sea into that harbour, so celebrated for its general security. The waves broke

over the lines of the fortifications, greatly distressed the men-of-war and other vessels at anchor, and totally wrecked two merchant brigs. About 3 o'clock in the morning, a bark bore in sight from the northward with scarcely any canvas set; and, passing the harbour's mouth to get well to windward, it soon became evident that, continuing her course, she must strike on the Moonshaar reef, which extends some way out from the sand towards the south-eastern extremity of the island, or, bearing up, would be cast by the heavy sea running upon Point Ricasoli. At about 4 A.M. she was seen to bear up, apparently from bad steering, having a damaged rudder, and from the loss of her canvas. From this moment her fate was sealed; and about sunset, after being several times overwhelmed by the breaking sea, out of which she however rose again, she was hove upon the rocks to the S.E. of Ricasoli, and went to pieces instantaneously. Her unfortunate crew, fifteen in number, had been seen to take to the rigging. Every attempt was made by the military stationed at Ricasoli to give assistance, with a view of saving the crew by the hanging of ropes over the line-walls and other means, but unfortunately the rocks upon which she struck extend for some distance out, and it was thus impossible for the crew to avail themselves of the proffered assistance—they were all drowned. About two hours after she struck, a party of seamen and officers of the navy, dispatched by the Admiral, reached the line-wall nearest to the scene of the disaster with more ropes and tackle, and kept blue lights burning for some hours, but without discovering any of the un-

fortunates. The vessel was supposed to be the *Germania*, of Koenigsburgh, with a cargo of wheat.

The squadron of line-of-battle ships, cruising in the neighbourhood, felt the full effect of the gale. Two men were blown overboard and lost; masts and spars were carried away or sprung; and the *Vengeance* lost one of her fore-castle guns.

2. ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—A desperate attempt was made to assassinate the young Queen of Spain, as Her Majesty was passing down a gallery in the palace, in a stately procession from the chapel royal to the church of the Atocha. Her Majesty, attended by her husband, the royal family, and the officers of state, had gone to the chapel of the palace to return public thanks to the Almighty for her safe delivery, and was proceeding from this private oratory to the church of the Atocha, bearing her infant in her arms, when a person in clerical robes approached her. No obstacle was thrown in his way, as it was supposed he had a memorial to present; but when the Queen came close up, he suddenly struck at her with great force with a dagger which he held concealed. The Queen mechanically put forward her arm (perhaps to receive a memorial) at the moment, and this probably saved her life. The weapon grazed the fore-arm and tore the dress, and struck her on the front part of the right side, penetrating through several folds of her mantle of velvet and gold, and cut through the stays, inflicting a severe wound on the right side below the ribs. Her Majesty's dress was immediately soaked with blood. The assassin at the moment of striking exclaimed, "Toma,

ya tienes bastante" (Take it: you have now got enough!) The Queen's first thought was for her child. "Mi niña!" she exclaimed: "Que ciuden á Isabel" (My child!—let them take care of Isabel)! There was a moment of confusion. The King-Consort drew his sword. One of the royal halberdiers struck down the assassin, who let fall the dagger, and was secured by the Duke of Tamames, and other members of the royal suite. The Queen was able to walk to her own chamber, where she immediately fainted. Though probably Her Majesty's life was not in much danger, for two days strong feverish symptoms occasioned some anxiety, increased by her known tendency to erysipelas; but on the fourth day she was declared free from all danger. The would-be regicide proved to be one Martin Merino, a priest of the Franciscan order, ordained in 1813, who was secularized during the war of independence in order to serve as a soldier: he returned into the Church, but again took up arms against the reigning Queen in the Carlist war, became a captain in the Carlist army, and was one of the officers who was amnestied by the treaty of Bergara. At the time of his traitorous attempt he was assistant curate in the parishes of San Sebastian and San Millan. He seems to have been a misanthrope, and a political revolutionist, for many years. From papers found at his residence it appears that he had long contemplated the assassination of the Queen-mother, of Queen Isabella herself, and of General Narvaez. At his examination he declared that he had no accomplices, and only desired, by taking the Queen's life, "to wash out the opprobrium

of humanity, revenging, as far as is of my part, the stupid ignorance of those who think that it is fidelity to bear with the infidelity and perjury of kings;" but subsequently he wrote to the Queen a letter of deep penitence, and seemed very contrite. He was sentenced to death by the *garotte*, and was previously degraded from the ecclesiastical order. As this ceremony is not very usual, and circumstances occurred which showed the obdurate nature of the criminal, the detail is interesting. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Malaga, with the assistance of his familiars, and of the Bishops of Astorga and Coria, the Archdeacon of Toledo, and other ecclesiastics, and in the presence of the civil and military functionaries. Merino was ordered to put on his clerical robes, as if going to say mass; and being then presented to the Bishop, at whose feet he knelt, they handed to him the taliz with wine and water, and the ratena with the host. The Bishop then took them from his hands, saying at the time, "We take from thee the power of offering sacrifice to God, and of celebrating the mass both for the living and the dead." The Bishop next scraped with a knife the ends of the criminal's fingers, and other parts which are anointed with holy oil at the ordination of presbyters, saying, "By means of this scraping we take from thee the power of sacrificing, consecrating, and blessing, which thou receivedst with the unction of the hands and the fingers." Then removing from him the casulla, which he had put on, the Bishop said, "We despoil thee justly of charity, figured in the sacerdotal vest, because thou hast

lost it, and at the same time all innocence." And on taking from him the estola, he said, "Thou hast thrown away the sign of the Lord, figured in this estola; for this we take it from thee, making thee unable to exercise every priestly office." Being thus degraded from the priestly order, a similar course was pursued with respect to the other orders, the diaconate, sub-diaconate, and four lower orders. On arriving at that of first tonsure, the Bishop pronounced the following words, "By the authority of omnipotent God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and our own, we take from thee the clerical habit, and we strip thee of the adornment of religion, and depose thee, despoil thee, and strip thee of every clerical order, benefit, and privilege; and, as being unworthy of the ecclesiastical profession, we return thee with ignominy to the secular habit and state." The Bishop then cut off a little of his hair with a pair of scissors, and the rest was cropped close off by a barber, so that the mark of the clerical tonsure could not be distinguished. This last operation Merino at first opposed, but on the Bishop saying that it must take place, he submitted, saying, however, to the barber, "Don't cut much, for it is cold, and I don't want to get a cold." Another time, during the ceremony, he said, "*Despachemos, que me voy quedando frio*" (Let us get through it, for I am getting cold). Finally, the priests present stripped him of the remaining clerical habiliments; when the fiscal and judge approached, and he was delivered over to the secular arm, the Bishop, who was much affected, pronouncing the following words, "We

pronounce that the secular arm receive in its *fuero* him who is present, despoiled and degraded of every clerical order and privilege;" adding, "Señor Judge, we beseech you, with all the affection of which we are capable, that for the love of God, for the sentiments of piety and mercy, and for the intercession of our intreaties, you punish not that man with danger of death or mutilation of limb." The persons present were much affected, but the prisoner only made a gesture of incredulity; and the Bishop, having addressed him in the most forcible terms to abandon his hardness of heart, and prepare himself to appear before the tribunal of the Supreme Judge, and exhorting all the bystanders to pray to God for him, till the emotions of the venerable prelate prevented his utterance, Merino was not the least affected, and his only remark was, "*Que me dejen en paz*" (Let them leave me alone). The crowd outside gave vivas for the Queen, which induced him to ask the Bishop "whether it was according to the rubric that the windows were open?" and when told that it was requisite that the public should see him, and that the act ought to be performed on a platform, in a public square, he replied, "Well, then, why have they not done it so? It matters not to me that they see me."

He was executed on the Campo de Guardias, being conveyed thither on an ass, dressed in a yellow robe, and a cap stained to imitate blood. He displayed his wonted coolness, and, it is said, addressed the persons about him, for the troops kept the crowd at a respectful distance. It had been rumoured that the populace proposed to seize the as-

sassin and tear him to pieces; but such precautions had been taken that no disturbance occurred.

2. SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT WOOLWICH.—A singular accident occurred at Woolwich Arsenal. When new guns are received from contractors they are tested by firing an extra charge. Four 56-pounders were to be tried. Each was loaded with 28 lbs. of powder, wadding, and a 56-pound shot; the guns were lying on the ground, a short distance from a butt; they were fired by means of portfires calculated to burn long enough to enable the man who ignites them to get out of danger. The portfire of one of the guns communicated to its charge before that of the others, and the gun burst in the act of firing. One of the pieces struck one of the other guns, and turned it right round, the muzzle being then, instead of nearly due east towards the mound, due west in the direction of the town of Woolwich; and in an instant afterwards the 56-pounder shot was fired a mile and a half in the line of High Street, and only at a very little elevation above the houses, starting and causing the horses returning from their work at the dockyard to rear and refuse to proceed, and astonishing the numerous workmen going home to dinner with its whizzing sound. The shot passed on a little to the south of the tall chimney at the saw-mills, and struck the chimney of the residence of Mr. Macdonald, master attendant of the dockyard; and, a few yards further, knocked down the back drawing-room chimney of Mr. Morgan the store-receiver's residence, knocking down a large portion of the parapet of the building, scattering the bricks

in all directions, and ultimately falling on the roof of a detached part of the house, where the shot was found. Some damage was done by the flying bricks.

3. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Albert, and attended by her great officers of State, opened the Session of Parliament in person. Her Majesty's progress from the palace to the House of Lords was attended by unprecedented crowds of spectators, who loudly cheered the Sovereign. The state carriage entered, for the first time, under the great portal of the Victoria Tower, and the procession then traversed the stately halls and corridors, now fitted for the royal reception. The Crown was borne by the Marquess of Normanby, and the Sword of State by the aged Duke of Wellington.

5. THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.—A dreadful calamity occurred at Holmfirth, a manufacturing village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The village is situated in a narrow pass, in which several valleys converge towards the plain, and down which flows a small stream, the drainage of the neighbouring hills. This stream has been turned to useful account in the factories built along its course; and in order to maintain an adequate supply of water in all seasons, large reservoirs have been formed above the town, by throwing dams across the valleys—an undertaking which appears to have been inadequately carried out originally, and to have been much neglected subsequently, from want of funds. The long-continued and heavy rains had filled these reservoirs to an unusual height, and some alarming symptoms had been observed, but nothing occurred to

induce the inhabitants of the valley to apprehend the approaching catastrophe. Before dawn on the morning of the 5th February, the embankment of the Bilberry reservoir, 150 yards long and 90 feet high, gave way at once, and the whole mass of the pent-up water rushed down the gorge in one solid column. The effects were terrific! every house, mill, and factory, the bridges, church, and chapels, and every object of nature or art that could oppose resistance to the mass, was swept away. The destruction was continued for the length of three miles, every obstacle being totally wrecked, until the opening of the valley allowed the flood to spread its strength over a wider surface. The sleeping inhabitants were in most cases swept away with their habitations, and the numerous corpses which were found next day upon the encumbered soil told how fatal had been the calamity. Ninety bodies were discovered on the following morning, and others as the wreck was removed; not less than 100 persons perished. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at 600,000*l*. A further account of this terrible affliction will be found in the APPENDIX TO THE CHRONICLE.

7. DISASTERS AT SEA.—A schooner in Scarborough Roads signalled for a pilot to take her into the harbour; six fishermen put off in a coble; not far from the pier-end a sea upset the boat, and all the men perished. They were married, and have left 25 children. Another accident occurred very early on Saturday morning: a small craft belonging to Gravesend ran down a bark off Whitby. It sank almost instantaneously, and all the crew, twelve

or fourteen in number, were drowned.

10. FATAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON.—A singular and fatal accident occurred at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The principal entrance to this discarded abode of royalty, now the property of the corporation, is through a magnificent oriental gateway. The gates are massive, heavy, and double, and it is difficult in rough weather either to open or close them. The night of Sunday was stormy, and the porter, attacked by a sudden gust of wind from the south, was unequal to the task of closing them; while he grasped the left-hand gate, going from the grounds, it over-mastered him, and swung to suddenly, he being almost knocked down by the shock. By this sudden movement the upper "ride," that is, the hinge by which the gate is suspended from its hook, snapped asunder, so that the gate was only kept up by the lower "hook and ride." The accident was reported, and workmen shored it up, for which purpose they used a piece of three-inch deal, about six feet in length, one end pressing under a panel in the gate, and the other resting on the ground.

The left gate was in this position on Tuesday. The weather was uncertain, and towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sky threatened rain. A few drops began to fall, then the rain came down pretty smartly, and several ladies and gentlemen, as well as some children, made for the shelter of the gateway. The wind was blowing coldly and sharply direct from the north, and to escape both the cold and the rain, the little group sought the shelter afforded by this closed door, and gathered behind it.

Suddenly a dull sound was heard, as of a low burst of thunder, immediately followed by shrieks and cries for help; and the bystanders, running to assist, found the huge gate lying on the ground, and the upper part of the body of a lady, apparently dead, the legs being under the fallen mass. Several persons around were screaming with pain and terror. A sudden burst of wind had forced the gate down, crushing in its fall the persons who had sought refuge behind it.

As soon as assistance could be obtained the lady was extricated and conveyed into one of the lodges, where she was recognised as Miss Michelson, the only daughter of a gentleman residing at 10, Grand Parade. She had been standing near the gate, and when it fell had attempted to fly from it; but had not gone far enough before it struck her in its descent, knocking her down, falling upon the lower part of her body. She was so dreadfully injured as scarcely to survive an hour.

Mr. Sherriff, a gentleman residing in Kemp Town, was struck down; both bones of his right leg and his collar-bone were fractured, and he was otherwise much injured. A little girl named Langridge was struck down, much injured on her head, and probably owed her life to the gate resting on Miss Michelson. Several other persons received severe contusions.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—At the Southwark Police Court, Edward Stagglies, a young man, eighteen years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to murder Mr. Henry Barber, proprietor of extensive chemical works, situated in the Jamaica Level, Bermondsey.

Mr. Henry Barber deposed:— I am proprietor of chemical works on Jamaica Level, Bermondsey, and reside, with my family, in a house nearly adjoining my factory. About a quarter past 10 o'clock last night I left my dwelling-house and went to my factory, which is situated at the bottom of the garden, as was my usual custom, for the purpose of seeing that all was safe. I had a candlestick and a lighted candle in my hand, and I opened the door and was going into the bottom warehouse, in which were a number of vessels containing a quantity of tartaric acid, in a state of solution, and kept boiling by means of high-pressure steam. I had scarcely entered the place when some person within threw nearly a pailful of acid, taken from one of the vessels, into my face and over my clothing. Some of the acid entered my mouth and eyes, and put me in excessive pain; but instead of going forward I retreated, and at the same time locked the door of the factory on the outside, so that my assailant, whom I did not know at the time, might not escape. I knew the destructive effects of the acid, which was mixed with vitriol, and that I should inevitably lose my sight if I did not directly take immediate means of neutralising its effects, which I did by copious cold-water bathing. I then ran into my house, and, having opened the street-door, called for help, and I was accompanied back to my factory by a Mr. Phillips, who resides opposite to me. I went in first with a lighted candle in my hand, and seeing no person in the lower warehouse, we approached a ladder which led up through a trap-door to the loft above. When I got to this spot I saw by the light of the

candle the same person standing above me at the trap-door, and distinctly saw that he held a pistol in each hand. I was then about to ascend, and placed my foot on the ladder for that purpose, when he fired one of the pistols at me, and the ball passed through the hair on the top of my head, struck the forefinger of my left hand, and knocked the candle and candlestick out of my hand (Mr. Barber here exhibited his finger, which was slightly wounded). After the first pistol was fired I was in the act of ascending to the loft, when a second shot was fired at me, and the ball grazed the back of my neck, passed down my back, doing no further injury than making holes through my outer garment and my shirt. I then sprang up the ladder into the loft, and seized the prisoner, and took the two pistols (produced) out of his hands, and dragged him down the ladder, and gave him into custody.

In reply to Mr. A'Beckett,

The prosecutor said, I know the prisoner. He used to work for me, and he left my employment about three weeks ago on his own account, saying that he was getting another situation with a relative of his own. I know of no cause why the prisoner should have acted in the manner described. I had had no previous quarrel with him. There was no property of any value of a portable description that could be carried away by thieves, except it was lead.

Inspector Squires produced a blouse worn by Mr. Barber on the night in question, and also a shirt, both of which were stained with the acid, and the marks made by a bullet from one of the pistols were distinguishable.

Mr. Phillips corroborated this

evidence, and added, I afterwards found this knife (producing a long sharp-pointed Spanish knife) on a block near the factory-door. It was open then as it is now. The knife being shown to Mr. Barber, he said that he had not seen it before, and that it must have been brought there by the prisoner. It was a most formidable weapon, and resembled a stiletto more than a knife used for common purposes.

Other evidence was produced, showing the premeditation of the offence; and the prisoner was then committed for trial.

12. COLLISIONS AT SEA.—Two collisions at sea occurred on different parts of the coast on the same day; the earliest occurred in St. George's Channel.

The *Pickwick*, 386 tons, and the *Chimæra*, an American ship of 700 tons, sailed from the Mersey on Wednesday morning, and proceeded down Channel safely until 3 o'clock the following morning, at which time they were about 30 miles to the north-west of Holyhead, with the wind blowing pretty strong from south-west. The *Pickwick* was under close-reefed topsails and reefed mainsail, and on the star-board tack, and the *Chimæra* on the port tack, when the collision took place. The *Chimæra* struck the *Pickwick* amidships, and such was the violence of the shock that the captain and all who were on the *Pickwick's* deck at the time instantly jumped on board the *Chimæra*, as it was not supposed that the *Pickwick* would recover from the blow; but a passenger, the steward, and one seaman, were left on board. The *Pickwick* lost bowsprit, foretopmast, mizenmast, main rigging, &c.; and the *Chimæra* had her bowsprit, cutwater,

&c., carried away. The *Chimæra* immediately put back; but when near the North-west Lightship, at a late hour on Thursday night, unfortunately came in contact with a schooner, but as it was thought she had sustained trifling damage, little notice was taken of the circumstance. A few hours afterwards, however, an abandoned schooner, coal laden, named the *Isabella*, was picked up, and taken into Beaumaris. Vessels were immediately dispatched in search of the *Pickwick*, which was found in charge of a schooner; but she had been previously boarded, the remaining crew taken off, and the cabin plundered. She was very little injured in the hull.

The second disaster occurred in the British Channel. The *Waterloo*, a fine ship of Hull, while steering in tempestuous weather off the Start Point, came into contact with a large foreign bark, and received so much injury that she soon after sunk. The crew escaped in a small boat, and were picked up by a strange schooner. The bark was supposed to have foundered, as cries of distress were heard from on board.

13. SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—H. Ringens, a German, about 26 years of age, and of exceedingly meagre appearance, was brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, charged with having attempted to commit suicide in an extraordinary manner.

N. McLeod, a City policeman, said, At half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday night I was in Clement's Lane, King William Street, a few yards behind the prisoner, when I heard an explosion as if from a pistol or gun. At the same time I saw some smoke and a flame issue from him. I went up

to him and found him trembling, and I saw that he was injured about the mouth and neck. He stumbled, but did not fall. I looked about, but saw no pistol or other fire-arms, but I found on the ground the shell of an egg, and, upon examining it, it had the appearance and smell of gunpowder inside. I supported the man, who was not able to walk, and took him in a cab to the hospital immediately, where it was found that he had put gunpowder in his mouth. In his possession I found some lucifer-matches and a flask almost full of gunpowder.

Inspector Mitchell said, the unfortunate man had, as was generally conjectured, filled the egg-shell with gunpowder, put it in his mouth, and then set a lighted lucifer to it, in the expectation that it would have destroyed him. As the mouth was opened, however, the gunpowder exploded as if it had been fired from a pistol, and the injury was, therefore, severe without being fatal. As soon as the prisoner was able to speak, he said that he was a jeweller, and that he had come within a day or two to England to look for work from Aix-la-Chapelle. Very little more could be got from him than that he lodged at the house of a man named Smith, who lived he did not know where. All the money found in his possession was 8*d*. No address or paper of any kind was in his pocket.

The gunpowder flask was produced. It was marked "rifle gunpowder," and the address of the shop at which it appeared to have been bought was "Ostend."

The prisoner, in answer to questions from the Lord Mayor, said, through an interpreter, that he was not aware that he had done

such a thing as he was accused of, and that he had no intention of destroying himself at all. Upon being asked whether he had been drinking, he said he did not know whether he was drunk when the officer took him into custody, but he had been drinking a good deal of beer.

The Lord Mayor directed that the prisoner should be taken to the Compter, and placed in the infirmary, until something more should be ascertained about him.

The beard of the poor creature had been singed, but the hair of his head did not appear to have been at all touched by the fire, which was stated to have issued from him with a tremendous explosion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HONG KONG.—The Overland Mail brings intelligence of a destructive conflagration at Hong Kong, attended with the sacrifice of some valuable lives. "On Sunday evening (December 28), about 10 P.M., an alarm of fire was given, and a house in the Lower Bazaar was discovered to be in flames. The engine of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was immediately on the spot, but unfortunately no water was to be had. The troops and seamen from the ships were also very soon present with engines, which were all rendered useless from the want of water. Owing to the slight construction of the houses, and the way in which they were crowded together, the fire spread with alarming rapidity. Some houses, partly pulled down and partly blown up, arrested the flames at the lane leading to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Co.'s wharf; an easterly wind blowing also assisted in stopping the spread of the fire beyond the above limit. This wind, how-

ever, drove the flames westward, and it was expected that not only the Lower Bazaar and western market, but the whole of that part of the town above them (Tai-ping-shan), would be destroyed. The wind having driven the flames across at a sharp angle of the Queen's Road, and set fire to several sheds in which wood was stored, then spread westward, burning down the Beehive public-house, and the Chinese hospital of Dr. Herschberg. The only way to arrest the flames at this point appeared to be the blowing up of some of the houses. A bag of powder containing 40 lbs. was laid in a house, under the direction of Colonel Tomkyns, of the Artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Lugg of the same regiment, Lieutenant Wilson of the Royal Engineers, and several of the men of the Artillery and Sappers and Miners. Owing to some defect in the port fire, the powder did not go off so soon as was expected, and the three officers above-mentioned went back to look into the matter. They were accompanied by a sergeant of the Sappers, and had hardly got into the house when the sergeant saw that the explosion was going to take place. He immediately called to the officers to run. Lieutenant Lugg was then standing over the bag of powder, which immediately exploded, knocking down Colonel Tomkyns and two men of the Royal Artillery. From the position in which Lieutenant Lugg was at the time of the explosion he must have been instantaneously killed, and buried in the ruins. Up to the present time his remains have not been recovered. His sword, however, has been got—his body will doubtless have been entirely destroyed. Lieutenant Wilson was

also seriously injured by the explosion, but was able to run out of the house. Colonel Tomkyns, on being picked up, was found to be mortally wounded. He was removed to Dr. Morrison's house, where he died in great agony in about an hour. One of the men is not expected to live, and Lieutenant Wilson and the other are in a very dangerous state, but it is expected they will recover. These melancholy events have cast a gloom over society, as the unfortunate officers were well known and well esteemed. Lieutenant Lugg has been many years on the station, during which he has made many sincere friends, who bitterly lament his loss."

A large part of the Chinese town was destroyed, and it was reported that from 20 to 30 children were missing.

14. GREAT FIRE AT DARTFORD. —A fire which destroyed a great amount of valuable property broke out in the Phoenix Paper Mills, Dartford, the property of Mr. J. H. Saunders. The premises occupied a frontage of nearly 200 feet along Dartford Creek, and extended backwards a considerable distance, and were adjoined on the north extremity by the spacious oil-crushing mills belonging to Messrs. Saunders and Harrison.

The discovery was made at a few minutes before 7 P.M., when some persons standing on the railway platform had their attention directed to an unusual glare of light in the second floor of the mill; and in the course of a few minutes the fire rose in an immense body, shooting through the windows. Every attempt was made to keep the flames confined to that portion of the premises, but unfortunately it was stored with rags, which

caused the fire to travel with extraordinary rapidity.

The local engines were speedily at work, but could not make the least impression on the conflagration; and, in spite of the exertions of the firemen, the flames continued to extend, until they assumed so fearful an aspect that it was deemed prudent to send an electric telegraph message to London for the aid of the brigade engines. Engines of the Fire Brigade were instantly dispatched by a special train; but long before their arrival the entire building was on fire from the base to the roof. The united efforts of the engines had the effect of saving the engine-house and its valuable machinery; but the mill itself, and its beautiful apparatus, was quite destroyed. The premises and stock were insured for 13,000*l.*—a sum far below their value.

17. SINGULAR AND FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—In the afternoon, as a man named John Canfield, of Windmill Street, Hoxton, a waiter out of employment, was having his dinner in the parlour of the Fountain and Star public-house, Castle Court, Lawrence Lane, a man came into the room, having in his possession a small roll of paper, of the contents of which he stated himself to be entirely ignorant, having but just picked it up; and he proposed to Canfield the examination of the interior. Both parties proceeded to examine the packet, by breaking it at one end, but not succeeding in exposing the contents, Canfield picked it with a knife, when an instantaneous explosion took place. When the smoke had cleared away, Canfield was found upon the floor in a dreadful state of agony, his left hand having literally been torn

away, and also two fingers from the right hand. The room was full at the time, and it was providential that others looking on were not injured. The man who drew Canfield's attention to the parcel declared that he had found it that morning in the cellar of a house where he had been at work; and that before he came to dinner he had attempted to break it open, and subsequently to cut it with a knife, but the outer case was so tough as to resist, and at his dinner hour he took it to the public-house where he was in the habit of dining. The injured man having been taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it was found necessary to have both his arms amputated.

— ATTACK ON LAGOS.—As a consequence of our determination to put down the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, this country has been involved in a "little war" with one of the potentates of the Bight of Benin, of which the motives and policy do not seem clear. The town of Lagos is a considerable negro port on a river flowing into the bight. With the late King of this place we had treaties, by which the sable potentate bound himself to abstain from slave traffic. Upon his decease he was succeeded by his younger son, who faithfully pursued his father's steps. But it would seem that the national interests of the State were much endangered by this restrictive policy; the more so that a considerable town, called Abeokuta, placed higher up the river, afforded a ready supply of captives, its inhabitants being unwarlike, addicted to trade, and under the influence of Christian Missionaries. These circumstances appear to have galled the oligarchy of Lagos, who preferred the lawful heir, Kosoko, and their

own interests, to his brother Akitoye, who was only the *hæres designatus* of the late Sovereign. Akitoye was deposed, and fled to the British squadron; Kosoko his brother reigned in his stead, and grievously afflicted his peaceful neighbours. Upon representation made, our Foreign Secretary ordered the British squadron to replace Akitoye upon the throne, and to succour the Abeokoutans. A force under Commander Forbes was sent to open negotiations; but was fired upon and driven back with loss; and, as resistance was evidently intended, a strong force was collected. The squadron, under Commodore Bruce, consisted of the *Penelope*, *Sampson*, *Bloodhound*, and *Teazer*, war-steamers, and the *Philomel* brig-of-war, together with steam launches, paddle-box and other boats—a formidable force, sufficient to cope with more civilized foes.

The squadron entered the river on the 24th December, but suspended the attack in respect to Christmas Day. The savage chief appears to have prepared for their reception with considerable skill, and the conquest was not achieved without two days hard fighting, and a very severe loss of officers and men. The subjoined narrative of the incidents of the fight was written by an officer engaged:—

“At half-past 4 on the morning of the 26th, the attack began. The *Bloodhound*, with Captain Jones, led in; then the port division of boats, consisting of two paddle and pinnace of *Sampson*, under command of Lieutenant Saumarez, followed; then the *Teazer* weighed, with Captain Lyster; and then the starboard division, under command of Commander Hillyar, of *Penelope*, which consisted of her two paddle-box boats, pinnace, and the rocket-

boats, each boat commanded by the lieutenants of *Penelope*, and the rocket party by Lieutenant Corbett, Gunnery Lieutenant. As the *Bloodhound* steamed up, a terrific fire was opened on her by all the batteries and thousands of musketry, which was returned by her with shot and shell. She got up to her destination with little damage, and then got aground at musket-shot from the platform battery. Then followed the port division of boats, under a complete storm of musketry, grape, round, and canister; which was returned in good style from the boats, who pulled up gallantly, and took up their position opposite a two-gun battery, and which they soon silenced. Then came the *Teazer* with the starboard division, and, in trying to keep away to bring her guns to bear to cover the port division of boats, unfortunately took the ground, and could not get off. She was there exposed to the fire of 20 guns. Captain Lyster instantly, finding all attempts to get her off of no avail, took the command of the starboard division of boats, and made for the shore for the purpose of spiking the guns. After firing several rockets they dashed in, effected a landing, and took one battery by storm, spiking its guns. The enemy charged them on each flank, and a retreat was necessary. The enemy got possession of her paddle-box boat, the cowardly Kroomen having jumped overboard. A charge was then made to recapture, but finding so many wounded and two killed, they retreated to the other boats and embarked; not, however, without the gunner's mate, who was left in the boat, having received two wounds, igniting the magazine, and jumping overboard, when he was

picked up in Captain Lyster's gig. This left the *Teazer* quiet, as also the enemy, who took off the heads of the two dead men, which we have since found in the King's house. During this time the *Bloodhound* had silenced the batteries, but remained still aground; and the boats proceeded round the north point and silenced one or two more batteries by the time it was 11 o'clock, when they were all recalled and went to dinner, being annoyed occasionally by the musketry opposite. At one the *Teazer* signaled her killed and wounded, and was signaled to close when the tide turned and she could get off. At 2 P.M. the boats of the *Sampson*, with a spiking party, under command of Lieutenant Saumarez, with Lieutenant M'Arthur, were ordered to land and spike the guns in the batteries under cover of the *Sampson's* boat, in charge of Mr. Bayley (mate). When they left the ship, the place opposite looked quite deserted. The boats pushed for the shore, but they had to cut and break through a stockade in the water, the carpenters with axes, the men with tomahawks; when the enemy, who were lying in ambush, opened a terrific fire, and in less than ten minutes, finding they could not cut and force this stockade, they had to return to the *Bloodhound*, having Lieutenant Saumarez severely wounded in three places, Mr. Richards, midshipman, mortally, (since dead,) and 11 men severely wounded.

"The stockades consisted of green cocoa-nut trees, then sand, and then cocoa-nut trees; hence they had no splinters. In each stockade was a trench, so that when a shell was fired at them they jumped in the trench and

escaped danger. Each stockade had a ditch to communicate, so that they could reinforce or retreat at leisure. About 15 feet from the shore, in 9 feet water, were a quantity of bamboo stakes, so firmly driven in and so secure, that 130 pounds of gunpowder could not effect a breach, and hence prevented any one from landing. At 30 minutes past 4 the *Teazer* got off and anchored in deep water, buried her dead, and sent her wounded out of the river. Thus ended the 26th.

"At daylight on the 27th the *Teazer* weighed under a terrific fire; which was returned by the *Bloodhound* and herself, and anchored astern of *Bloodhound*, having had her gunner, Mr. Howard, as also some men, severely wounded. The rocket-boat then commenced an opening fire, and the two steamers and boats commenced shelling, as also the *Volcano's* and *Waterwitch's* boats, which had then arrived. The rocket-boat succeeded in setting fire to Tappi, the second chief's house, and the place was in a blaze. Commander Coote then took the boat, with the rocket-boat still in command of Lieutenant Marshall (first of *Penelope*), and attacked the batteries towards the King's house. This, and a little more skirmishing, lasted till sunset, when the rest of the wounded were sent out. You may imagine their sufferings, when they left at 8 P.M. and were obliged to anchor all night off the bar, and did not reach their ships till next morning at half-past 9.

"On the 28th, at daybreak, the town was found deserted, the enemy having left on the other side of the island in their canoes. The forces then landed and took possession; 57 guns were taken and destroyed;

the paddle-box boat retaken with gun and all belonging to her; the present King, Akitoye, placed on the throne, and all his men with him. Thus finishes the capture of Lagos, and with it, we hope, the suppression of the slave-trade."

It will be seen by this narrative that the force was engaged in a most perilous business, probably beyond all expectation, and the loss was very severe. Three officers (two midshipmen and a master's assistant) and twelve men were killed; Captain Lyster, Commander Hillyar, Lieutenants Corbett and Saumarez, and Lieutenant Williams, Marine Artillery, wounded "severely;" with 70 seamen and marines, some of whom died on board the ships.

This miserable warfare produced deeds of heroism worthy of a better occasion. Commodore Bruce says,—"Lieutenants Marshall and Rich, each in command of a paddle-box boat, exhibited heroism and firmness never surpassed. Lieutenant John Corbett, in command of Mr. Beecroft's iron boat with rockets, with his own hand spiked the guns, receiving a shot in his arm after doing so, and had five severe wounds before the affray ended. Lieutenant Williams, R.M.A., was dangerously wounded; and Mr. Frederick Fletcher, midshipman, commanding one of the cutters appointed to guard the boats when on shore, defended them to the last, and fell with two balls in his forehead."

Of the gallant action in which Lieutenant Corbett received his five wounds, Captain Lyster gives this relation:—"When we had shoved off, and while Commander Hillyar was arranging the boats, I observed something wrong with the *Victoria*, which was nearer to the

shore. On pulling back to her I could only see Mr. Blight, boatswain, who said, 'The Kroomen let go the anchor without orders.' I desired him to slip the cable. He replied, 'It is a chain cable, clinched to the bottom, and we can't unshackle it;' as I jumped on board to look, Lieutenant Corbett staggered up from the stern, saying, 'I have done it, and am alive!' Yes, he had cut the chain cable with a cold chisel, and in doing so received five different wounds, which, with a severe wound received on shore, rendered him almost helpless; his right arm was hanging by his side, but with the left he assisted in getting the *Victoria* off to the *Teazer*."

19. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—*Compensation.*—*Palmer v. The Brighton Railway Company.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Palmer, a commercial traveller, to recover compensation for injuries received in a collision on this Company's line on the 29th October. The plaintiff received a concussion of the brain and spinal marrow, and was so much shaken that he was confined for nine months, and would probably never entirely recover. His salary had been 250*l.* per annum, but his employers continued to allow him 100*l.* per annum.

The counsel for the defendants having addressed the jury only in mitigation of damages,

The Lord Chief Justice said the right of action being admitted, the question resolved itself into one of damages. A substantial loss was proved of 150*l.* a year, and his maintenance for nine months in the year; the expense of his being cured was 34*l.*, and he was entitled also to compensation for his mental and physical sufferings.

The jury returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff: damages, 2000*l.*

Similar actions have resulted from the terrible accidents which have recently occurred, and the compensations awarded by the juries, or the private arrangements which the Companies have thought it prudent and perhaps just to make, have told severely on the profits of their lines, and will perhaps operate to render the managers of these undertakings more cautious.

The widow of a gentleman named Blake, who was killed in the terrible collision at Clay Cross, on the Midland Railway, in May last, obtained a verdict for 4000*l.* The Company, however, having obtained a rule for a new trial, the claim was adjusted by the payment of 2500*l.* Mrs. Meynell, the widow of a traveller, another victim of the same catastrophe, received 2000*l.*

The Great Northern Railway compromised an action in which the plaintiff sought compensation for a cut and bruised face, by paying 50*l.* In another case, where the sufferer had two ribs broken, and a leg so much hurt that a club-foot resulted, with a probable confinement for twelve months, the same Company offered the generous compensation of 200*l.* A jury, however, thought such damage worth 420*l.*

Under the same Act, Mrs. Dre-witt, widow of the keeper of a public garden at Dublin, brought an action against the Dublin Steam Packet Company for compensation for the loss of her husband, who was drowned while voyaging in one of the Company's boats. When the cause was about to be tried, the Company consented to give

the widow 500*l.* and pay all costs, but *ex gratia* only, not admitting neglect on the part of their servants.

20. FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.—A destructive fire broke out at Trinity Hall, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and which at one time threatened the whole building with destruction. It was first discovered by a "gyp," on entering the rooms of Mr. Nunn, who occupies rooms over the entrance gateway of the principal court, and it spread with such rapidity that the whole of the pile of buildings forming that side of the court was soon in flames. The fire-bell was rung, and plenty of aid and of engines were soon at hand, and willing hands and an abundance of water succeeded in confining the fire to the one range of building. It was stopped on one side by a massive breast-work of chimneys, and on the other by a stone staircase. The buildings in which it raged were gutted.

28. EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT OLDHAM.—A deplorable accident occurred at West Hill, Oldham, by the explosion of a steam-engine boiler. A small factory had been erected of two stories in height and 20 yards long, with an 8-horse steam-engine, the shaft-power of which was let off to seven tenants, chiefly cotton-waste cleaners, who required the power to turn willowing machines. A long circular boiler, of 21-horse power, high pressure, supplied steam. About 11½ A.M. this boiler exploded with a terrific report, at the same time rising out of the brickwork, and leaping into the air, and pitching forward alongside and past the factory to a distance of 40 yards, whilst the back end of it, which

was the part which first gave way, was blown to a great height, passing over a double row of cottages at the west end of the factory. This part of the boiler was afterwards found 50 yards distant. The boiler end, in its course, struck the tall chimney of the factory, and caused it unfortunately to fall over upon the nearest cottages, almost wholly destroying two of them, and killing one of the occupants, Mary Newton, who was preparing her husband's dinner in the kitchen. One of her children received mortal injury, two others were scalded; a neighbour was severely struck on the head. James Howarth, the engine-tenter, was in the fireplace when the boiler exploded; he was knocked down by the brickwork, and received such severe injuries on the spine and other parts of the body that his recovery was not, at first, expected. John Gartside, who was working at a wheel in the factory, was struck with a brick, and so severely hurt that he died a few days afterwards.

25. THE DREADFUL WRECK OF H. M. STEAM FRIGATE "*BIRKENHEAD*."—Her Majesty's steam troop-ship, the *Birkenhead*, having on board a large body of soldiers, was wrecked on a reef of rocks, at the Cape of Good Hope, by which fearful catastrophe 438 officers, soldiers, and seamen, lost their lives! Of 630 persons on board, 192 only were saved. The circumstances of this distressing calamity were so peculiar, and the heroism and self-devotion displayed by the sufferers so remarkable, that it has been judged becoming to give a detailed narrative of the wreck in the APPENDIX TO THE CHRONICLE.

27. MURDER AT THRUPP.—*Northampton*.—Elizabeth Pinckard, aged 51, was indicted for the

wilful murder of Elizabeth Pinckard, her mother-in-law.

The prisoner is the wife of a farmer residing at Thrupp, near Daventry, in this county, and the deceased was the second wife of the prisoner's father-in-law. The deceased and her husband lived in a cottage on the Daventry road, about three-quarters of a mile from the house in which the prisoner and her husband lived; and it appeared that early in the morning of the 3rd of October last the two Pinckards, father and son, went together to Daventry fair, leaving their wives at home. A little boy who worked with the prisoner's husband, and went with him to Daventry fair on the morning in question, went into the cottage of the deceased at about a quarter to 12, as he was returning from the fair. He observed that the deceased was sitting on the floor in a corner of the room, and he saw some white tape round her neck. He asked for some water, but as she did not answer he was frightened and ran away. The next morning, after hearing that Mrs. Pinckard was dead, he told what he had seen. About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a man of the name of Bird was passing the cottage of the deceased, and, observing the door open, went in. He found the body of the deceased stiff and cold. It was in a sitting posture on the floor, with the back against the front wall of the cottage, the left side against a corner cupboard, and tape round the neck. The other end of the tape was fastened to a hook in the cupboard, and the head was inclined away from the cupboard, so that the tape was on the stretch; but the loop round the neck of the deceased was so

loose that Bird could easily insert his fingers between it and the neck. Her legs were stretched out on the floor perfectly straight; her hands were lying in front of her, also perfectly straight; and her clothes were down over her legs, not at all disordered. Bird easily broke the tape with his hand, but when he had done so the body remained still in the same position. It was, however, removed before the *post-mortem* examination took place, and upon that examination a contused wound was discovered upon the right eyebrow; and under the skin, on the upper part of the head on the right side, there were a few spots of extravasated blood, which might have been occasioned by slight blows. A spot of blood was found on the wall above the head of the deceased, and one or two on the floor. The face was swollen and discoloured. There was a mark round the neck, as if produced by the tape; but the remarkable feature of the case was that the trachea or windpipe was ruptured longitudinally on the right side; that is, the rupture extended up and down the trachea. This being the condition in which the deceased was found, the impression at first was that she had committed suicide; and, upon the part of the prisoner, the same suggestion was still made.

Dr. Alfred Taylor, lecturer on medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, and two other surgeons, were of opinion that the circumstances, especially the longitudinal rupture of the trachea, were such as to negative the suggestion that the deceased had committed suicide; but upon cross-examination, it did not appear impossible that the death was the result of self-

destruction. There were many instances of suicide by strangulation effected in almost every possible attitude, and after the person had inflicted on himself other acts of violence.

The material circumstances directly affecting the prisoner were these:—About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd of October the prisoner was seen to leave her own house (having previously sent out her servant to a neighbouring village to fetch bread, which was wanted), and to go in the direction of her father-in-law's cottage. She wore a lilac dress and carried a shawl over her arm. At about a quarter past 10 a woman similarly dressed, and of the same stature, was seen by a man at work on the road to enter the cottage of the deceased. At about a quarter to 11 the same man observed her at the door of the cottage, and heard her say, "It does not matter a — about you." There was a sound of quarrelling in the house, and about half-past 11 she left the cottage, going in a direction towards the prisoner's house.

Other witnesses spoke of seeing a woman at the cottage of the deceased about the same time; and several of them swore very positively to their belief that the prisoner was the woman whom they had seen. One man swore that at about a quarter past 11 he heard groans and a scuffling, as of several persons in the house; and three women, who just about the same time were standing at a distance of 200 yards, heard cries of "Murder" proceeding from the cottage. At a quarter to 12 the prisoner was seen to enter her own house. She had then no shawl or apron on, her gown was torn in the gathers, and in the afternoon

she changed her dress, and put the one which she had taken off into the washtub. Small spots of blood were afterwards found on her apron and shawl, and some tape was found in a drawer in the prisoner's house. A mallet was also produced, with regard to which the prisoner herself had said that that was such a thing as was likely to have given the blows to the deceased.

It was suggested as the motive for the act that on the death of the deceased the prisoner's husband would be entitled to about 900*l*. He had raised 300*l*. on his reversionary interest, but was at this time very much pressed for money.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and she was sentenced to be hanged. Much exertion was made to obtain a reconsideration of the case, which appeared to many sufficiently doubtful; but the sentence was carried into execution on the 16th of March; and it is said the criminal confessed her guilt to the chaplain of the gaol.

28. SUICIDE OF A COTTON MANUFACTURER. — Mr. Spencer Suthers, a highly respectable cotton-spinner and manufacturer at Oldham, near Manchester, put an end to his existence under singular circumstances. Mr. Suthers had been suffering under acute pain from rheumatism, and had been in a low and desponding state of mind for some days. About 20 minutes past 11 o'clock he went upon the bank of the Robin Hill coalpit, and walked about in an apparently unconcerned manner for some time. The shaft of the mine is rather wide, being worked by double ropes, one ascending as the other descends, and is 435 feet deep. The tubs of coal are brought up in an iron frame, called a cage.

Mr. Suthers remained near the pit for some moments, watching the ropes ascend and descend. He then walked to the opposite or north side of the bank, and for many minutes appeared absorbed in the beauty of the prospect. He then returned to the south side of the pit, and appeared to fix his eyes upon the ropes until one of the cages was at the top and they came to a rest. He then sprang forward, folding his arms round the rope which was attached to the cage at the bottom, and jumped down. The "banks-man" witnessed the fearful act. He ran forward, and could plainly see the unfortunate gentleman descending for a considerable distance in a perfectly upright position. The collier who is employed as hooker-on at the bottom of the shaft states that he heard something descending, and had barely time to step backwards into a level ere Mr. Suthers' body came down with fearful violence upon the frame-work of the cage. His left leg struck the frame-work of the cage, near the knee, and leg and boot were instantly snapped off and flew to a distance of several yards. The right leg was broken, and his left side was greatly bruised by coming in contact with the cage at the bottom of the mine. The frame-work of the cage, consisting of wrought-iron bars an inch in diameter, showed the violence of the concussion, being considerably bent. The unfortunate gentleman was quite dead when lifted up. He was about 60 years of age, and in good circumstances.

MARCH.

ANTIQUITIES. — SALLYPORT OF WINDSOR CASTLE. — A discovery

of some interest has been made at Windsor Castle. Extensive improvements have for some time been in progress at the Castle, the Government having purchased all the houses on the Castle side of Thames Street, between Henry the Eighth's Gateway, on Castle Hill, and the bottom of the Hundred Steps; these houses have been removed, the street widened and much improved, and the most ancient part of the Castle now abuts on the town, towering majestically above the buildings which surround it. The workmen engaged in levelling the ground between the Garter Tower and the old Belfry Tower, known as Julius Cæsar's Tower, discovered, at about 6 feet below the surface, a passage cut through the chalk rock on which the Castle is built, choked up with filth and rubbish. The passage is 6 feet wide and 10 feet high; the sides are built of sound masonry, and it is arched over with massive stonework. At present it has been traced to one of the Minor Canons' houses in the Horseshoe Cloisters, adjoining Julius Cæsar's Tower, where the entrance is bricked up. From this part there is a gradual descent into Thames Street; thence it appears to pass under the houses in the direction of the river Thames; but this part has not yet been explored. It is conjectured that this is the ancient sallyport from the Castle, made as a means of escape in case of siege or invasion, and that it passes under the river to Burnham Abbey, which is about three miles distant, where there is a corresponding passage proceeding in the direct line to Windsor. It is expected that, if the excavation is further traced from beneath the cloisters, this passage will be found to communi-

cate with one in the quadrangle of the Castle, which was discovered a few years ago to lead under the eastern part of the Castle, in the direction of Old Windsor, and in all probability to the ancient castle of Old Windsor, which was known to have been built there by the Romans; and occupied by William the Conqueror at the time he built Windsor Castle as a hunting seat.

AN UNKNOWN POEM, BY BEN JONSON.—A copy of the 1640 edition of Ben Jonson's Works, containing on the inside of one of the covers an unpublished poem in the handwriting of the poet, has recently been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson for 14*l*. The volume formed part of the library of the Hon. Archibald Fraser of Lovat. The very existence of the poem was unknown. The arms of Carr, Earl of Somerset, long the favourite of James the First, are still visible in their faded gilding on the exterior of each cover of the volume. On the inside of one of the covers is written, in the handwriting of a century ago,—“These verses were made by the author of this booke, and were delivered to the Earl of Somersett upon his Lordship's wedding-day.” Then follow the verses on a separate half-sheet of paper, headed “To the most noble and above his titles Robert Earle of Somerset.”

LITERARY FORGERIES. — Mr. Moxon, the publisher, has recently issued a volume entitled “*Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley. With an Introductory Essay by Robert Browning.*” The work was very favourably reviewed, and the essay was very excellent, and took a just yet charitable view of the poet's life and opinions. The publisher had sent a copy of the work to Mr. Tennyson. During a visit to this

gentleman, Mr. Palsgrave accidentally dipped into the book, and lighted on a letter written from Florence to Godwin, a great part of which he instantly recognised as part of an article on Florence written by his father, Sir Francis Palsgrave, in 1840, for the *Quarterly Review*. Mr. Moxon produced the original letter—the writing was Shelley-like, the dates tallied with his sojourn at various places, the seal correct—the postmark of Ravenna was declared by competent authorities at the General Post Office to be, “to the best of their belief,” genuine. With some difficulty another letter written from Ravenna, of the same date, was procured, and it was then found that the postmarks were *not* genuine. The whole series were soon proved to be most skilful forgeries. Mr. Moxon instantly withdrew the book. It appeared that he had bought them at Sotheby and Wilkinson’s for large prices. They had been sent to those auctioneers by Mr. White, a bookseller of Pall Mall, who stated that he had bought them of two women—that he believed them to be genuine, and had given a large sum for them.

In the course of the investigation a most cruel fact was brought to light. At the same sale at which Mr. Moxon bought the Shelley letters were catalogued for sale a series of (unpublished) letters from Shelley to his wife, revealing the innermost secrets of his heart, and containing facts, not wholly dishonourable facts to a father’s memory, but such as a son would wish to conceal. These letters were bought in by the son of Shelley, the present Sir Percy Shelley—and are now proved also to be forgeries. To impose on the

credulity of a collector is a minor offence compared with the crime of forging evidence against the dead, and still worse, as in one instance, against the fidelity of a woman.

There is strong reason to suppose that there has been perpetrated, of late years, a most systematic and wholesale forgery of letters purporting to be written by Byron, Shelley, and Keats—that these forgeries carry upon them such marks of genuineness as have deceived the entire body of London collectors—that they are executed with a skill to which the forgeries of Chatterton and Ireland can lay no claim—that they have been sold at public auctions, and by the hands of booksellers, to collectors of experience and rank—and that the imposition has extended to a large collection of books bearing not only the signature of Lord Byron, but notes by him in many of their pages—the matter of the letters being selected with a thorough knowledge of Byron’s life and feelings, and the whole of the books chosen with the minutest knowledge of his tastes and peculiarities.

It is well known that on the Continent the forging of letters and documents is an established business. In Italy a large mass of papers, purporting to be writings of Torquato Tasso, was forged with such skill as to deceive many most competent judges; but the vendor, a Count Alberti, was convicted of the fraud. The forgers of the Shelley papers have, it is believed, been traced.

FEARFUL PIRACIES. — Letters from India bring accounts of some terrible piracies and murders perpetrated in those seas.

“On January 27th the English bark *Victory*, of London, arrived

at Singapore, in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Fagg, with intelligence that the master and some of the crew had been foully murdered by the Chinese passengers on board, and that for several weeks they were complete masters of the vessel. It appears the *Victory* left Cum-Sing-Moon with 350 Chinese, the very refuse of the streets of Canton and Hong-Kong. On the afternoon of the 10th December, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the Coolies made a rush into the cabin, and with little difficulty possessed themselves of the ship's arms. The slaughter then commenced. At that moment Mr. Mullens was walking the poop, and, in order that he should have no opportunity of defeating their object, a party of them was sent to seize him. One of the crew, a brave fellow of the name of Henry Watt, seeing the defenceless position of the master, made towards him and endeavoured to protect him. The effort, however, quickly ended in his life being taken. Several of the wretches rushed at him with merciless fury, and having dispatched him threw the mutilated body overboard. Mr. Mullens got up into the mizen rigging. He was followed by one of them armed with a cutlass, and eventually the master slid down one of the topmast backstays. The moment he had reached the deck a number of the infuriated Coolies began cutting at him with their cutlasses, and beating him with heavy iron bolts, and, finding that they had accomplished his death, they dropped his remains overboard. Resistance was useless. Mr. Fagg, the chief mate, had gone aloft on the foretop-sail-yard, looking out for land; but the second mate, James Arauso, and the cook,

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Edward Bailey, encountered the Coolies somewhere in the forepart of the ship, and were murdered by them. Believing that they had overcome all probable resistance, they espied Mr. Fagg, and beckoned him to come down. He did so, and some of the Coolies who had taken an active part in the massacre led him to the wheel, and by signs directed him to steer for the land, on pain of being put to death if he disobeyed. The mate shaped a course for Point Kamboja, and on reaching the coast a few of the fellows put off to the land, but reporting it uninhabited they returned on board. They then endeavoured to beat up the coast to Cochin China, but that being difficult, they bore away for Pulo Ubi, where the ship was ultimately brought to an anchor. During this cruising they took every precaution of avoiding detection. Obtaining the ship's papers and the logbook, they tore them up, and finding a convenient place on the coast where they had brought up, they went ashore, carrying off with them a considerable amount of the cargo. They then deserted the ship, and, Mr. Fagg subsequently obtaining some aid, she was got to Singapore in the latter part of January."

The second vessel encountered a still more terrible fate.

"The *Herald*, under the command of Mr. Lawson, left Shanghai for Leith in the course of last October, and in addition to the master and his wife, Mrs. Lawson, there were on board two European mates, a steward, carpenter, a cook, a Portuguese seaman, twelve Manilla men, and a Manilla boy. Some four or five days after the *Herald* had left Shanghai the crew were put upon the customary

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allowances. This seemed to annoy the Manilla men; and the Portuguese informed the captain that a plot was laid to murder all the Europeans; some precautions were therefore taken, and about the twenty-fifth day of the voyage, during the whole of which time the European portion of the crew were kept in a state of painful suspense as to the movements of the Manilla men, Anjeer was sighted; but there being sufficient water and provisions on board to last them, as it was thought, until they reached the Cape or St. Helena, the *Herald* was not brought to an anchor, but continued the voyage. This more exasperated the men, and early on the morning of the 26th the Portuguese sailor was alarmed by hearing his name called in a loud voice. He ran on deck, and, meeting some of the Manilla men, they told him that they had plenty of water and provisions at their own pleasure, as they had sent the captain and his officers to the other world. The Portuguese was sent to assist in clearing the cabin, when he discovered the bodies of Mr. Lawson, the carpenter, and officers, who, with the exception of the chief mate, were quite dead. Mrs. Lawson, the wife of the captain, was seen near the corpse of her husband crying bitterly. The unfortunate lady was brutally violated, and became insane from the barbarities she suffered. The villains then attached heavy weights to the legs of the bodies, and, taking them on deck, threw them overboard. The poor mate had not breathed his last when brought on deck, and he was heard to say, "Good God!" One of the Manilla men, a gunner, then took the command, and appointed two of his companions as first and

second officers. In the course of five or six days, the wretches recommenced the slaughter. The steward, the cook, and the Portuguese, were tied up, and told that their last hour had arrived. The steward, it would seem, made an appeal to them for mercy, when the fellow, who acted as chief mate, split open his head with a hatchet, and, to render his death more certain, ran a long knife through his body. The Portuguese and the cook, who was a native of the coast, contrived to move the wretches to spare them, and they were eventually released, but enjoined to keep the greatest secrecy. On that day it was determined to leave and scuttle the ship. The wretches fastened the unfortunate Mrs. Lawson in the cabin, and quitted the vessel in one of the large boats, and shortly afterwards she was seen to founder. Early on the following morning the boat reached Java; the murderers landed at Sijilangkang, but the authorities hearing of the horrible occurrence, no time was lost in arresting them, and being secured, they were sent on to Batavia, to await the operation of the law. The Portuguese seaman, the cook, and boy have also been secured, in order to give the necessary evidence against them."

2. FIRE IN WHITECHAPEL.—A very extensive fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Thorpe, wholesale paper dealers and stationers, Osborne Street, Whitechapel. The buildings were nearly 300 feet in depth, of great width, and eight stories high. The different floors were fitted up with valuable machinery, and filled with an immense quantity of manufactured paper, and many hundred reams of elephant paper, of great value, and a

large stock of demy, double demy, and imperial paper. The flames were discovered just as the workmen, about 100 in number, were about to quit the premises; and so rapid was the progress of the flames that many had great difficulty in escaping from the building. In spite of the most active exertions of the fire brigade, the flames spread throughout the warehouses, which were completely destroyed, with all their valuable contents. The adjoining premises of Mr. Mills were much injured, and many neighbouring houses were greatly damaged.

3. THE BANBURY MURDER.—*Oxford*.—Gulielmo Giovanni Bazzetti Kalabergo, a young Italian of slight figure and respectable appearance, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Giovanni Maria Ferdinando Kalabergo at Williamscott.

It appeared that the deceased, who was known as John Kalabergo, was uncle to the prisoner, and had lived for many years at Banbury. He was a native of Italy, and had left his country in early life. He was by trade a jeweller and silversmith, and had commenced at first in a very small way of business; but being a man not only of popular manners, but also of industrious habits, he had greatly increased his trade, and had amassed considerable property. Some years ago he left England, and went to Italy, and was absent about twenty months. In the latter end of October, 1851, his nephew, the prisoner, came over from Italy to reside with his uncle, and to assist him in his business. Mr. Kalabergo was in the habit of making circuits, generally about twice a week, round the neighbourhood of Banbury, in a light spring cart, in

which his goods were placed. His nephew had accompanied him on these journeys since his arrival in England. On Friday, the 9th of January last, John Kalabergo started with his nephew on one of these tours. They left Banbury about 10 o'clock in the morning; went as far as Prior's Marston, and were seen on their return on the following afternoon at the Rose and Crown public-house in Chipping Warden, where they stopped a few minutes, and then pursued their journey towards Banbury. At a quarter past 5, they passed through the Williamscott upper turnpike-gate. At the Rose and Crown, Chipping Warden, the deceased and his nephew were also seen by a publican and baker named Walker, who was travelling with a companion in a covered cart. Mr. Walker left the Rose and Crown after Kalabergo, but overtook him near the Williamscott gate on the Banbury road. At the time the baker's cart passed him, the deceased was walking slowly up hill, and his nephew was by the side of the horse. Having passed on a short distance, Mr. Walker and his companion heard the report of fire-arms, and almost immediately afterwards a second shot. About the time the first shot was fired a man was seen near their horse's head, coming towards them from Banbury. With the exception of this person, they had met with no one on the road; but who this man was, the prosecutors could not tell, although they had made every effort to discover him. The persons in the cart, however, thought nothing of the matter, and drove on to Banbury, entirely unconscious of the fatal occurrence which had taken place. On the same evening, a carrier named

Ward left Banbury with several passengers, and drove in the direction of Williamscott. In the road he met a cart without a driver, which proved to be Mr. Kalabergo's; and near the Williamscott gate, his passengers having got out to walk up the hill, one of them, who was in advance of the others, discovered the body of the deceased, which was subsequently placed in a cart and removed to Williamscott. At the time of the removal of the body, two hats were found near it—one belonging to the deceased, lying close to it, and another, afterwards proved to belong to the prisoner, at a little distance from it. Upon examining the body of the deceased, it was found that a great-coat which he had worn had not been unbuttoned, nor had his pockets been rifled of their contents, although they contained a considerable sum of money. The back part of his head was blackened with gunpowder, and a comforter which he wore round his neck was singed. Upon a *post-mortem* examination of the body it was found that a bullet had entered the skull above the right ear, passed through the brain, and lodged in the skull over the left ear, whence it was taken by the medical man, and produced on the trial. It was composed of a white metal, and a similar bullet was found in the cart in which the body had been placed when first discovered. There was also a lacerated wound on the forehead, which, in the opinion of the medical man, might have been caused by a bullet or any hard substance, and there was likewise a slight abrasion on the left cheek, apparently caused by the falling of the body to the ground. The boxes in the cart, containing jewellery, &c., had not

been opened, nor had any attempt been made to force them. At the time the body was discovered, nothing was seen of the prisoner; but in the course of the evening he was met on the Banbury road. He was without his hat, and seemed to be crying very much, and to be in great distress. To several persons he gave an incoherent account of the assassination; he said that three men had jumped out of a hedge, and demanded their money; that his uncle had struck one of the robbers with his stick, and that thereon another had fired at him, and shot him; that he (the prisoner) then ran away, pursued by the third robber. The police immediately placed the prisoner under arrest.

It speedily appeared that the sagacity of the police was not at fault. The shopman of a gun-maker of Banbury came forward, and stated that he had sold the prisoner a double-barrelled pistol on the 15th December previous. The prisoner agreed to purchase this pistol for 1*l.*, and the shopman showed him how to load and use it, and at the same time gave him a woollen bag in which to keep it. He also gave him a bullet-mould with the pistol, in which he made a bullet, to show the prisoner how it was used. This bullet (which was a leaden one) the prisoner took away with him, and he also, at the same time, purchased a quarter of a pound of gunpowder, which was wrapped up in a piece of printed paper, part of a *Banbury Pilot*.

Upon the clothes of the prisoner being examined after his arrest, a small quantity of gunpowder was found in his waistcoat pocket, and also a copper cap, together with the turnpike ticket which had been given to Mr. Kalabergo by the

gate-keeper of Williamscott. Mr. Kalabergo's premises were subsequently strictly examined, and a bullet-mould, which was identified by the shopman as the one sold to the prisoner on the 15th of December, was found concealed in a stable rack. On further search being made, between an old chimney-board and the rafters of the stable were found a woollen pistol-bag, six whole bullets of white metal, an unfinished one of the same material, together with a leaden bullet and several bullet shanks, or tops cut off after the bullets had been taken from the mould. These bullets fitted the mould which had been previously discovered. Two parcels of gun-powder were found in the same place, one of which was inclosed in a piece of the *Banbury Pilot*. In the deceased's house, a piece of white metal, of the same material as that of which the six bullets were cast, was discovered in a box in the passage. It further appeared that the bullet which had been taken from the head of the deceased was made of the same white metal, and like the other six found in the stable, was very clumsily cast.

After the prisoner had been taken into custody, he was conveyed to Wroxtton, and locked up with two constables in the same room. Notwithstanding this precaution, he managed to jump out of an open window, but being injured by the fall, he was recaptured after running about 200 yards. Great exertions were then made by the police to discover if any pistol had been dropped or concealed near the spot where the murder had been committed; but for some time without success. At

length, on the 23rd of February, the water in the ditches round Williamscott being much lower than it had been for some time previously, a constable named Newton, discovered a great-coat embedded in the mud of a ditch near the road from which the prisoner is supposed to have made his way from the scene of the murder across the fields. This coat was identified as the property of Mr. Kalabergo. Continuing the search, a short distance from where the great-coat was found, a pistol was discovered, which was identified on the trial by the shopman as the one he sold to the prisoner on the 15th of December. The pistol was not loaded, and two exploded copper caps were on it. The only motive which could be suggested for the commission of the crime by the prisoner was, that the uncle had made a will leaving to him a considerable part of his property, and he might have been impatient to become possessed of his inheritance.

The case being one entirely of circumstantial evidence, the examination of the facts was necessarily minute. The trial occupied two days. There was no direct evidence, said the learned judge, that the prisoner at the bar had committed this atrocious crime; but the jury had to consider whether the facts which had been proved excluded the reasonable probability of the offence having been committed by any other person.

The jury speedily found the prisoner "Guilty;" and he was sentenced to be hanged.

The convict made a daring attempt to escape from prison; but being recaptured, he seems to have considered his fate sealed, and

made a confession of his guilt to his priest. He was executed on the 22nd March.

3. BURGLARY AND VIOLENCE AT CORNWELL.—At the Oxford Assizes, George Jones *alias* Joseph Moss, 22, and George Hanks, *alias* Charles Rock, 24, were indicted for burglariously entering the house of John Checkley at Cornwell, on the night of the 14th of October last, and stealing a silver watch, twelve silver teaspoons, and other articles, and assaulting him with intent to murder him.

The servant-girl of the prosecutor stated that her bed-room was over that of her master and mistress, and that on the above night she went to bed at 10 o'clock, and during the night was roused by the noise of two men in her bed-room. Both had shirts over their clothes, and one (Moss) had his face blackened. One was shorter than the other. The shorter man had a candle in one hand and a pistol in the other. She jumped up on seeing them, but the one with the candle said, "Down, or I'll blow your brains out." She at once lay down, and they threw the clothes over her head. What they afterwards did in the room she could not see. After they left her room she heard a noise in Mr. Checkley's room, and heard Mr. Checkley groan several times, and say, "I am dead;" and heard them threatening to blow out his brains if he did not lie still, and that money they wanted, and money they would have, and other conversation and violence. The shorter man, Moss, came back into her room, having a candle in his hand, and having thrown off the shirt over his dress, said he wanted

her money. She told him there was a sovereign in her box, and 10s. in her pocket. He searched her box, and then came to the other side of the bed, and she looked at him, and he said, "Lie down: you are looking at me in order to transport me." The witness distinctly identified Moss, and believed Rock to be the other man.

The prosecutor said he was awoke on the above night by the cries of the servant, and got up and opened his bed-room door, and saw Rock outside. A scuffle ensued, and Rock struck him on the head and knocked him down. The other man was near also, and struck him also on the head. He got up, he did not remember how, and laid hold of the life-preserver which Rock held in his hand, and Moss cut his fingers with a large knife which he drew out. He was thrown down again, and Rock lay on him, and Moss asked Mrs. Checkley what there was in the corner cupboard. She said, "Tea and sugar." Moss searched, and on finding it was, they asked for money. Saw Moss hold towards him a revolver pistol with six barrels, and heard him say, "I will blow your old brains out if you do not give us money;" and I said, "Blow away: I have no money." My mistress gave them her purse with money, and they gave the purse back. Moss went afterwards to the maid's room, and called out to Rock, who remained below, "Is all right?" and afterwards came down. The wounds on my head were so severe that I was for a long time delirious. I am quite sure that the prisoners are the men, and I often saw Moss at the Parrot Inn at Chipping Norton.

The surgeon proved the injuries the prosecutor had received. There were four severe and deep wounds on the head, each penetrating to the bone. The prosecutor was occasionally delirious for twelve or thirteen days. His shoulders, arms, and back were one mass of bruises, such as would be produced by blows and kicks. The prosecutor's life was in imminent danger for many days.

The prisoners were identified by other witnesses.

Mr. M'Croham, inspector of police at Leominster, saw the prisoners on the evening of the 5th of November last, at that town. They were in the street, and he, suspecting something wrong, followed them for a time, thinking they would go into a public-house or lodging-house; but seeing them go out of the town, he went up and collared Hanks, and asked him what he had got in his pockets. Hanks put his back to the wall, and said, "Is that it?" and Jones stepped back and drew a pistol from under his smock-frock. The inspector had no arms whatever with him, and wishing to divert their attention, asked them where was the woman that had been with them. They said they had no woman with them. He said they had, and she must be at their lodgings; and he went away, saying he would find her at their lodgings. Having thus diverted their attention, he ran back to the mayor's office, got a gun and pistol, and told the mayor to send the constables after him. He then ran on in the direction in which they had gone, followed by a constable, and crossed the fields towards a wicket which he thought they must pass, in order to intercept

them. As he was crossing the fields, he heard two shots and a cry, "Davis is shot." Davis was one of the constables. Smith, the constable who was with me (said the witness), ran in the direction of the shots, but I kept on towards the gate, where I knew they must come. As I got to the gate, Rock came up running, and said, "Guard, stand off, or I'll shoot you," and faced half-round, and snapped a six-barrelled revolver at me. It missed fire; he then held up another revolver at me and fired, and I heard something whiz past my head. I at the same moment fired at him, and hit him in the thigh, and he fell to the ground, and lay there, but faced me; and, holding out the revolver pistol towards me, threatened to shoot the first who should touch him. I moved off to the gate in order to meet Moss, as he must come that way, and soon the other constables came up and said that Moss also had been taken. I then went to where Rock lay. He threatened to shoot me, but I lifted my gun and said I would blow his brains out if he stirred. He then dropped the pistol. I went up, disarmed him, and handcuffed and searched him. I found two revolving pistols with six barrels each. All were loaded except one barrel, which had the appearance of being recently discharged. I also found a tin canister in his pocket, and he had on him the pair of check trousers which have been produced to-day.

Davis, the other police officer, proved that when he came up to Moss he collared him, and Moss fired a revolver at him, and the ball hit him on the side of the head; he fired again, and the ball

went through the collar of the coat and glanced off his stock. Davis's son then came up and struck Moss down with a stick, and Smith and the other constable arriving, he was overpowered and handcuffed; and two revolvers were found on him—one in each hand—every barrel being loaded except the two which were fired off.

The prisoners were found "Guilty" of burglary with violence.

Mr. Justice Wightman, in passing sentence, said, that the crime the prisoners had committed was capital; but as the life of Mr. Checkley had not been actually taken, although sentence of death would be recorded, it would not be carried into effect, but the prisoners would be transported for life.

Application was made to his Lordship for a reward for M'Croham and Davis for their courageous conduct, and his Lordship granted each of them 5*l*.

5. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident, arising from the habitual carelessness of the workmen, occurred on the London and North Western Railway. A gang of men, numbering 20 or 30, were engaged in relaying the plates and rails near Kilburn Bridge. The gang had a looker-out; but five men were detached from the main body. This smaller party were so intent upon their work, and the persons engaged in this dangerous employment are so fool-hardy, that they did not take any precaution against the approach of the trains. A down-train arrived blowing its warning whistle, on which the men moved off the down line of rails *on to the up line*. At this moment an up mail-train approached. The driver perceived the men, whistled furiously, shut

off the steam, and put on the break. But in vain—the trains went over the party, cutting three men to pieces.

13. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on this railway. The mail-train left London at 8.50 P.M.; it consisted of an engine and tender, a guard's van, post-office tender, and four carriages. All went well till the train approached Bishopstoke; about a mile and a half from that place, the tire of one of the leading wheels broke, and presently the engine left the rails and ran down an embankment 23 feet deep, dragging after it the tender, guard's van, and post-office tender: the passenger carriages kept to the line, and no one in them was much hurt. The stoker was taken up dead; the driver's leg had been cut off, and he died a few hours after he had been removed to Southampton; the post-office guard's arm was broken; and the chief guard's skull was fractured. The post-office clerk escaped almost unhurt. The electric telegraph was damaged—two posts were knocked down, and the wires were deranged for some distance. On an inspection of the engine, the disaster appeared to be one of those accidents that no foresight can prevent. That the driver and stoker were aware of something being wrong was evident from the fact of both the engine and tender breaks being found screwed down as far as possible.

19. MURDER AT CHIDDINGLEY.—*Lewes*.—Sarah Ann French, aged 27, was indicted for the murder of her husband, William French.

The deceased was a labourer,

living with his wife and one child in a cottage at Chiddingley. Up to the day before his decease (the 7th of January last) he had been in good health; he then became very ill, vomited much, and died on the evening of the following day. As his wife had called in no medical attendant, and gave as a reason that the deceased had died suddenly, a coroner's inquest was ordered to be held on the body. A surgeon examined the corpse, and having discovered appearances of a strangulation of the intestines sufficient in his opinion to account for death, he examined no further; gave his evidence accordingly; the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death," and the body was buried. Circumstances, however, were known to the neighbours, who on this verdict being given, began to talk of them. The body was exhumed and re-examined; the intestines removed and sent to Dr. Taylor of Guy's Hospital for analyzation. His skill speedily discovered arsenic in the stomach, in every part of the intestines, and in the very substance of the coat of the intestines. The quantity still in the body must have amounted to eleven or twelve grains—three or four grains being sufficient to destroy life. There could be no doubt that the deceased died by poison. There could be little doubt that his wife, the prisoner, was one of the perpetrators of the crime—she had bought arsenic; had first concealed, and then misrepresented her husband's illness; and had carefully removed all traces of the unfortunate man's suffering. It was a question whether she had not a partner in her crime. The prisoner, when placed before a magistrate, had made a

statement implicating another person—an accusation which led to a narrative equally disgusting and atrocious. This statement was to the effect that on the night the constable came to her house, one James Hickman was there, and he hid himself in the pantry till the constable was gone, and then he let himself out. The next day she saw Hickman, and he told her that he had put the poison into the onion pie while her back was turned. She said that she asked him whether he had ever given him any poison at any other time, and he said he had put some into some milk. He then told her not to say anything about what he had done, or else he would run quite away from her. The statement then went on to say that after this Hickman showed her a parcel of poison on several occasions; and when she complained of her husband stopping out late at night, Hickman said that he would give him something some day that should keep him out a good deal later.

James Hickman, a young man about 20, was now made a witness. He said, I know the prisoner Sarah French. I first went to her house along with her sister Jane Piper, about twelve months ago. I was courting her sister at that time. About last Christmas Jane Piper went along with some one else, and I left her company. About last Michaelmas I began going to the prisoner's house again, and one evening when the prisoner's husband was absent, she asked me if I liked her as well as I did her sister. I said, "No," and she said, "Why not?" I then said, "Because you are married." She then asked me if I

should like her if she was not married, and I told her that I liked her very well. This was about a month before Christmas. I went again to the prisoner's house after this two or three times a week, to spend half an hour, and I used to see to the prisoner's little boy. I used to go afterwards to read to the children. I used to read good books that the parson gave them. I was often there when the prisoner's husband was out; and when this happened, the prisoner more than once told me that she liked me, and she used to kiss me. She never did this when her husband was there. She used to say that she loved me; and she once gave me a ring, and told me to keep it in remembrance of her. The prisoner once or twice sat upon my knee. She did this of her own accord, and not at my request. She used to talk to me about her husband's health; and she said he had something bad the matter with him, and the doctors could not do him any good. She also said that he was frequently taken very bad in his inside at night, and that it would kill him; and she asked me if I would have her if her husband were to die. I told her I did not know—I did not mind much about it. I also said I did not see that there was any signs of death on him; and the prisoner said, if I knew as much as she did, I should think there were: and she requested me not to say anything to any one about what she said. No improper intimacy took place between me and the prisoner before the death of her husband. She used to sit upon my knee and kiss me, and say she loved me, and that she should be happy if she could have

me. I was at the house again on another evening after Christmas, when French and his wife were present. They were having supper; and I saw a pie, some bread and cheese, and butter on the table. French was eating some of the pie, and I saw him help himself, and no one but him ate of the pie. The prisoner and her child had bread and cheese. Neither the prisoner or the deceased offered me any of the pie. All I had in the house was a cup of tea, which was given to me by the prisoner. After the prisoner's husband had eaten his supper, he went out of the room, and the prisoner said to me, "He does not seem very well to-night." I was always on friendly terms with French. After her husband went out of the room, she said she did not think he would go out with me, as he did not appear to be well. The witness then detailed circumstances of the deceased's illness, and his wife's conduct. He went to the cottage the day after French died. I asked the prisoner if her husband was dead, and she said he was, and that he had died about a quarter before 12 the night before. She said they had laid laughing and talking together till just before he died; and that he suddenly turned round and looked at her and smiled, and then closed his eyes and died almost immediately. On the day the first inquest took place, the prisoner told me that the doctor had come and opened him, and that he had found a gut tied in a knot, and this was the cause of his death. On the Sunday after the funeral, I was at the prisoner's cottage. Her sister had stayed there up to that time; but she went away

about 8 o'clock, and the prisoner accompanied her. On the same Sunday the deceased was buried, I passed the night in the house with the prisoner.

Baron Parke. — Was this on the very day of the funeral?

Witness. — Yes, my lord. He continued — Jane Piper, the prisoner's sister, slept in the house the same night. I don't recollect that the prisoner said anything to me about marrying her on this night, but upon one occasion she did ask me to marry her after the funeral; and she said she should like to be married directly, but I told her I thought it would look best to stop a twelvemonth pretty near; and the prisoner said if she did, she thought it very likely I would not have her. Her son was in a little bed by the side of the one in which we slept. I remained all night in the house at the request of the prisoner. The prisoner's sister slept in the same bed with us; and she remained in the cottage seven or eight days, and I helped to remove some of her things.

On cross-examination, witness said: About a month or six weeks before Christmas, I heard that the prisoner had got some money. She told me so herself. She said she had got 500*l*. I am sure she mentioned 500*l*., and not 100*l*. She told me that one of her sisters had got the money. I broke off with Jane Piper a little before I heard of the prisoner having this money. I heard about the money before I broke off with Jane Piper. The prisoner told me that if I had her, she would keep me without work; and of course I should be very glad to be kept without work.

The counsel for the prisoner

urged that it was not proved that the prisoner had administered the poison: the fairer presumption was, that it was the witness Hickman who was the guilty party—he who certainly had a stronger motive than the prisoner to get rid of the deceased, because he admitted that when he heard the prisoner was entitled to a sum of money which would enable him to live without work, he immediately broke off with his former sweetheart, and was evidently aware that he could not have the money unless the husband was dead. He did not mean to charge Hickman with the murder; but he had a right to argue that there was a possibility of his having committed it, and if he succeeded in raising a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, she was entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and ought to be acquitted.

After a long consultation, the foreman of the jury said, "We find the prisoner guilty of murder; but some of the jury are of opinion that the poison may have been administered by some other party, and that the prisoner was only an accessory before the fact; and we wish to know whether that makes any difference."

Baron Parke asked the jury if they were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner either administered the poison herself or knew of its being administered by some one else.

The jury said they were unanimously agreed upon those points.

Baron Parke. — Then that amounts to a verdict of "Wilful murder;" and his lordship passed sentence of death upon her.

She was executed on the 10th April, having fully admitted her guilt to the chaplain of the gaol.

20. **THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.**—It had been well known for some time that the management of Her Majesty's Theatre was in a state of great embarrassment. Many causes were assigned for a condition of things so destructive to the amusements and conversation of the fashionable world, and to the real interests of art; but that which probably struck the fatal blow to Mr. Lumley's prosperous course, was the unfortunate undertaking of the Italian Opera at Paris, which the disturbed state of France rendered a ruinous business. A very large and influential meeting of the most eminent *habitués* of the opera was held in the concert room, when most gratifying testimony was paid to the ability of Mr. Lumley's management; and it was resolved—

"1. That, considering the beneficial influence which Her Majesty's Theatre has exercised for nearly a century in promoting and extending the musical tastes of the country, it is desirable that measures should be taken by this meeting to support Her Majesty's Theatre.

"2. That, considering the energy and perseverance which the director of this establishment has displayed in the cultivation of the highest works of art, and in providing for the public taste and amusement, during a period of extraordinary difficulty, this meeting will support and assist the director in his efforts to surmount the difficulties of the establishment.

"3. That, with the view of establishing an immediate and available source for the purpose of carrying on and conducting this establishment during the present season, a fund be raised, to which all friends and well-wishers of the

theatre be invited to become subscribers, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of receiving such subscriptions, and applying the same in such a way as they shall consider most conducive to the interests of Her Majesty's Theatre."

This engagement, however, came to nothing; and afterwards a company was formed for carrying on the establishment under a board of managers, and a capital of 190,000*l.* was subscribed; but as the managers failed to obtain either a charter or an Act limiting the liabilities of the shareholders, this scheme also fell to the ground, and early in the following year (1853) the furniture and decorations of this magnificent establishment were advertised to be sold under a levy for rates and taxes; and the scenery, dresses, and properties, by order of the mortgagee. This result is deplorable on considerations of the highest taste; and will throw out of employment many hundreds of industrious and deserving persons.

23. **HORRIBLE CHARGE OF MURDER.**—*Brecon.*—Thomas Phillips and Margaret Morgan were placed at the bar, charged with having murdered a new-born infant by casting it to a sow, by which it was torn to pieces and devoured.

The horrible details which were given on the preliminary investigation of this case had excited the greatest horror and disgust; and the trial was watched with great interest.

The principal witness was a young man named Hugh Williams, 24 years of age, who lived in the service of the male prisoner, at a farm called Pentrenaboth, near Devynnock. The witness stated, that on some day in March, 1850,

an older servant of the prisoner was obliged to leave the farm for a few days in consequence of an injury, and that on the night previous a boy named Thomas Davies came to the house with some clothes for him, and remained there to assist about the stable and fold-yard. He then proceeded to state, that after feeding and cleaning the horses early in the morning, they tried to enter the farm-house for their breakfast, but found the door fastened, and that the prisoner Phillips spoke through the window, ordering him (Williams) to go to a wood at a short distance for a load of sticks. The younger witness (Davies) said that he then went to the garden to bring a hen, as he had been previously ordered by the female prisoner, and that, while so engaged, he saw Phillips come out of the house, bearing a new-born infant on a flat tile-stone, which, after looking carefully around, he deposited on the ground in a corner of the fold-yard; that he then went through a beast-house to the pigsty, and drove a sow to the spot where the child lay; that he then retired, while the sow caught hold of the child's thigh and bit it off. The boy positively swore that he then heard the child utter a cry, and that, on his getting over the hedge to drive the sow away, she ran at him furiously, and that he ran back; that she then caught hold of the child in her mouth, and commenced tearing and eating it, when he again heard it cry distinctly. Both witnesses then said that at that moment Williams came up from the meadow on his way from the wood, and caught hold of the child's arm, when the sow caught him by the arm, which frightened him so much that he

let go his hold. They further stated, that by the time the sow had completed her horrid meal, the prisoner Phillips came forward and, threatening that he would kill them if they mentioned what they had seen, drove the animal into the beast-house; that they climbed up to a kind of hole in the wall, through which they saw him tie the sow to a post, and wash her jaws and head from the blood with which they were covered with a scrubbing-brush and a bucketful of water, after which he released her and returned into the house. The only part of their evidence which implicated the female prisoner in the alleged transaction was a statement that while the sow was eating the child she stood at the door of the house lifting her hands and groaning; and they further deposed that the door of the house was kept fastened the whole of the day and night, and that the prisoner Phillips said they could not get any food because the servant girl was poorly; that they were therefore fasting all that day with the exception of some bread and cheese brought to them by Phillips at dusk, and that they slept in the barn that night. Notwithstanding the horrible nature of the alleged occurrence, Hugh Williams said that he had continued in the prisoner's service until the following November, and after a few months' absence, returned and remained with him until some time in February last, when on his leaving a quarrel occurred, and the accusation was first made public. It also appeared that the boy had been occasionally in the service of the prisoner at periods before and after the date of the commission of the crime. The evidence of both witnesses was given very circum-

stantially, but was unsupported by any other testimony, and it was not shown at all that the woman had appeared to have been pregnant near that time.

On cross-examination the younger witness fenced a good deal with the questions put to him by the defendant's counsel, and denied statements which it was alleged he had made to various persons respecting the case. The elder (Hugh Williams), on cross-examination, gave a most extraordinary statement of his adventures with a ghost, who had frequently carried him through the air, and had haunted him in various shapes, until he had obeyed a mandate given him to throw a pair of pistols, taken from an old mansion-house, into the river Usk. He further deposed most positively to his power of seeing in the darkest night as well as by day. On some points of detail his statements in the witness-box varied from his depositions before the committing magistrates, and on one or two points he contradicted his testimony given on examination in chief. The only other witnesses called were two women, who deposed to statements made by the lads; but, on the whole, their evidence told in favour of the accused.

The jury expressed a wish to hear the prisoner's counsel; after which they stated their opinion that it was unnecessary to call any witnesses for the defence, and acquitted both prisoners.

The trial of this extraordinary case occupied two days.

24. CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The contest for the championship of the Thames, which was decided this day, drew a predigious concourse of persons

to the banks of the river, and crowded the noble stream with craft of every description — no fewer than ten steamers accompanied the match.

The "champion" in possession was Robert Coombes, who, in the course of 20 years, had raised himself to that aquatic pre-eminence by defeating every competitor in succession, and had held the sculls for some years. He had, moreover, defeated the champions of the Tyne, and was, in fact, considered invincible. He was now in his 43rd year, and his rowing weight 9st. 11lb. His challenger was William Cole, a young man hailing from Chelsea, and unknown to fame otherwise than by his winning Doggett's coat and badge. He was 25 years old, and weighed 9st. 8lb.

The match was for 200*l.* a side, and the honours of the river. The course was from Putney Bridge to Mortlake, a distance of 4½ miles. The betting was all in favour of the veteran.

Cole took his station on the Middlesex side of the centre arch, Coombes on the other. On the signal being given, Coombes dashed his sculls into the water with almost the rapidity of lightning, and took a lead of something like a quarter of a length, which he retained but for about 20 yards, and then the competitors were scull and scull, and no two rowing men ever so ably displayed the perfection of style, while their pace and heavy one-handed labour was surprising. Within 50 yards of the starting place Cole's boat began to show in front; off the Messrs. Searle's it was three-quarters of a length in advance, and, ere the arrival at Craven Cottage, had drawn clear, and he was still row-

ing very powerfully, closely pressed by Coombes. The speed of Cole was unabated, and the cheers of encouragement by the partizans of either rent the air. Cole drew a trifle more in advance, but a first-rate "spurt" brought Coombes's boat again within a yard of his adversary's stern. Coombes here performed a zigzag motion in the rear of his opponent, and certainly did not mend his position by his steerage. Both shot the water towards Hammersmith Bridge, Surrey pier, and the dashing work of Cole put him through the bridge a clear length and a half in advance; but between this and Chiswick Eytot, the champion had applied himself so vigorously to his task, that he forced his way within a yard or so of his opponent, and his rowing was here so strong that his friends began to look up; but he was not good enough; and although he continued stroke after stroke for three minutes in the same position, Cole again increased the gap between them to a boat's length; on nearing the railway bridge at Barnes, it was again lessened by another desperate effort of Coombes, but he could not get in front, and although he rowed as long as nature would serve him, he could not win, although by dint of the most determined exertion he decreased his adversary's lead. Cole kept in advance, and won by half a clear length, doing the distance in 25 minutes 12 seconds.

The patrons of Coombes were dissatisfied with the issue of the contest, and arranged another trial. It came off on the 14th of October, with the same result, and the veteran was finally compelled to yield the championship to the youthful strength of his challenger.

25. THE ALBURY MURDER.—*Kingston*.—John Keene, 20, and Jane Keene, 25, his wife, were indicted for the murder of Charles Broomer, the illegitimate child of the latter prisoner, by casting it into a well.

The murder was committed twelve months ago, and the circumstances of the discovery and conviction were somewhat singular.

The deceased child was born in May, 1848; and was, as stated, illegitimate. Some time afterwards the mother went into service; but about eighteen months before this trial she was married to the prisoner. The child was then out at nurse, but it was brought home to her when she was married. Another child was born at Christmas, 1850, when the prisoners had been married about a twelve-month.

Ann Broomer, the mother of the female prisoner, said—

I last saw the child Charles alive in January, 1851,—after this time both prisoners were in the union. I went to see them in the workhouse, and inquired of my daughter where Charles was, and she told me he was in London. Her husband was present at the time, and said something, but I don't know what it was. I saw both the prisoners at my house after this, and I again inquired for the child, and they both said he was in London. I saw nothing more of them until reaping time, when my daughter came to me and said that Charles was dead. I again inquired for the child after this, and my daughter, in the presence of her husband, said that he was dead, and the male prisoner turned his head away and said the same thing. I saw no more of my daughter after this until the night

she "broke it out" to me. She then said that her husband had made away with her child, and that he had threatened her life if she said anything about it. When the male prisoner said that the child was dead, he also said, "Don't fret yourself, mother; it is all right; the child is dead." In consequence of this statement by my daughter I made a communication to Mr. Hooper, the clergyman of Albury, and the prisoners were afterwards taken into custody.

Mr. Radley, superintendent of the police, said—I went on Monday, the 26th January, to the house where the prisoners were living at Guildford. I found the female prisoner there, and said to her, "I dare say you know what I am come about?" She replied, "Yes; you are come about my child. Oh, Mr. Radley, my husband has murdered it, and I hope he will confess all." Soon afterwards I saw the male prisoner near the house, and told him he was charged with the murder of his wife's illegitimate child. He said that the child died in London a twelvemonth ago, and I then took him into custody. He made several evasive statements as to what he had done with the child in London. He then asked me where his wife was, and whether she was in custody? I made him no answer, and he said, "Is she going to Sheen, to show you where the child is?" I gave no answer to this question. On the following morning I saw the male prisoner again, and he then said, "She may say that I drowned the child, but I never put it in no water." I said nothing to the prisoner to induce him to make those statements. The woman at this time was in charge of the

police, and by leave of the magistrate, the prisoners were allowed to see each other at the police-station. When they were together the woman said to her husband, "Oh, John, go on your knees and confess your sins before God, for you know you murdered my child; and if you don't confess I must do so, or I must tell all about it." The male prisoner made no answer to this and he was removed. After he was gone the female prisoner said that we should find the child in the Warren well, near Albury Heath. The parish of Sheen adjoins that of Albury, and I believe the well is in Sheen parish. The female prisoner, on the same day, made another statement to me. She said that she had left the union-house a twelvemonth before with her two children, and that her husband met her, and that they walked on over the downs to Albury; that while they were on the road her husband got a stick and beat the elder boy very much. She said she complained to him of his conduct, and said it was her child and she would not allow him to beat him, and he knocked her down and ill-used her. On the day the child was murdered she said her husband and herself went to the Warren with the children; her husband was carrying the boy Charles and she the other child; that she missed her husband for a short time, and on looking round she saw him by the side of the well with the child in his arms; that she ran to him, but before she could get up to him he had thrown the child down the well—that she heard the child hit against the side of the well, and heard it splash in the water. She said to him, "Oh, John, what have

you done with my child?" and he replied, "— you and your child; and if you ever say a word about it, I'll smash your — brains out." She said she remained by the well till she saw some one coming, and then her husband wanted her to go on with him to Guildford, but she would not do so, but went to sleep at Albury, and her husband went to his mother's at Guildford. She said she should have named the occurrence before, but was afraid to do so on account of her husband.

Witnesses, who searched the well, proved finding at the bottom the remains of a child in a very decomposed state; but the fragments were sufficiently collected to enable a surgeon to decide that they were portions of a male about 2½ or 3 years old. Some fragments of clothing were also found, which persons who had had charge of the child were able to state were such as he wore.

Other witnesses deposed to circumstances which identified the time and place where the prisoners and the deceased child were seen with those confessed by the female prisoner.

The course adopted by the counsel for the defence was somewhat similar to that which excited so much remark when taken by the counsel for the Mannings; that of each throwing the crime upon the other.

Mr. Robinson, for the male prisoner, urged that there was nothing against him but the statement of his wife, which was no evidence in law. The prisoner had never been seen near the spot; and there was nothing but the evidence of the female prisoner to connect him with the deed. The false statements of the female were strong evidence of guilt; nor was

it possible, if she had really witnessed such a horrible act on the part of her husband, she could have gone to the cottage of an acquaintance, as the evidence showed she had done, and betrayed not the slightest emotion. From the state of the evidence, the jury might fairly be of opinion, that the case had not been made out against either; but at any rate, they would not be justified in finding the male prisoner guilty.

Mr. Charnock, for the female prisoner, deprecated the attempt which had been made to throw the guilt upon the wife. The defence he had now to offer was the same that had always been made by the female prisoner; and he now, as she in the first instance had done, boldly charged the man with the murder, and said that if the woman had had any share whatever in the matter, it was merely as an accessory after the fact, for which, by the law of England, as a wife, she was not amenable to justice. He was surprised that the attempt should have been made to fasten the guilt upon the wretched prisoner of having destroyed her own offspring. It appeared to him there was not the slightest foundation for such a suggestion. If she had really been the guilty party, it was not likely she would have made the avowal she did, upon which avowal alone the present inquiry was entirely founded. The only crime proved against his unhappy client was, that out of love and affection for her husband she had concealed the dreadful crime he had committed until her agonized feelings would not allow her to retain the secret any longer, and, in the anguish of her heart, she had made the statement to her mother,

and thus relieved her bosom of the dreadful weight that was upon it. In this way he accounted for her having told so many falsehoods with regard to the child; and he submitted that it was clear her only motive was to shield her husband and prevent inquiry.

The jury found the male prisoner "Guilty" of murder, and acquitted the woman. The convict was executed on the 13th April, doggedly persisting in his innocence, and asserting that it was the woman who murdered the child.

25. MURDER AT GREAT THURLOW. — William Robinson, aged 82, was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Cornell, at Great Thurlow, on the 30th August last.

The prisoner, who appeared in the dock almost in a dying state, lived at Great Thurlow near Newmarket, with his daughter-in-law, Mary Rollinson, the widow of his deceased son George, who died in 1850. In 1851, one Jermyn courted Mrs. Rollinson; and the old man strenuously opposed the match, but without effect, it being determined by the lovers that they would marry, and remove Mrs. Rollinson's furniture from the prisoner's house. Under these circumstances, it was shown that one day in August, when Ann Cornell, the sister of Mary Rollinson, came to dine with her, they were both taken ill immediately after eating some pudding made of flour, kept by Mary Rollinson in an open trough, and eventually Ann Cornell died, and was buried, it being then supposed by the medical man attending her that she died of English cholera. Before this, similar, but not fatal, symptoms arose after Mrs. Rollinson had partaken of dinner. In October she was again taken most

violently ill after eating dumplings for dinner, as were a friend and two children. Suspicion of poison then arose; and by the advice of a friend, the dumplings which remained uneaten were given to a cat and a dog. The former refused to do more than taste it; but the dog ate the whole dumpling, and immediately after brought it all up again. The remainder of the dumpling, the vomit, and the flour in the trough and basin from which the dumplings were made, were analyzed and found to contain arsenic in precisely the same proportions. The consequence of these discoveries was, that Ann Cornell's body was exhumed, and on examination by skilled surgeons, little doubt remained that the poor woman had fallen a sacrifice to arsenic. All the rest of the parties, who had no fewer than four times been recently affected with symptoms indicative of the administration of arsenic, fortunately survived; but the old man was taken into custody on this charge, in support of which, besides the above facts, it was proved that he had frequently bought arsenic at the village shop for mice, and that he had on one occasion cautioned a friend of his daughter-in-law not to eat or allow any of her children to eat any of her victuals, as it might make them sick. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and the learned judge passed sentence of death upon him.

26. MURDER AT PRESTON. — *Bury St. Edmunds.* — William Baldry, aged 50, was indicted for administering poison to Mary Ann Baldry, his wife, with intent to murder her, at Preston, on the 6th of December last.

The prisoner was a respectable

farmer. It was proved in evidence, on the 6th of December, his wife being ill, he took a glass from the washstand, left the room, and then returned with a glass of beer, into which he put some sugar, stirred the beer, and gave it to his wife. She took the glass, and said that it looked white, and drank some of it. The prisoner asked her if she was not going to drink the whole. She said, "I am afraid;" to which the prisoner replied, "Never mind, sup it out, it won't hurt you." She drank it out, and gave the glass to her husband, who poured some cold water into it. In the night, the prosecutrix woke, complained of illness, and vomited violently. The prisoner came into the room; during the time he was in the room, Mrs. Cope, his wife's mother, left the room for a quarter of an hour, and on her return found that the glass had been emptied of the water, leaving a white powder remaining. She rinsed the glass, and put the rinsing into a scent bottle, and gave the bottle to Mr. Vincent, a surgeon. The sediment, on being analyzed, was found to contain arsenic.

On the 13th of the same month, a cup of coffee which had been prepared for the prisoner's wife, and had been left in a room in which the prisoner was alone, was found to contain a white sediment, and the prosecutrix was ill after taking it.

Mr. Vincent, the surgeon, gave evidence of the prosecutrix having suffered the symptoms consequent upon having taken arsenic; and it appeared, that the prisoner offered the doctor a fat hog, and the policeman money, if they would not say anything. On being charged with the offence, he said

he had given his wife two powders which he had bought of a Mr. Attwood, a retired surgeon. But Mr. Attwood was called, and denied that he ever sold him any. The motive suggested for the offence was a refusal, on the part of his wife, to give the prisoner some money which had been given by her father previous to his death, on what the witness called "a trust of honour for her."

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and the learned Judge passed sentence of death upon the prisoner. This, however, was commuted into transportation for life, in consequence of a touching appeal presented by his unhappy wife to the Queen.

27. MURDER AT NEWPORT.—*Monmouth*.—Abel Ovans, 22, and Eliza Dore, aged 22, were indicted for the murder, at Newport, on the 14th of January last, of a female infant of the age of six weeks.

The prisoners had been living together for some time as man and wife, though unmarried. Eliza Dore had been delivered of a female child on the 1st of December. They were in deep poverty; and having been turned out of their lodgings, had found refuge for some days at a beer house. They left the house in company on the evening of the 14th of January, Dore having the baby in her arms. This was the last time the child was seen alive. That evening, about 9 o'clock, they went to lodge at a house in Charles Street, and they had no child with them. On the next morning (Thursday, the 15th), the body of the child was found, quite naked, floating on the sprigs of some trees at the edge of a large pool called the Mill Pond, not far from Dolphin Street, and not being re-

cognised, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "Found dead" returned. Subsequently, several women, who had known Dore and the child, inquired how it was. From all she concealed the fact that she had not the child with her. To one she said the child was famous; to another, that it was very well, but a little cross, and that she could not run out but when it was asleep; to a third, that it was at her mother's at Box-hill, beyond Bristol. At length, none of these people seeing the child, they suspected foul play, and one of them went and gave information to the police. In answer to inquiries, Ovans denied that the woman had a child; but the woman stated that the infant was with her mother. She was taken into custody, and then made several contradictory statements as to the fate of the child; but while in gaol she finally made this statement. "On Wednesday evening, the 14th of last month, we came from Jones's to Mason's. We came to Dock Street, where he took the bundle from me, and left me. He said he would meet me again at Lanark Street at the Sunderland Arms. He took the bundle to the lodgings. He came back and met me, and asked me to come up town with him. We came to Mill Street Bridge. He said with an oath, 'If you don't give me that child you shall not live with me, for I will not keep it.' He took the child from me, wrapped up in a shawl, and I stopped on the bridge crying. He took the child along the canal side, and came back in about ten minutes with the clothes wrapped in the shawl. I asked him what he had done with the child, and he said, 'I have done away with it,

for I'll not keep it. Thee beest right, and I too, now.' I was crying. He said, 'Don't make that noise here. Come to the lodge.' I kept on crying, for I loved my child; and he said if I cried he would beat me. I was afraid to say anything about it, as he threatened to beat me." Ovans, however, continued steadily to deny any knowledge of the transaction.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners, recommending the woman to mercy. Sentence of death was then passed upon the convicts. The woman's life was spared; but Ovans was executed.

29. DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OFF OPORTO.—A terrible catastrophe occurred within the bar of the Douro River, in the wreck of the Portuguese steamer *Porto*, whereby the whole of the passengers, 39 in number, and seven of the crew, perished.

On the morning of the 28th of March, the *Porto* steamer, with a crew of 22 men and 39 passengers, left Oporto for Lisbon. Although the fall of the barometer indicated the approach of rough weather, the sea was calm, and all went on well till the vessel reached Cape Mondego, when it came on to blow a furious gale from southwest, and the worn-out state of the boilers rendering a press of steam quite out of the question, the headway made scarcely exceeded the rate of one mile an hour. On finding this to be the case, the terrified passengers prevailed upon the mate in command to put the ship about and run for Oporto or Vigo. At about 5 P.M. on the 29th, she arrived off the entrance of the Douro, and the pilots on shore, who, as soon as she hove in

sight, had held a consultation on the subject, unanimously agreed that she might venture to cross the bar, and made the usual signal for the purpose. Encouraged by this assurance, the commander of the steamer at once made for the perilous passage. The sea was not high, and there seemed every reason to hope that all danger would soon be passed. The channel, though short, is narrow, intricate, and beset with rocks and shoals, and requires at all times the nicest and steadiest steering. Nevertheless, the last flat rocks were cleared, and in one minute more the ship would have been in safety. At that fatal moment, by some mismanagement, she struck on a sand-bank called the Cabedelo, and unshipped her rudder. She thence rebounded upon the Toiro rock, where she stuck fast for upwards of an hour. The rock in question is but a short distance from the shore, and is opposite the house known by the name of Salvavidas, or life-saver, which was built by order of Don Miguel in 1829, and stored with ropes, buoys, howitzers, to throw lines on board ships in distress, and all other means and contrivances to save human life, but which, together with all its contents, was sold by orders of the succeeding Government. The shore was now covered with anxious spectators, among whom were many families who had relatives among the passengers. A pilot boat was launched, who succeeded in throwing a rope on board. But unhappily the crew had lost all presence of mind, and instead of making it fast, they persisted in attempting to haul the boat alongside, and the pilot was obliged to let go the rope.

Meanwhile the sea had got up

and was rolling in tremendous waves, which at last lifted the fated vessel and carried her towards the Forcado rock, some 30 yards further off, upon which she struck violently, and the water rushing in extinguished the fires. The agonising shrieks of those on board now became incessant, for every hope had seemed to vanish. Many were on their knees praying aloud for mercy, while others ran wildly about in a state of frenzy. The French consul at Oporto, M. Des-
trees, was seen standing upon the paddle-box, stripped to his shirt and drawers, and calling out to Manoel Francisco, the pilot, to come to his succour. Mr. Joseph Allen, another passenger, stood on the quarterdeck with his two young daughters clinging to him. The spectators of this fearful scene did all they could to urge the pilots to venture out again. Baron Massarellos, on behalf of the wife, now the widow, of Mr. Allen, offered a reward of 12,000 milreis (2600*l.*). Many other people offered large sums. Several young men, amongst them an Englishman of the name of Brown, and two or three English sailors, volunteered to row, if some pilot would undertake to steer. But all in vain. The only answer to all entreaties was, that the attempt would only bring destruction upon those who ventured upon it. While this was going on, some common sky-rockets were brought down from Oporto, and by means of these, repeated endeavours were made to throw a line on board the vessel, but being of too little weight and projectile force, they were all swept away by the wind, which was blowing tremendously. At about half-past 7 o'clock P.M. the vessel parted right amid-ships,

and the passengers, the whole of whom were clustered in the after-part, fell in one heap into the sea. The effect produced by the sudden ceasing of the loud yell they raised was most horrifying. Of the crew who were forward, all but three now tried to swim on shore; but only eight of them succeeded in the attempt. In the course of another half-hour no portion of the wreck was visible, and all was silence. About 2 o'clock in the morning, however, one of the three men who had clung to a portion of the bows—the only part of the vessel which, though unseen from the shore, had remained above water—swam to the land. The other two had perished.

Among the passengers who perished in the *Porto*, besides Mr. Allen, were two Englishmen, a Mr. James Anderson and his nephew, Mr. Elmsley.

APRIL.

3. CALAMITOUS FIRE IN SOHO. —A fire occurred in Moor Street, Soho, by which five persons were seriously, perhaps fatally injured. A police officer, while on his beat, discovered flames issuing from a house occupied by Mr. Oakley, a fish-dealer. The officer, knowing that several families resided in the house, made an attempt to arouse them, which with much exertion he succeeded in doing. The poor creatures immediately jumped out of their beds and made for the staircase; but the flames were ascending so furiously towards the upper part of the house that only a few persons were enabled to reach the street by the usual means.

At length several persons made

their appearance at the windows of the second and third floors. Having opened the sashes, they cried to those below to assist them, when volumes of smoke poured over their heads, clearly indicating that, in their excitement, they had neglected to close the doors of their apartments, and if they remained where they were, they must all be suffocated; the poor creatures therefore resolved to jump out of the windows. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley having snatched up their child—a boy of about four years of age—threw him out, and not being caught by the bystanders, he fell upon the stone pavement below. The mother and father of the child next made a precipitate retreat from the same window, and fell with a terrific crash on the ground. Two more men and a young woman also jumped from another window on the same floor. One man was comparatively uninjured; but the other, and also the poor woman, were grievously wounded. The sufferers were removed to Charing Cross Hospital in a very precarious condition.

5. THE CRYSTAL PALACE. — GRAND "DEMONSTRATION." — A "demonstration," almost amounting to an *émeute*, of fashionables, for the rescue of the Crystal Palace from impending destruction, was made within its disfurnished area.

The committee of noblemen and gentlemen who have banded themselves together for the purpose of preserving this magnificent edifice, with that activity and judgment which have characterised their proceedings, announced by advertisements "a Grand Promenade," with a view to a demonstration of public feeling on the subject of the preservation of the

Crystal Palace for national or public purposes hereafter to be defined. The success of the appeal was brilliant, if the numbers or the elegance of the vast company assembled constituted success.

The hours named for the promenade were from 2 till 5, and by 2 o'clock the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge and the Kensington Road was an uninterrupted scene of confusion from the accumulation of private equipages, omnibuses, and cabs, and thousands of pedestrians, who were rapidly wending their way to the Crystal Palace. Not less than 80,000 persons took part in the promenade. Never during the best days of the Great Exhibition was such a crowd of the most fashionable and well-dressed people drawn together.

With a view to hold out additional zest to the "promenade," the visitors were first charmed with Mr. Best's performance on Willis's organ, added to which there were seven of the finest military bands in the kingdom engaged, who were thus stationed: The Royal Artillery band in the east gallery; First Life Guards in the west nave, north side; Second Life Guards in the east nave, south side; Royal Horse Guards in the south transept; Grenadier Guards in the west nave, south side; Coldstream Guards in the north transept; Scots Fusiliers in the east nave, north side. The selection of the pieces, which were beautifully performed, was of the most appropriate and varied character; and so much judgment was exercised in placing the bands, that, though during the whole time three were playing at the same moment different subjects, there was not the least confusion or annoyance; for as the company

promenaded, the sound of the one band had gone ere those of another rose gradually on the ear.

At about a quarter to 5 o'clock a bell was rung. The several bands in succession then marched from their several stations to the centre of the transept, one at a time, each playing some splendid march. The drums beat a roll; and upon the signal being given, the whole seven bands thus brigaded together struck up "God save the Queen," and the effect was quite overpowering. At the end of each part of the anthem, the multitudes assembled cheered in the most enthusiastic manner.

The brightness of the day, the varied hues of costume, and the wonderful order and quiet which prevailed, all combined to render it a most splendid entertainment. It was a gorgeous sight; and the Palace being emptied of the rich contents which had made it the admiration of the world, strangers were more than ever astounded at the vast dimensions of the building. It is needless to add, that the demonstration took no effect on the Government—they were not to be intimidated; and the Committee were threatened with the Lord Chancellor if they attempted a repetition of the promenade.

COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNEL.—The steam-ship *Propontis*, which brought the disastrous news from the Cape of Good Hope of the loss of the *Birkenhead* steamer, came into collision with a Dutch merchantman while coming up Channel from Plymouth, which ended in the foundering of the latter vessel, and the narrow escape of the crew. It appears, that after the *Propontis* had landed her mails at Plymouth, she resumed her voyage up Channel for the

Thames. About half-past 9 o'clock on the 6th instant, when some 24 miles from the Start Light, the look-out man reported a vessel ahead on the port bow. At that time, the *Propontis* could scarcely be going more than seven miles an hour, having to contend against a strong tide and easterly wind. The helm was duly ported, and had the other vessel done the same, they would have cleared each other; but for some reason the stranger put her head astarboard, which brought her towards and under the steamer's bow. The *Propontis* was immediately stopped, her screw reversed, and helm put hard aport, in the hope of averting the accident. All precautions failed, however, and the two came in fearful contact, almost bows on. The Dutch vessel proved to be the *Ann Rebecca* of Amsterdam, bound for some port in Syria with a cargo of sugar and other merchandise. The force of the collision drove in her bows and spars; and on getting clear of the *Propontis*, the crew speedily ascertained that she was filling. Their cries brought to their aid a boat from the steamer, which took off the master and crew (eight in all). They had scarcely left her before she took a tremendous lurch on one side, and went down in deep water. It would seem that the lights of the *Propontis* were mistaken for that of the Start by the look-out of the Dutch ship.

Another Dutch vessel has been lost, clearly owing to the gross carelessness of her crew. The *Triton*, of Cardiff, was securely at anchor in Chessel Cove, at the back of the Isle of Portland, when the *Maria Johanna*, of Rotterdam, sailed right upon her. The *Triton*

was greatly damaged, but was assisted into Bridport; but the Dutchman was so much shaken that she filled and foundered with all her crew except the master and his brother.

7. THE FROME MURDER. — *Taunton*.—William Sparrow, William Maggs, and Robert Hurd were indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Watts on the 24th of September.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased Sarah Watts was a child of about 14 years of age, and was the daughter of John Watts and Leah Watts. They occupied a dairy farm about two miles from Frome. On the morning of the 24th of September, the parents, as was their custom, started for Frome market, leaving the child alone in the house. They returned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon entering the house the first thing that attracted the father's attention was some blood on the kitchen floor; he also heard a little dog lapping something in the dairy, which adjoined the kitchen. He called for his daughter, but she did not answer, and he then went in to the dairy, and there found the child lying on the floor; her clothes were torn and turned over her head, and she was bruised and bloody, and quite dead. Upon an examination of the body by a surgeon it became evident that the poor child had been violated while living, and that her death had been caused by suffocation, as there were marks on her neck and throat, and upon her head. It was therefore clear that she had been shockingly abused, and then brutally murdered. The floor was wet. Some bread, butter, and cheese had been taken. The parents went up-

stairs and found the room had been ransacked; some clothes and a watch had been taken, but there was no money. An old silk handkerchief had been left on the table. The robbery had been skilfully contrived, for although it was committed in broad daylight, and within 100 yards of a road, and near some other houses, yet there was no eye-witness to any part of the transaction, and the girl had not been heard to cry. The body was removed up-stairs soon after it was found. Information was conveyed to the police, an application was made to the Home Office, and a detective officer sent down on the Sunday following, and he commenced his investigation on Monday, the 29th of September. He observed blood on the floor of the dairy, and that some whey had been spilt upon the whey-tub. Upon emptying the whey-tub there were marks of blood on the bottom, and on the left-hand side of the dairy-door there was the mark of a person's left hand with blood upon the thumb. There were marks on the wall, as if the point of a person's shoe had caught against it, and upon comparing the girl's shoe with the marks, they were found to correspond, and the point of the shoe had mortar upon it. The marks were such as would have been caused by the child's foot, if put into the tub with her face downwards. The clothes of the girl appeared as if they had been put in the whey-tub. She had been seen alive at 1 o'clock. Then came the question, by whom was this dreadful outrage committed—rape, robbery, and murder? The three prisoners, with another man, had been seen together at a public-house, as the father and

mother went to Frome, in the morning of that day. The three prisoners lived near Frome. Sparrow knew the house of Watts and the inmates well. The prisoners were seen together about 12 o'clock, when they were heard to make an appointment to meet together within an hour, and then they separated. About 2 o'clock they were seen going in the direction of the house of Watts, and within half a mile of it. Hurd then appeared to be leading them on, as he walked first and beckoned to them to follow him; but Sparrow and Maggs were shortly afterwards seen without Hurd. About 3 o'clock a man was seen running from the direction of the scene of the murder. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the prisoners were seen again, but they had then changed their dresses. Maggs was seen handing something over to Hurd. In the course of the afternoon they were all seen in the market-place of Frome, and one was heard to say, "A watch, but no tin." They were seen together several times that evening. Three witnesses swore that the handkerchief found on the kitchen table belonged to Sparrow, but when he was taken he declared he had not had a silk handkerchief for seven years. On Monday, the 29th of September, there was a fair at North Bradly, about seven miles from Frome. Sparrow was there, and a woman named Watson said to him, that as he came from Frome he must have heard about the murder, to which he gave this extraordinary answer, "That he saw the child since the murder; that he was there on the Thursday (the day after the murder); that she was lying near the whey-tub with her clothes right over her head,

and had blows on her head that had been inflicted by a stick; that she had been put in the whey-tub, and it was covered with blood from her head; and that he did not think it would ever be found out, as only one man had done it, and he would never tell." He was asked if he knew how it was done, and he said, "Yes, I'll tell you how it was done; she was knocked on the head with a stick, and then she was held in the whey-tub till she was dead, and then taken out and laid on the floor." He had a knot in his handkerchief under his ear, and some one asked him if he should be hung soon, and he said he supposed it would not be long first. Now, at that time the blood had not been found at the bottom of the whey-tub, and the body of the girl had not been carried upstairs on the Wednesday, and he had not been there on the Thursday. On the Tuesday morning Sparrow's hand was tied up, and he said he had been bitten in a row the previous night, but upon examining the wound it was clear it had been inflicted some days, and therefore it was supposed that the poor child, in her struggles, might have bitten his hand, and that would account for the mark of the hand with blood on it upon the wall of the pantry. There were stains upon his clothes, which he accounted for by saying that they were caused by the wound on his thumb. He was taken into custody upon another charge on Wednesday, the 1st of October, and then his hand was examined; and from the festered state of the wound it was clear that the injury must have been inflicted some days before. Maggs had been seen with Sparrow, half a mile from the house, shortly before the murder,

and they were seen together shortly after it had been perpetrated. Their dresses had been changed, and Maggs was afterwards heard saying to Hurd, "A watch, but no tin." A few days after the murder Maggs was overheard conversing with another person about it. That person said he had heard that Sparrow was going to "peach," and that he was not only to have a pardon, but the 50*l.* reward. Upon which Maggs said he could not get the pardon or the 50*l.*, for he (Sparrow) was the man who killed her, and he would not have killed her, but she knew him. With regard to Hurd, the evidence suggested that he was the accomplice, and the planner and leader of the robbery. Smith upon this went to each of the prisoners, and before he took him into custody gave him an opportunity of explaining his conduct on that day. Each made a statement which turned out to be quite false. Sparrow was taken into custody, on account of a watch he had, and which it was supposed might have been the watch taken from the house of Watts. Sparrow said he had bought it on the 24th of September, of Robert Hind, and that Maggs was present, and this led to the apprehension of all the prisoners. He said he had paid for the watch. This was not the watch that was taken from Watts' cottage; and although every endeavour had been made to trace to whom the watch belonged, it was without success.

The evidence tending to prove the guilt of the prisoners was entirely circumstantial, and 43 witnesses were called to prove a number of minute facts. Many of these strongly pointed to the prisoners, or one of them, as the perpetrators of this horrible crime;

others were immaterial; while others seem inconsistent with their guilt.

The counsel for the prisoners urged upon them that a weaker case against any parties had never been submitted to a jury. A horrible murder had been committed—the blood of the unhappy girl had seemed to call for vengeance, a large reward had been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, and every circumstance was caught at with a view of discovering the villain who had committed this horrid crime. It was found that a watch had been taken from the house, and in the course of inquiry it was discovered that Sparrow had a watch, and prejudice being thus excited, it seemed that nothing since had been able to shake it. And yet, what was the result of the watch affair? Why, it was clearly proved that the watch had never belonged to Watts. He complained of the manner in which the case had been got up. These men were apprehended upon a charge which affected their lives, and yet the magistrates had refused to permit an attorney to be present on their behalf when the matter was under investigation before those officials. He also complained of the mode adopted by the detective officer in coming suddenly upon these men, and proceeding to examine them with a view of substantiating something like guilt. When before the magistrate, the men, having had time to collect themselves, made statements, and yet when he called upon his friend Mr. Moody to put in those statements, his friend had refused to put them in. Surely in such a case they did not want to entrap a verdict. He also complained most strongly of the mode in which his

friend had opened the case, for the opening amounted to this, "I can't prove a single fact against the prisoners, but I believe them to be guilty, and therefore I call upon you to find them guilty of this charge, although it may cause the forfeiture of their lives." He admitted that a more honourable man than his learned friend did not exist, and he could only account for his friend's conduct by supposing that he had allowed himself to be carried away by his feeling of horror for the crime that had been committed, and by a desire that the perpetrator of the crime should be punished. The learned counsel then, with great force, analysed the evidence, to show that there was nothing in it which at all brought home guilt to the prisoners, and urged very strongly upon the jury the fact that the prisoners had not attempted to leave the neighbourhood, but had remained where they were known. Was there evidence upon which they would even hang a dog? But he should call witnesses to show that the prisoners were at different places and differently dressed to that to which the witnesses for the prosecution had spoken.

Witnesses were then called, who swore to having seen the prisoners in Frome somewhere near about the time the murder must have been committed. Another witness had been in Sparrow's company on the 29th of September, at which time there was nothing the matter with his hand.

The counsel for the Crown having replied on this evidence,

The learned judge summed up the evidence, analysing the statements with great minuteness. His Lordship viewed the evidence in a light favourable to the prisoners,

directing the jury to acquit Hurd, as there was nothing to implicate him in the crime, either as principal or accessary; leaving it to the jury to decide upon the proof as regarded the other prisoners.

The jury, having consulted for a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," as regarded all the prisoners.

8. ATTEMPTED MURDER.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Samuel Dandy, 24, was indicted for feloniously shooting at William Veale with intent to murder him. In other counts the prisoner was charged with intending to maim and disable the prosecutor, and to do him some grievous bodily harm.

William Veale, the prosecutor, deposed that he lived at Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, and carried on the business of a cowkeeper. On the evening of the 23rd of February he was in the Edgware Road, near the fourth milestone, and he passed a man whom he believed to be the prisoner. His face was towards the hedge, and after he had passed him the man followed and kept close behind him. Witness looked round, thinking the man was going to speak to him, and the prisoner then quickened his pace and passed him. Witness kept on his way towards London, and when he arrived near the third milestone some one came close up to him, and fired a pistol at his head. The flash went round his face, and he found that he was wounded in the neck and one of his ears, and he staggered into the road and saw a man coming towards him, and the man who had fired at him was about 70 yards off, going in a contrary direction. He told the man whom he met that he was shot, and pointed to the other man as the person who

had done it, but he made no reply, and walked on, and witness made the best of his way to Kilburn, where he was examined by a surgeon. He afterwards saw a policeman, to whom he told what had happened, and he went in pursuit of the prisoner.

It was a very dark night, and at the spot where the pistol was fired there were some high trees, which made it much darker.

Zachariah Hollier, one of the mounted police, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire. Witness told him he was charged with shooting a gentleman at Kilburn, and he said it was a mistake. Witness then said that, whether it was a mistake or not, he should take him back to London. Upon searching the prisoner he found a loaded pistol, and also some shot, powder, and percussion caps.

Thomas Bisted, a blacksmith at Kilburn, proved that on the afternoon of the 23rd of February the prisoner came to his shop and produced a pistol, and asked him to unscrew the barrel for him, and he did so, and the prisoner then began to clean it. When the pistol was cleaned the prisoner gave him some powder, and he tried the pistol and fired it off. The pistol produced by the officer was the same he saw in the possession of the prisoner.

James Webb, a police sergeant, proved that while the prisoner was in his charge at the Portland Street station, he asked him if the gentleman was dead, and he told him that he was not. The prisoner then said that he should have done right if he had stopped in the country, but he had come to London, and horse-racing had ruined him. The prisoner also said it

would not have happened if a person in whose service he had been had given him some money to pass him down into the country, but he refused to do so.

Mr. Carter, a surgeon at Kilburn, proved that the prosecutor was brought to his surgery on the evening in question, and, upon examining him, he found that he was bleeding from several wounds in the neck, evidently inflicted by some firearm. He extracted one shot from the prosecutor's neck, and there were several others, which appeared very deeply seated. The injury in itself was not dangerous, but erysipelas might have followed it.

When the prisoner was called upon for his defence he repeated the statement he made to the magistrate, admitting his guilt; but added, that his object in shooting the prosecutor was not to kill him, but merely to obtain some money.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of wounding the prosecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

10. MURDER OF A BOY IN NORFOLK.—A lad named William Day, aged 11 years, has been murdered in Outwell Fen, by another lad of the same age, while crow-keeping, under the strange circumstances detailed in the evidence before a coroner's jury.

John Day, brother of the deceased, deposed that on Saturday evening he became alarmed by the non-appearance of his brother at the usual time of his returning home, and went to look for him in the village, and not finding him there, went on to Pearce's house, which was near the field where the deceased was known to have been

employed during the day. Saw a sister of the boy Pearce, who said she had seen witness's brother leave the field, in company with his master, Mr. Reeve, about 4 o'clock. Witness afterwards went to the house of Mr. Reeve, who said that the boy did not leave the field at the same time with himself, he having given him orders to stay there, crow-keeping, till dark, and that he had not seen him since. Witness then went home, and finding his brother had not yet returned, went out again and wandered about in search of him till daylight, when he resolved to go again to Pearce's cottage. Did so accordingly, still accompanied by Sangster, and found that Charles Pearce, about 18 years old, a brother of the boy James Pearce, was already up. Asked him why he was up so soon. Pearce replied that he had been drinking at Nordelph on the Saturday night, and returned home so late, although quite sober, that he resolved not to go to bed at all, but to sleep in a chair. Pearce then agreed to accompany witness and Sangster to the field where witness's brother had been crow-keeping. They walked about it for a little time when they came to a spot near the drain, when Pearce said, "Dig down here—here's some holes down here." They accordingly commenced digging, and almost immediately turned up a cap which witness knew had belonged to his brother. The sods which they dug up had evidently been recently turned over, as if to hide the clots of blood with which they were covered. They found nothing more there, and were going away, when witness saw something to excite his suspi-

cion, a few yards distant, near the drain. Witness said, "Let's dig here;" but Pearce replied, "Oh, no; there's nothing there; it's only where the boys have been digging for amusement." Witness, however, insisted upon digging, and the spade almost immediately struck upon something, which proved to be the body of his missing brother. The brains were blown out, evidently by the explosion of a gun. The body was buried about a foot deep, and about 20 yards from the spot where the cap had been found, and where he had no doubt first fallen. The cap and loose sods above it were partially burnt, and would probably have been entirely consumed but for the dampness of the turf.

William Pearce, 10 years old, and brother of the accused, gave important testimony. He stated that he went to bed with his brother James Pearce on Saturday night as usual, when his brother told him that he had shot Bill Day. They were sitting in the field by the fire (which boys are accustomed to keep up while crow-scaring) when they quarrelled, and Day struck him a violent blow over the eye (which was blackened and bruised when he was taken into custody); that he then took up the gun and blew Day's brains out. Day did not die directly, but lay upon the ground bleeding fast. My brother (continued the witness) said, "I did not know what to do with him. I lifted him up, and held him sitting on the ground, and I spoke to him, but he could not speak to me. After a few minutes I saw he was dead, and I dug a hole in the drain, and buried him; and after covering him up, I jumped on him,

and jammed him down. I did not like to see the blood on the sods where he fell, and so I put them all together, with his cap, and tried to burn them."

Other evidence, bringing the crime home to James Pearce, was also given, and it was shown that the gun contained powder and wadding only; and it also appeared that Pearce, while in custody, had admitted to a police officer that he shot the deceased. He said, "Poor little fellow, I have told a good many lies about it, but I will now tell you the truth. I did not shoot him; but I helped to bury him by the drain side." Afterwards he admitted that he did shoot Day, who had first got up, as they were sitting by the fire, and hit him in the eye.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Pearce."

10. HORRIBLE MATRICIDE IN LAMBETH.—A dreadful sensation was created in Lambeth by the frightful murder of a woman, respectably connected, in Durham Place, Kennington Road. The unfortunate woman was named Elizabeth Wheeler, a widow, about 44 years of age; and the murderer was her son. The Wheelers lodged in the house of Mr. Wickens. A family of the name of Toms also lodged in the house.

It appeared from the evidence given before a coroner's jury, and before a magistrate, that the murdered woman was the widow of a police officer, who had afterwards been in business, and on his decease had left his family in tolerable circumstances. The murderer, who was his youngest son, was a person of considerable attainments; and having been brought up in a

mercantile establishment had gone to South America, as clerk and correspondent to the firm. While abroad he had an attack of brain fever, on his recovery from which he returned to England, but in such a condition of mind that it had been found necessary to place him under restraint. He was sent to Bethlehem Hospital, from which he was discharged in 1849, at the earnest request and entreaty of his unfortunate mother. In a few months it was found necessary to remove him to the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, whence he was discharged in February, 1851, again at the solicitation of his mother. Before his discharge, however, the committee of the institution remonstrated with his mother, and told her that if anything happened she would have only herself to blame, and that the act of discharge was solely her own. His mother, notwithstanding this, persisted in her intreaties, and on her signing the printed form required by Act of Parliament, the prisoner was discharged. From that time, up to the present unfortunate calamity, he had lived with his mother, who always evinced the greatest possible affection and solicitude for him. He had, however, shown such continued insanity, that his friends were in hourly terror that something would happen. The mother was so far moved by their remonstrances that she purposed to place him again in an asylum; but her affection unhappily induced her to procrastinate in taking the necessary steps.

The particulars of this shocking deed will be learnt from the following evidence given before the magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court.

The son, having been arrested,

was charged with the murder of his mother. On being placed at the bar he looked wildly around him, and appeared to be either unconscious or indifferent to the position in which he was placed. He is a well-made man, with large black eyes, regular features, and an intelligent countenance, and was respectably dressed.

Mr. Norton inquired—How old are you?

Prisoner (carelessly).—Twenty-eight.

Mr. Norton.—What is your name?

Prisoner. — Thomas Cathie Wheeler.

Eliza Phillips said,—I reside at No. 1, Durham Place, Lambeth Road. I have known the prisoner from the time he was a baby. I knew his mother, whose name, I believe, was Elizabeth Wheeler. I have resided in the same house with her since last August. His mother informed me, on more than one occasion, that there was something wrong the matter with her son. I have frequently seen him in the house with a flat iron in his hand, and also a hatchet. He used to go up and down stairs with a flat iron or hatchet in his hand.

Prisoner.—My mother did not fear though, gentlemen.

Mr. Norton.—It is impossible to conceive anything more horrible than the crime with which you are charged; and it is my duty to inform you that every word you say will be taken down, and may be used in evidence against you.

Prisoner. — I don't fear anything.

Witness.—I have seen him with the iron and the hatchet in his hand, muttering to himself at frequent intervals.

Prisoner.—I have a habit of speaking to myself, as I have no one else to speak to, and my mother was always blackguarding me.

Witness.—About half-past 11 or a quarter to 12 this morning I heard a scuffling noise, and then as if something had fallen heavily. I immediately ran up stairs, calling "Mrs. Wheeler." I tapped hurriedly at the door, but got no answer. I tapped more loudly at the door, and said, "Mrs. Wheeler," and then the prisoner partly opened the door, perhaps about a foot, but not enough to admit of any one going in. The prisoner had something in his hand. It was in his right hand, but I could not see what it was. I think from the position of his hand he wished to hide it from me. He stood with his right hand down. He stood sideways at the door. He then hastily closed the door in my face.

Prisoner.—That is true.

Witness.—Yes he did; and I ran down stairs to my landlord and his wife; for I was fearful there was something the matter, and I told them of it at once. They then listened on the stairs, and while they were listening they heard him coming down stairs.

Prisoner.—I left the house directly.

Witness.—When we heard him coming down stairs, the landlady called us into the parlour for fear of meeting him. When he went out and shut the door the landlady instantly went up stairs and saw Mrs. Wheeler lying on the floor, and when she told us we immediately sent a young man for the doctor. In the morning Mrs. Wheeler had come into my room. I think that was about half-past or a quarter past 10. She said she was so much frightened of him

that she would send him away on Monday, as she could not bear it any longer, and she had an idea last night to send to the workhouse that he might be taken there. She told me that the prisoner had been standing with a flat iron in his hand in the morning, and was muttering something that was most awful.

Mr. Norton.—Do you wish to ask the witness any question?

Prisoner.—The fact is that she has threatened to send me to the workhouse for a great length of time; and she said she would have me dragged away, and I suppose they cannot drag people away in the most gentle manner.

Mr. Norton.—Do you wish to ask the witness any question?

Prisoner.—All she has said is true.

Witness.—He has been at the asylum at Wandsworth for some time.

Prisoner.—It is exactly twelve months since I left.

Elizabeth Toms, wife of Charles Toms.—I have been in No. 1, Durham Place, nine or ten months. Ever since I have been in the house I have observed something irregular in his manner. At times he was worse than at other times. Lately I observed that he was getting worse. When he had his fits on him he looked very pale and ill.

Prisoner.—All without liberty—she was bagged—I was worried.

Witness.—When I last saw him before the murder, he was at the door with a basket in his hand with some greens in it. That was at 11 o'clock, or half-past 11. I think it was about an hour before the murder. Shortly after he went up stairs I heard a noise, but I thought it was Mrs. Phillips beating her child. Mrs. Phillips

then came down stairs, and in consequence of what she said I went up-stairs and the prisoner passed down. The door was closed, but I pushed it open, and saw something lying on the floor. I afterwards found it was Mrs. Wheeler. She was lying close to the door, within about half a yard of it. I put my hand on her feet and saw blood, and then ran down stairs. The blood was on some clothes near her. I then sent for Mr. Hutchinson, the surgeon, and when he came I followed him up-stairs, and the first thing I saw was Mrs. Wheeler's head lying on the table. The table was close to her shoulder. I went directly to my husband, who went instantly in pursuit of the prisoner.

Mr. T. Hutchinson, assistant-surgeon.—About 1 o'clock to-day I was called to No. 1, Durham Place. On entering the front room I found the body of the deceased lying on the floor, with the head on the table, separated from the body. The head seemed as if it had been placed there, and there was a knife lying partly underneath the head, and a hatchet near it. The handle of the hatchet was covered with blood; the edge of it appeared to have been wiped, but there was blood on other parts of it. (The hatchet, a small one, was here produced.)

Prisoner. — She deserved it, and I put her head on the table; however, it is of no consequence.

Witness.—The knife is covered with blood. The body was a foot or a foot and a half from the edge of the table. The body was lying in a different direction from the head. The feet were nearest to the door. I put my hand on the body and felt it warm. I don't think she could have been dead

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more than 10 minutes when I got there. I think the woman was first struck with the hatchet, then cut with the knife, and the vertebrae afterwards severed with the hatchet. On the right side of the head there was a wound from an inch to an inch and a half long, but I do not think that was the cause of death. The scalp and the bone were cut through, as it appears to me, with the hatchet. There was a table in the room, apparently laid for dinner, and there were bacon and greens in a saucepan. I think a scuffle must have taken place, as a bundle of clothes which was in the room was in a confused state. I saw a flat iron lying close to the clothes. Near the woman's body there was a pillow, on the surface of which was blood, and impressions as of a man's knees. Underneath the pillow there was a side-comb, and one similar to it entangled in the woman's hair and broken. There was also a large comb at the side of the pillow. There was diluted blood in the basin in the prisoner's bedroom, and blood on the wash-hand-stand, and also on the towel.

Magistrate.—Have you anything to ask this gentleman?

Prisoner.—I have nothing to ask. I should like the window to be left open while the corpse is in the room. I didn't think of that before. It is the last request, perhaps, I shall make.

Lockyer, police-constable. — About 1 o'clock I was in the Vauxhall Road, when Mr. Toms came up to me, and desired me to take the prisoner (whom he pointed out) into custody for murdering his mother. I said to him he must consider himself in my custody, and go with me to the station. He said, "They have not let me

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go far. I have been tormented for four or five years by them." I said, "Do you mean to say that you have killed your mother?" and he said, "I have; I am sorry for it." I said, "How came you to do it?" "Well," he said, "I have been tormented for four or five years." I asked him how he did it, and he said, "She was coming in at the door, and I knocked her down with the flat iron, and I found that was not sufficient, and I then took the carving-knife. She was very tough, and I then struck her head off with the hatchet." At the station-house I found a knife in his coat-pocket, and I asked him what he was going to do with it, and he said, "That was for myself." I understood that he was going to cut his own throat. Witness afterwards found several letters from the prisoner, written incoherently. He had also searched for the flat iron, and found it in a bundle of clothes lying by the side of the body. There was blood on the iron.

Other witnesses deposed to the same facts, and the prisoner was committed for trial. It was beyond doubt that the prisoner was quite insane, and the jury found him to be so. He was accordingly detained in the criminal ward of Bethlehem Hospital; where he subsequently very nearly murdered a keeper.

10. DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The county of Norfolk seems to maintain an unenviable notoriety for crimes of the deepest dye. Beside cases of single murders of ordinary character, a terrible case of double murder and suicide occurred. The scene of the tragedy is the village of Castle Rising, about four miles from the

town of Lynn. The perpetrator of the deed was a man named Daws, a gardener in the employ of J. T. Ayre, Esq., and the victims were his wife and child. The man had been noticed to be in a low state of mind for the last few days, but had been constantly at his employment; and on the afternoon of the fearful occurrence he, with the child, who was seven years of age, watered the garden. The following morning, however, about half-past five o'clock, a man going across the fields observed the body of a man lying in shallow water in a river which runs near to Daws' cottage. The man instantly procured assistance, and the body was identified as being that of Daws. Some of the party then proceeded to the house to break the intelligence to his wife, with some surprise that she had not missed her husband. On arriving at the house of Daws, the door was found to be fastened, and after they had endeavoured for some time to awaken the inmates, the door was forced open. Here a dreadful sight presented itself. Upon entering the inner room of the house, the body of the woman was found with the throat frightfully cut, so as to cause death, and near to her lay the child, with her head nearly severed from the body. The room bore evidences of a frightful struggle having taken place, and, from circumstances, it is supposed that Daws first attacked his wife in bed, and that her struggles awoke the child, who rushed and clung to her mother, the night-clothes of both being nearly torn to shreds. Daws was found with nothing on but his shirt, and not far from where his body lay was found the knife with which he had committed the deed. There was a slight wound in

his throat, which no doubt he inflicted whilst standing beside the river, and he had then flung himself in.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies, when it was shown that Daws had formerly exhibited signs of madness; and the jury therefore returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" in his case.

13. MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT PUTNEY.—An inquest was held at Putney, on the bodies of Nathaniel Spankhurst, aged 39, Nathaniel Joseph Spankhurst, 10, and William Spankhurst, 7, whose bodies were found in a creek running into the Thames, at High Bridge, Putney, on Friday last.

George Otway said he was a fisherman residing at Hammersmith. On last Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, he was going, accompanied by another man named Matthews, in his punt to Wandsworth from Hammersmith, and a man whom he did not know hallooed out to him from the bank opposite the High Bridge, between Putney and Hammersmith, on the Surrey side, that there was a man in the water about midchannel. Witness took off his shoes and stockings and rowed ashore, when he got into the water and found a man under the water, with his face downwards, between two and three feet from the shore, abutting on the late Vice-Chancellor Sir L. Shadwell's grounds at Barnes. The tide was about half-ebb at the time. After he found the man he saw a child's frock partially above the water, about three or four yards further on. He let the man go, and got hold of the frock, when up came a little boy, and, finding something heavier, he pulled up another body, which was fastened

to the first by some stout twine, formed into loops round the waist, and a longer piece encircled them both together. They were all quite dead. He should think that they had been in the water about twelve or fourteen hours. The boys were tied about a foot apart. There were no marks of violence about them, nor was there a handkerchief or anything tied round their eyes. The man was also tied round the arms by a cord, but not so close as the boys. He had his legs fastened by a stout willow, which was again crossed by another, as well as one twisted very tightly round his throat. None of them had any hat or cap on. When the bodies were searched there was nothing found that could show the cause of death.

Matthews and Peters, who assisted the last witness, corroborated his statement in the particulars described.

Charles Cobb, a waterman, residing at Putney, saw the bodies on the Friday morning, and was employed by the beadle to strip and wash them. The boys were tied face to face by four double lines of twine, which were knotted quite tight. The man was also fastened with withies round the ankles and throat, the ends of which were twisted very tight indeed. On the night of the occurrence, as he was going from Putney towards Hammersmith, about half-past 7 o'clock, he met them all on the towing-path. He was going to meet a barge, which he did near the Crabtree public-house, when he turned round and overtook them. The father was about a dozen yards in front of the boys, who had two sticks, and were playing with the bung of a barrel; that was about 100 yards on this side

of Fisher's Bridge. He spoke to the man, and said, "It is a cold night;" when the other replied, "Yes, but not so cold as when you went up." He also observed the elder boy carry the younger over a broad muddy place, and said to him, "He's almost too much for you;" when the boy replied, "I'm only carrying him over here." The man asked what time it was; he said he thought it was about 10 minutes to 8; they all appeared very cheerful, and he took no further notice of them, and passed on. He saw them again on Good Friday dead, and from their dress and other appearances he was perfectly certain that they were the persons he met on the night he described.

Mr. James Willshire, a grocer, residing at No. 7, Church Street, Chelsea, proved the deceased's coming into his shop, which is a post-office, on Wednesday last, and after wafering a letter, and paying the postage, he asked for some stout cord. The elder boy came in with him. He sold him a ball for 2d., and then he went away. The letter was addressed "Mrs. Spankhurst, 5, Nelson Place, Barking, Essex." The twine produced was what he sold him, and the bodies he had seen were those of the man and boys alluded to.

Elizabeth Spankhurst (widow of the deceased, who was assisted into the room, accompanied by a little girl, the daughter of deceased, about six years of age, whose appearance excited general sympathy), stated, I am the wife of the deceased, and reside at Barking, in Essex. The family consisted of my husband and three of his children, two boys and a girl by a former marriage. The last time I saw him alive was on Wednesday

morning, when he took the two boys away with him, but did not assign any cause for it. He also wanted to take this girl, but I sent word to her governess at the school not to let her out. The youngest boy he called at another school for himself. I begged of him, and entreated him not to go out; but he pushed me away, and said I should not see him again, but would hear from him in a few days. I watched them nearly a mile on the road to London. He had about 12s. with him. He has taken the children out before, and kept them away all day, returning at night; and I thought he would only do so this time, although I feared something would happen. On the Thursday morning I received a letter with the Chelsea post-mark, which I opened and read. The following are the contents of the letter:—

"April 7.

"By the time you receive this me and my boys will be locked in the arms of death, and I am very unhappy that my girl is not with us. You have to thank your own temper towards me, and I made up my mind on my pillow this morning what I should do before I started; but I have little comments to make, but your temper has been that to me that it has played on my mind for some time, but it finished before this time; and I hope that my girl will grow and be a good girl, and I should have been happy to have had her with us; and I hope that you will govern your temper for the future. You have no one to thank but yourself for this, and I hope that you will do well.

"God bless you both for ever
Amen.

"N. S."

I then went immediately to Chelsea, and got his description at the post-office, and went to the police-station, where the sergeant said every inquiry should be made; and I returned home. On the next day I got tidings of them, and came to Putney, when I learned that they were all drowned. I am of opinion that he did it all himself, as he has threatened often to destroy us all. We have been married eighteen months; about two months after that event he tried to cut my throat, and I have been obliged to put away both knives and razors. He was addicted to drink, and during such fits was nearly mad. I am certain he was in a deranged state of mind. He has treated me very cruelly, often beaten me. He has, on one occasion, taken the children out of their beds at 3 o'clock in the morning to destroy them, but I prevented him.

From the evidence of the apprentice it appeared that the business of the deceased had much fallen away; that he had no capital to execute a large order which had come in, and that these circumstances made him almost beside himself.

The jury found "That the two boys, Nathaniel Joseph Spankhurst and William Spankhurst, were wilfully murdered by their father, Nathaniel John Spankhurst, who afterwards committed suicide by drowning while in a fit of temporary insanity."

15. FIRES IN THE PROVINCES.—Several disastrous fires are recorded at this time as having occurred in the rural districts. Herefordshire seems to have been severely visited. On the 15th instant an extensive conflagration took place in some plantations near Ross, when forest

timber and young plants extending over 80 acres were consumed. On the 16th, a disastrous event occurred in the town of Ross. In the middle of the night a fire broke out in the Ross and Forest of Dean Bank. The resident, Mr. Minett, with his family, made their escape with great difficulty; but a young woman, their cook, perished. Smaller fires are recorded, by which much agricultural produce was consumed.

On the 24th, a very extensive fire occurred at Harwell, Berks, by which a vast amount of farm property was consumed, and 80 families rendered houseless. The fire, which was ascertained to have been caused by an idiot, broke out at a late hour in the evening. It was first seen to shoot from a rick of bean haulm; immediately a strong wind which prevailed drove the flames to the west, and rick after rick, and a number of farms and cottages, were fired almost simultaneously. The country for 20 miles round was rendered as light as noonday. The flames were not extinguished until all within their reach was consumed; 8 farms and 24 residences were destroyed by this calamity.

On the 23rd, some labourers on a farm in Holme Fen, Hunts, set fire to some sedge, for the purpose of clearing the land. The consequences were most disastrous. The flames spread with the utmost rapidity over the fen; the families residing on the spot fled from their cottages, carrying their goods, and driving their live stock before them; every effort to extinguish the fire was vain. On the 24th, the flames had extended over six miles of ground, thousands of acres of growing crops, potatoes, and hundreds of stacks of turf. The

conflagration was not checked until Monday night, the fifth day. The value of the produce destroyed is estimated at 20,000*l.*, but the land is also rendered valueless for the purposes of cultivation for some years.

The extensive mosses in the neighbourhood of Manchester, chiefly the property of the Earl of Derby, have been consumed to the extent of some square miles. Cottages, corn, turf stacks and game were destroyed to the value of some thousands of pounds. The moors have also been destroyed in Westmoreland over a large area.

The village of Cottenham, so often ravaged by fire, has again been devastated; thirteen houses and cottages, with some farm-buildings, were consumed. At the village of Alldreth, in the same county, a similar calamity destroyed two farms, eleven cottages, and out-buildings; the village of Manea has been consumed; and another farm has been destroyed at Soham, of incendiary infamy.

20. FEARFUL SHIPWRECK.—The bark *Josephs*, of Gloucester, left Bristol on the 19th March, 1852, with a cargo of railroad iron, white-lead, skins, &c., bound for Boston, and made Cape Ann Light at 12 o'clock on Monday night, April 19. In running for Cape Cod, the night being thick and foggy, with a strong easterly gale, the ship struck on the outer bar. The great weight of iron in her hold wedged her firmly on the ground, and the sea swept over her and speedily broke her to pieces. The greatest exertions were made by the keeper of the lighthouse and persons on shore to rescue the unfortunate crew, and two brave seamen ventured out in a small fishing "dory;" but the frail bark was instantly

turned over, and the two men were drowned. An attempt to throw a rocket over the wreck failed—the charge exploded and burst the chamber, and thus endangered the lives of those who fired it. Nothing more could be done; but fires were lighted on the beach to cheer and guide the shipwrecked men. At 10 o'clock at night the large timbers of the ship were heard to crash, and nothing more of her could be seen; but the keeper returning to replenish the fires found a man kneeling before one of them: this man and another were the survivors of a crew of eighteen.

22. STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.—One of those ill-advised and self-destructive measures, a workman's strike, terminated by the men giving up their demands. The operatives who "struck" upon this occasion were the engineers, a highly-skilled, well-paid, and intelligent class of men, and of immense importance in the present age of railways, steamboats, and manufactures. Upon this occasion the men were the aggressors. Their chief demands were the abolition of systematic "overtime;" the discontinuance of piecework; that the masters should discharge all persons engaged in working self-acting machines, and employ none but mechanics, members of the union, in their stead; they were also understood to project an equalization of wages. The masters, of course, resisted these demands, and in consequence the men generally left work. The contest was kept up with much vigour and acuteness on both sides. The questions involved were proposed to be referred to Lord Cranworth, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. Gladstone; but the project failed,

though not without the expression of a strong opinion against the workmen. At length, after a contest of near six months, the funds of the association failed; they found that there was now little difficulty in engaging well-educated persons who readily received the peculiar instruction necessary, and that a greater share of their work could be done by unskilled labourers, and they gave in. By this unprovoked strike many hundred thousand pounds were lost in wages to the workmen; hundreds of them who had been well-to-do were reduced to poverty; infinite misery had been endured by the improvident; while to the masters and to society a vast capital had been rendered unproductive, trade had been hampered, and the manufactures of the Continent promoted. The association died fighting; but their resolutions on yielding will show the visionary schemes on which they had based their hopes:—

“They frankly and unhesitatingly make the avowal, that in the contest between capital and labour the latter has been defeated. Whatever hopes were entertained that the worker might successfully assert his rights by an open and avowed resistance to a tyranny of the most despotic kind, they have faded before the immense power of wealth, and the determination of its possessors to be absolute and unconditional masters. . . . Our future efforts must be constantly directed to prevent the possibility of such a catastrophe again occurring. How shall we set about the work of preparation for a coming time? There is but one way—we must co-operate for production. The events of the last few months have directed the attention of working men to co-operation, and in-

clined them to it more decidedly than years of prosperous industry could have done. Perhaps a greater good is to come out of present evil than could have been in any other way brought about. We have learned that it is not sufficient to accumulate funds—that it is necessary also to use them reproductively; and if this lesson does not fail in its effects, a few years will see the land studded with workshops belonging to the workers—workshops where the profits shall cheer and not oppress labour, where tyranny cannot post an abominable declaration on the gates, where the opportunity of working is secured without the sacrifice of all that makes work dignified and honourable.”

23. COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN.—A dreadful explosion took place at Pemberton, near Wigan, Lancashire. The colliery is called the Norley Hall Estate. The shafts are about 160 yards deep, and the workings to the east extend as far as 750 yards. It was at the extremity of these workings that the explosion occurred. About 60 workpeople had descended in the morning, but at noon nearly half of them had left, leaving the boys and a few men to load and get out the coal which had been hewn. About 3.30 P.M., the gas, which had accumulated in great quantities in the mine, was by some means ignited, and a terrific explosion followed. Mr. Twiss, the manager of the mines, was near the mouth of the pit, and took a large body of colliers to search the workings for the dead and injured, with as little delay as possible. After encountering great obstruction from the sulphur or after-damp, they brought out during the evening the bodies of three persons

who had been killed, and a great number of others seriously injured, seven of whom died within the two following days, and others since,—amounting to twelve in all.

MAY.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of pictures this season wanted the great names of Eastlake, Landseer, Herbert, Egg, and Dyce; but there was, nevertheless, much to call forth admiration, and a great deal more to excite wonder and curiosity.

Foremost among the favourite pictures was certainly Maclise's "Alfred in the Danish Camp," a work full of incident and suggestion, and painted with that distinctness and force which so characterise the master. Next in popularity may be named Millais' "Ophelia," and "The Eve of St. Bartholomew," two paintings of great power, strongly marked with the characteristics of the new school. Creswick's "Mountain Lake by Moonlight," and Ward's "Charlotte Corday," attracted much attention. Perhaps the most striking feature of the Exhibition was the great force and merit, strongly mixed with affectation and *bizarrerie*, of the school or style of painting which has dubbed itself the "Præ-Raphaelite;" the puzzled spectator knows not whether to admire or laugh. In some pictures the striking nature of the subject, and forceful manner of treating it, give reality and propriety to the minuteness with which the details are elaborated; and the general result is great admiration—as may with truth be said of Millais' "Ophelia," and "The Eve of St. Bartholomew." In others,

again, where the subject is fitted to create serious feeling, the mode of treatment chosen has been the selection of the least agreeable form; and this is worked out with a fidelity to nature as wonderful as the phase of nature chosen is unpleasant: as, for instance, Mr. F. Brown's "Jesus washing Peter's Feet." Some are powerfully ridiculous, as Mr. Hunt's "Hiring Shepherd," and Mr. Lear's "Glimpse of the Fairies," and Mr. Brown's "The Pretty Baa-Lambs." Collins's "Devout Childhood of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" is remarkable for its truth, without any interest in the subject. The Præ-Raphaelites have, however, hit upon some forgotten truths, and these have and will prevail. Their style has made a marked impression on the English school, and pervades the pictures in this Exhibition. Maclise's "Alfred" bears strong marks of a careful study of their merits. Mulready's "Landscape in Blackheath Park" is a picture by the old hand in the new style; and a woodland scene by Anthony, simply entitled "Beech Trees and Fern," exhibits all the merits of the school without their egregious defects—perhaps the subject did not admit of them. Of other pictures of great merit may be named Webster's "School Play-Ground," and his admirable "Letter from the Colonies;" Armitage's "Agar;" Ward's "Charlotte Corday going to Execution;" Lewis's "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell;" Horsley's "Madrigal—Keep your Time." Frith's "Pope and Lady M. W. Montague." Of landscapes, the most remarkable were Creswick's "Mountain Lake by Moonlight," Roberts's "Venice," "Antwerp," and "Interior of St. Stephen, Vi-

enna," Redgrave's "Woodland Mirror," Stanfield's "Port of La Rochelle," Linnell's "Barley Harvest - Evening," Danby's "Lake Leman." Sir W. Gordon, Knight, Grant, and Boxall, exhibited portraits of their usual merit, and of a much higher style of sitters than usual. But in this department also the Præ-Raphaelites exhibit their merits and egregious defects. Millais's portrait of "Mrs. Coventry Patmore" is a most remarkable work; striking, almost startling, for the exceeding definiteness of look, action, colour, and expression. Others of the school have portraits where the unpleasant peculiarities of their style predominate over the merits. In the sculpture room, busts and statuettes abounded, but of works of high character but few. Bailey alone exhibited a work of much interest, a "Statue in Marble of the late Thomas Fleming, Esq."

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—The present period has been marked by a series of coal-mine explosions, attended with a loss of life fearful to contemplate.

Ten miners were killed, and six desperately burnt, by an explosion of fire-damp in Morley Hall Colliery, near Wigan.

On the 6th of May a fearful explosion occurred in "A pit," Hepburn Colliery, near Shields. There were near 200 men and boys engaged in the workings, but the fatal explosion took place in an advanced part, where 22 men and boys were engaged. The whole of these were instantly killed! This is the third explosion which has taken place in this fatal pit within 20 years.

On the 10th of May a most frightful disaster, of the same nature, occurred at the Middle Duffryn coal-pit, near Aberdare; by which

no less than 65 persons were destroyed. The pit is one of anthracite coal, the demand for which is so great that in this instance the work of "coal-getting" went on day and night by relays of men. At 7 o'clock in the morning, when 92 men and boys were at work, a fireman reported symptoms of a fall in a portion of the roof. Skipley, the agent, at once ordered men to the spot with timber supports; at 9 o'clock, when Skipley was for a short time on the surface, an explosion was heard and seen at the upcast shaft. Skipley and others instantly went down the winding shaft. They met a few men nearly choked, whom they assisted upwards, and then they pressed on. The lowermost ladder was destroyed and they descended by a rope.

"Feeling their way with their hands, they shortly found two or three poor fellows, half insensible, groping their way to the pit. These were at once assisted to ascend by means already provided in lieu of the broken ladder, and the exploring party then went on. They presently came upon a heap of dead bodies, within 100 yards of the pit. In the general rush towards the means of escape, and while yet possessing but slight strength to escape, one had doubtless fallen, and those who followed him, stumbling over the body of the first, fell also exhausted and dying. This heap of dying men increased with a frightful rapidity, until further egress was choked up. Passing over this mound of the dead, Skipley and his men, although suffering much themselves from the 'choke-damp,' rushed on in search of living men. Alas! they only came upon another heap of the dead, some 50 yards from the first; where also, perhaps, one had

fallen from greater exhaustion, through longer exposure to the fire-damp—their work having been further in the levels—and succeeding comrades fell over him, until that passage also was choked up with a pile of the dying and dead. In these two piles lay nearly 60 men and children, who, in the fruitless attempt to escape the terrible after-damp—more fatal than the fire-damp—had tumbled down upon each other and miserably perished. A father and two sons were found among one of the heaps of the dead. The poor man, in his frantic eagerness and anxiety to save himself and his two sons, had clutched one under each arm, and thus had sought to escape.”

Out of the 92 who were in the pit only 27 escaped, and it was apparent that the unfortunate sufferers had perished, not of the fire or explosion, but of the deadly “after-damp.”

A scientific investigation was made, by order of Government, into this terrible disaster. It appeared that no blame whatever attached to any party in respect of this explosion; the district had been newly opened, and the seams were therefore not drained of the accumulated gases. The fall of a large mass of the roof had driven a large body of explosive gas upon the workings, and hence the catastrophe. In 1850 nine men were destroyed in this same pit.

On the 20th of May, another terrible catastrophe occurred at the Downbrow Pit at Cappull, near Preston. The pit had been carefully examined by the firemen before the men went to work, and some parts were found so dangerous that not only were the miners forbidden to enter those parts of the workings, but the overlooker

placed his son at the entrance to prevent them. So reckless, however, are these men, that the overlooker had no sooner departed than one of the men pushed by the lad, and entered the dangerous workings with a naked candle! Four or five others followed his example; and then others, about 50 in all, entered the gallery. The overlooker, hearing of these rash actions, hurried to clear the workings; but before he could reach them, an explosion took place, and 36 of the foolhardy men perished by the fire-damp or after-damp.

Incredible as it may seem, on the very day of the inquest, only a week after the fatal disaster, a second explosion occurred in the same pit from the misconduct of a workman! The new workings had been examined and found safe, but the abandoned workings had not been inspected; it was not deemed necessary, because the people knew they ought not to enter them: yet a miner went into one of the recesses with a naked candle, the gas fired, and two men and two boys were burnt, the men severely.

In June, five men lost their lives, and seventeen others were badly burnt, by an explosion in Bunker's Hill colliery, Bilston. A man went down to feed the horses on Sunday, and negligently left open an air-door, which stopped the ventilation; when the workmen entered with candles on Monday morning, the accumulated gas exploded. A skip was descending full of workmen at the time, and all but one were blown out of it by the explosion.

Some other terrible accidents in coal-mines, of a different nature, are also recorded.

On May 10th (the same day as the fearful catastrophe at Aberdare), a terrible disaster occurred at the Gwendraeth Vale colliery, near Carmarthen. While the miners, 28 in number, were at work, water suddenly broke into the mine, and filled it so completely that of the whole number only *one* escaped!

Thus within little more than a week, 188 human beings have lost their lives from the same cause—accidents which proper regulations properly enforced would in all human probability have prevented.

17. FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH DOCK-YARD.—A fire, which for some time threatened to be attended with serious consequences, occurred in the Royal Dockyard at 8 o'clock A.M. It broke out in a large store called the Yarn House, by the bursting of the bottom of one of the tar boilers used in the operation of tarring the yarn. This building is divided into three departments: the tarring house, in which the white yarn is tarred, the white yarn house, and the tarred yarn house, which latter contained an immense quantity of tarred yarn. The men, who were at work at the time, gave the alarm, and the workmen and officers promptly assembled. In a few minutes, the fire had spread to the yarn undergoing, and about to undergo, the process of tarring, weighing in the whole about 15 cwt., and from that to the wood-work in the apartment. The utmost promptitude was displayed in getting the engines to work—one of them playing on the flames within the short space of three minutes after they had broken out. The seamen also, belonging to the ships in the basin and docks,

came to aid, and the result of their united labours was, that the fire was got under in about an hour, the destruction being confined to the tarring house, in which it originated. This was, however, quite destroyed, with the exception of the bare walls, as also the steam-engine, tar-boilers, the yarn it contained, &c. The loss is supposed to be about 2000*l*.

18. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Another most destructive fire broke out shortly before 10 o'clock P.M., on the premises of Messrs. Robert Owst and Co., wood and truss hoop merchants and coopers, Mill Wall, near Dock-head, extending from thence over the adjoining warehouses of Mr. Brindlay, slate merchant; Messrs. Wm. and John Hayward, boat-builders; Messrs. Loader, corn-factors; Mr. Crisp, shipwright, and thence to the craft moored alongside in the river, where three large ships were wholly destroyed before the progress of the flames could be allayed.

The flames, as may be supposed from the combustible nature of the stock, spread with the greatest rapidity; and, notwithstanding the immediate proximity of the river, no water could be procured. The tide, unfortunately, was at its lowest ebb; and hence the vessels moored alongside were fast in the mud, and were involved in the general destruction.

About half-past 10 o'clock, the fire was at its greatest height; and at this time, the reflection was distinctly visible in every part of the metropolis, even to the most western extremity. The shipping on the river and in the London Docks—the Hermitage entrance of which faces Messrs. Owst's

warehouse—the bridges, St. Paul's, and all the metropolitan church steeples, were distinctly visible; and for some considerable period the scene was one of awful grandeur. The reflection of the fire was distinctly observed about the same time at Windsor and at Gravesend.

19. SALE OF MARSHAL SOULT'S PICTURES.—The magnificent gallery of pictures collected by Marshal Soult, and especially the Spanish pictures—the spoil of his Peninsular campaigns—have a world-wide celebrity. The announcement of the sale of the collection, therefore, put on the alert all the amateurs of Europe. It was well known that some of these miracles of art were not within the purchase of any but a nation.

The whole collection offered for sale consisted of 157 pictures, with two small enamels by Petitot, being miniature likenesses of Turenne and Catinat, some bronzes of no great pretensions, a mosaic or two, and a piece of Gobelin tapestry. Of the 157 pictures, 110 were of the Spanish school, 22 of the old Italian masters, and 25 of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The Spanish school contained not less than 15 Murillos, and among them, the famous "Conception of the Virgin," the "Nativity of the Virgin," the "Flight to Egypt," "Peter in Prison," &c. It possessed 18 works by Zurbaran; 4 by Ribera; 7 by Alonzo Cano; 2 fine pictures of Herrera the elder; and a great number of the best works of Sanchez Coello, Llanos Valdés, Ribalta, Herrera the younger, &c., all painters of great merit, and whose works are but little known out of Spain.

Beside the matchless "Conception" by Murillo, two great rarities of this collection were the "Unutterable Anguish" of Morales, and the "Christ bearing his Cross" of Sebastian del Piombo. The first of these pictures has always been considered in Spain as the very finest work of Morales; while the picture of Sebastian del Piombo is a work of such immense importance as to be almost unique in a private collection. Another master-piece is the "Tribute Money" of Titian, considered one of the finest works of that master.

The sale commenced on the 19th inst. The pictures generally brought very high prices, especially those that had any degree of notoriety. "The Vision of St. John" by Alonzo Cano, was bought by the Marquis of Hertford for 12,000 francs.

The order of sale was interrupted for the purpose of allowing the great pictures of the day, four in number, to be disposed of; the first of which was the "Conception of the Virgin," by Murillo, 8 feet 6 inches in height, by 3 feet in width. This almost divine picture represents the Virgin in the act of being carried up to heaven. Her golden hair floats on her shoulders, and her white robe gently swells in the breeze, a mantle of blue at the same time falling from her shoulders. Groups of angels and cherubim of extraordinary beauty sport around her in the most evident admiration; those below thronging closely together, while those above open their ranks, as if not in any way to conceal the glory shed around the ascending Virgin. All the writers on the Spanish school of painting agree in declaring this to be the *chef d'œuvre* of

Murillo; and never, perhaps, did that great master attain to such sublimity of expression and such magnificent colouring.

The first bidding was 150,000*f.*, but that price seemed so inadequate to the value of the picture, that offer after offer soon brought the price up to 400,000*f.* The three great competitors up to this point were the Marquis of Hertford, an agent for the Queen of Spain, and another agent for the Emperor of Russia. The biddings then continued with great spirit until they reached 500,000*f.*, when an involuntary round of applause burst out at that sum being reached. At 528,000*f.* a pause ensued, but the biddings were again resumed, and almost without a check, the great price of 580,000*f.* was reached. Here the gentleman for Spain, who had been apparently determined to have the picture, paused. He again, however, went on for a bidding or two more, when at last, on 586,000*f.* (23,440*l.*) being offered by a gentleman in front of the auctioneer, the Spanish agent gave in, and the picture was knocked down amid loud cheers of admiration at such a price being given. But this applause became absolute enthusiasm when it was ascertained that the purchaser was M. Nieuwerkerke, the director of the national museums. The crowd rushed forward, shaking him by the hand and cheering most heartily. The auctioneer then announced in due form that the purchase was for the Museum of the Louvre, and the cheers redoubled. In fact, the delight appeared universal, and it was several minutes before the sale could proceed.

Two other Murillos, one, "St. Peter in Prison," and the other, "Jesus and John, children," were

purchased for the Emperor of Russia; the price of the former being 151,000*f.*, and of the latter, 66,000*f.* Two pictures by Zurbaran brought 19,000*f.* each; one by Navaretta, 25,000*f.* The total sum received for the day's sale amounted to 973,739*f.*

The second day's sale was graced by the two reserved paintings of Murillo, and the master-piece of Morales. "The Miracle of St. Diego," by Murillo, a composition of wonderful purity of tone, brought 85,000*f.* The other reserved Murillo, "The Flight into Egypt," has been always considered one of this great master's finest works. It represents the Holy Family travelling by night through a wild, deserted country. St. Joseph is leading an ass, on which the Virgin is seated, with the Infant Saviour asleep on her lap. A yellow veil covers the mother's head, and falls on her rose-coloured robe; while the lower part of the body is covered with a blue mantle. The light which sheds lustre on the Virgin's features, and renders the landscape visible, proceeds altogether from the face of the Divine child. This fine picture was put up at 25,000*f.*, and sold for 51,000*f.* to M. Leroux.

The great Morales, the "Unutterable Anguish," or "Via de los Dolores," representing our Saviour just taken down from the cross, was sold for 24,000*f.* (much below its value). "It is impossible," says a critic, "to describe the sentiment of religious fervour which pervades this pathetic scene. Morales seems to have transfused into the execution of this great work the deep religious feeling by which it is known the greater part of his life was governed. The drawing is remarkable for correct-

ness of design, and the colouring is wonderfully rich and true to nature."

On the third day, the Emperor of Russia became owner of Sebastian del Piombo's great painting, "Christ bearing his Cross," for 45,000*f*. It is well known that the deceased Marshal had refused 80,000*f*. for this picture. Navaretta's "Abraham offering Hospitality to Angels" was sold for 25,000*f*., and Titian's "Tribute Money" was bought for our National Gallery for 62,000*f*. The total sum realized by the sale of this magnificent gallery was 1,477,830*f*. or nearly 60,000*l*.

22. LAUNCH OF THE AGAMEMNON, 90 GUNS.—The launch of this first-rate at Woolwich was attended with unusual interest, as she is the first line-of-battle ship which has been built for the express purpose of steam propulsion.

Long before the time for letting the "ship loose," thousands of spectators took up their position in various parts of the interior of the dockyard; while the river presented a most attractive and animated appearance. The *Fisgard* guard-ship, and all the Government steamers lying in the river abreast of Woolwich, were bedecked with colours, and almost every other vessel within sight of the dockyard was similarly decorated.

To the numerous spectators present, the *Agamemnon* was an object of peculiar interest. She was designed at the office of the Surveyor of the Navy (Sir Baldwin Walker), and is considered by competent authorities to combine all the essential qualifications for the purposes for which she is destined. She is intended to possess the twofold advantages of being

as perfectly equipped for a sailing-vessel as other men-of-war of her own class, while, at the same time, she will (unaided by sails) be an efficient screw-steamer, being supplied with engines of 600 horsepower. With these two distinct locomotive properties, she will always be under command, independently of wind and weather. Her armament will be very formidable. She will mount 86 eight-inch guns on the gun-deck, 34 heavy 32-pounders on the main-deck, and 20 32-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle; and she will be manned with a crew of about 860 men. Her dimensions are as follow: Length extreme, or from figure-head to taff-rail, 266 feet; length between the perpendiculars, 230 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 195 feet 2½ inches; breadth extreme, 55 feet; breadth moulded, 53 feet; depth in engine-room, 24 feet; burden in tons, 3102, old measurement.

The hour fixed for the ceremony of the launch was 8 o'clock, at which period there could not have been less than 20,000 persons congregated around the slip. Most of the troops from the Woolwich Garrison, with their officers, were present, and their glittering uniforms greatly added to the scene. At a quarter past 8 P.M. the shores were knocked away, and the *Agamemnon* glided majestically into the water. Upwards of 1000 persons were on board when she went off the stocks, and among them a number of old pensioners who had served in the celebrated old *Agamemnon* during the war.

22. GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—The crime of robbery by means of suffocation, and known as "garotte," from the Spanish mode of execu-

tion, have become exceedingly common; and from the nature of the attack the robbers generally escape.

One of these assaults at Hull resulted in the death of the victim. A most respectable young man, named Maplethorpe, cashier in a merchant's counting-house, was found dead within a short distance of his father's house, in a new street building in the suburbs. Marks of a scuffle on the pavement, and the dragging of a body across the road were perceivable, showing that the poor youth had been attacked within a few feet of his own threshold. The external appearances of the body indicated that death had been occasioned by suffocation, no marks of violence being observed, except some scratches as of human nails upon each cheek, and the nose. Some flowers were scattered on the pavement, and a small tuft of fur, such as might have been torn from a woman's boa or tippet. A gold watch which the deceased carried had been torn from his waistcoat pocket, and his money, to the amount of about 11*l.*, had also been taken from his person.

The murder caused a great sensation at Hull, several cases of robbery with violence having recently occurred, and believed to have been perpetrated by a travelling gang.

Another garotte robbery was perpetrated in Sheffield a few days after. Mr. Charles Henry Mort, son of a merchant, about ten minutes past 12 o'clock, was proceeding along Scotland Street alone, on the road to his residence at Upperthorpe. Immediately after he had passed the top of Snow Lane, which is on the north-east side of Scotland Street, he heard stealthy footsteps behind

him, and the next moment a man seized the back of his neckerchief, and drawing it very tight to his throat, placed his other hand in front of him, and pulled him down to the ground. The pressure of the neckerchief round the young gentleman's neck was continued with such great force as to render it impossible for him to make any outcry or to offer an effectual resistance. While he thus lay in the fangs of his enemy, a second man closed upon him, and rifled his pockets, stealing a gold watch, 2*l.* in gold, and some silver. Having got possession of their booty, they ran away up a yard that leads from Scotland Street to Peacroft, and got clear off.

At Glasgow there was a slight variation in the mode of procedure. A fellow went at night to the residence of Mr. Alexander, a surgeon-dentist living in Union Street, and ascertained that he had not yet come home. Three men hung about the stairs, which in that city are common to all the residents in the house, and when Mr. Alexander, who is an elderly person, was ascending, one man threw his arm round his neck and grasped him to suffocation, while the others carried off his watch and money. Some minutes elapsed before Mr. Alexander had sufficiently recovered to raise an alarm.

25. EPSOM RACES. — Unfortunately for the immense multitudes who look with eager anticipation to this popular meeting, the weather proved so wet and unpropitious that the attendance was both less numerous and less fashionable than usual.

The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Henry's Butterfly; the Woodcote Stakes by Mr. Oldacre's Orestes; the Derby Stakes (181 sub-

scribers, 27, started) by Mr. Bowes' Daniel O'Rourke; the Oaks Stakes by Mr. J. Scott's Songstress.

It is right in this place to record that, in connexion with this noble sport, a fearful and blighting pestilence has sprung up, in the shape of what are called "betting-houses," in which the reckless and ignorant are entrapped into betting small sums by the prospect of immense gains. The evils which resulted from lotteries, and which were such as to compel the interference of the Legislature, were trifling compared to those originating from these betting-shops, inasmuch as the sums risked in the latter are, in the first instance, less than those required for lottery ventures, and therefore the folly reaches wider and lower. The consequence, indeed, has been the widest spread dishonesty, carrying ruin and disgrace in numberless families. Clerks rob their employers, servants their masters, shopmen the till, to gratify this new mode of speedily acquiring wealth. The police offices and criminal courts are daily occupied in investigating cases of pilfering, the wretched accused confessing that the temptation to their crime was the facility of betting. It is needless to say, that in all cases the victims never again see their deposits; but the audacity of some of the betting-shop keepers is incredible. In very many cases it occurred that the shops were kept open for the receipt of money to the very morning when the great events were to come off; but when their victims went, in joyful anticipation of receiving their winnings, (supposing them to be nominally winners, though the more skilful depredators generally so managed that

their dupes should be losers,) they found the shops closed, and their occupants were never heard of again. It is understood that the evil has been long under the consideration of the law-officers of the Crown; but the difficulty of adequately checking this species of fraud without interfering with the legitimate amusements of the people has hitherto prevented the application of any remedy.

29. ACCIDENT ON THE SHROPSHIRE UNION RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on this line through the culpable negligence of a fireman. At Shrewsbury station, a man lighted a fire in a locomotive which was presently to be used; and without shutting off the steam or throwing the machinery out of gear, he left the engine untended in a shed. When the steam got up, the locomotive slowly left the shed, and moved down the rails upon which a train for Stafford was then proceeding. The engine gradually increased its speed till, on descending an incline near Wellington, it is supposed that it went at the rate of 70 miles an hour. Three miles further on, at Donnington, the Stafford train had stopped. The runaway engine dashed into it, and the two hindermost carriages were smashed in pieces. Thirteen persons were hurt—Mr. Haughton, mining agent to the Earl of Ellesmere, so badly that he died; and three others very dangerously.

31. THE EXPENSE OF LAW.—In the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, an application was made for reviewing the proceedings of the taxing-master in respect of an unexampled bill of costs. Mr. Parker, the carrier, had sued the Great Western Railway for surcharges on parcels during four

years; and he was successful. The notice of particulars in the action referred to 21,000 distinct carrying transactions; it was written on 41 folio volumes, of which the twenty-first part was exhibited to the Court; and was charged in the bill of costs at 1800*l.*; it had taken an attorney and nine clerks three years (6666 hours) to prepare it. Other items were somewhat in proportion to this, but not quite so amazing. The Master had disallowed the charge of 1800*l.* and allowed only 200*l.*—100*l.* for the draught, 75*l.* for one copy, and 25*l.* for paper; and the plaintiff now sought to get a better allowance. The Judges of the Court were extremely indignant at the charges; they thought the Master had allowed too much—the proving of these matters need not have cost more than 20*l.*; and they refused to help the plaintiff.

JUNE.

ESCAPE OF T. F. MEAGHER.
—By the American mail, information of the escape of another of the Irish political convicts, Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, is received. This person, on his arrival in Australia, had been allowed to go at large on "ticket of leave." The following is the account he gives of his evasion.

"In the month of April, 1851, I was called upon to renew my parole. I did so in writing, and in the following words:—

"I hereby pledge my word of honour not to leave the colony so long as I hold a ticket of leave."

"I handed this pledge to the police magistrate in the open court. Any one can see it who desires to refer to it.

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"Towards the end of December, the same year, I came to the determination of attempting my escape. Accordingly, on the 3rd of January last, I sent the following letter to the police magistrate of the district in which I resided:—

"Lake Sorell, District of Campbelltown, Saturday, January 3, 1852.

"SIR,—Circumstances of a recent occurrence urge upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket of leave, and consequently withdrawing my parole.

"I write this letter, therefore, respectfully to apprise you that, after twelve o'clock to-morrow noon, I shall no longer consider myself bound by the obligation which that parole imposes.

"In the mean time, however, should you consider it your duty to take me into custody, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as wholly absolved from the restraint which my word of honour to your Government at present inflicts.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
"To the Police Magistrate of the District of Campbelltown."

"The police magistrate received this letter at 11 o'clock the same morning. I remained at my cottage at Lake Sorell until 7 o'clock that evening. A few minutes after that hour, four of my friends arrived on horseback, and communicated to me the intelligence that the police were coming to arrest me. I went out with them into the bush, and remained there, about 300 yards from the cottage, until my servant brought the news that the police had arrived, and were sitting in the kitchen.

"We remounted our horses immediately.

mediately, and rode down to the cottage. One hundred yards from it, my friends drew up. I rode on until I came close to the stable, which was within pistol-shot of the kitchen-door. I drew up there, and desired the servant to go in and tell the police I was waiting for them. He did so. Two or three minutes elapsed, then the police appeared.

"The moment they appeared, I rose in my stirrups, called out to them that I was the prisoner they came to arrest, and defied them to do so. This challenge was echoed by my friends with three loud and hearty cheers, in the midst of which I struck spurs to my horse, and dashed into the wood in the direction of the coast. Accompanied by my generous and courageous-hearted friends, I reached the sea-shore on Monday afternoon, at a point where a boat was in readiness to receive me. I jumped from my horse, got into the boat, put off to sea, and beat about there for a few days, until the ship came up, which, thank God, bore me at last to a free and hospitable land (the United States)."

1. SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO IRELAND.—Since the successful issue of the attempt to lay down a submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, several other more extensive enterprises of the same nature have been projected. Rapid communication with Ireland is a subject of so much importance that two plans were at work simultaneously; one for a line of wires from Holyhead to Dublin; the other, for a similar line between Port Patrick and Donaghadee. After the first projection little had been heard of either scheme, and therefore the announcement that the line between Holyhead and Dublin

was completed caused much astonishment. The wire, a single line, coated with gutta-percha, and protected by a metal network, 80 miles in length, was manufactured by Messrs. Newall, of Gateshead, who made the cable which connects England with France. This immense wire was placed on board a steamer, which left Holyhead at an early hour, the wire being "paid out" as she advanced. In eighteen hours the Irish Channel was crossed. The direct distance is about 65 miles, but the vessel was drifted by the current and wind so far to the north as to require three miles additional length of wire. In anticipation, a wire had been carried from the Dublin Railway Station to Howth, which was immediately joined on to the sea line, and thus the communication was completed; and the London newspapers of that day received in the evening a message from the Irish capital in these words:—"Dublin, June 1, 8 o'clock P.M. The Irish submarine telegraph is completed."

The northern line, from Port Patrick to Donaghadee, was also laid across the Channel in July. But these operations have not proved so successful as the Dover line; for, from accidents and other causes, neither of these lines have hitherto been in practical operation.

In relation to this marvellous invention, notice may here be taken of a very extraordinary discovery made in the course of the year. Mr. Reid, a "telegraph engineer," had invented a miniature battery, of the simplest kind, by means of which he passed signals to and fro with effect quite equal to that of the large batteries. He then proceeded to test an improvement in

the double needle instrument, with a result which seems all but incredible. The miniature batteries were removed from the instruments on each side of the Channel, and a piece of zinc, three-fourths of an inch square, and a piece of silver to correspond, were then introduced into the mouth of the operator at the office in Dover, and instructions sent to do the same at Calais. The wires attached to these pieces of metal were then connected with the instruments, and by this simple means, and by the simplest of all batteries, the telegraph clerks sent several messages to France. The next experiment was similar to this, only a larger piece of zinc and a larger piece of silver were introduced into the mouth of the operator. The result was an improvement of the signals.

1. ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL CORN-EXCHANGE.—An accident of a serious nature occurred at mid-day, when the throng was greatest, in the Corn-Exchange, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

The market is held every Tuesday and Friday, rather more interest being excited on this occasion from an announcement that the Protectionist candidates, Messrs. Mackenzie and Turner, would make their appearance in the Exchange. About 12 o'clock, and when the room was nearly full, they entered, accompanied by several of their principal supporters. Ten minutes afterwards the floor in the middle of the building suddenly gave way, the two centre arches "striking;" and the greater part of those assembled were precipitated to a depth of eight or nine feet. Providentially the columns supporting the roof remained firm. None of

the persons who fell with the floor were severely hurt. Mr. Mackenzie, as it happened, was in a different part of the room; but his colleague, Mr. Turner, was among the unfortunate vanishers, and considerable fears were experienced that his electioneering progress was cut short; but he was quickly extricated without having sustained much injury. The next fear was that some workmen might have been under the arch when it fell, and it was ascertained that about three men had gone under it for the purpose of having their dinners. Every exertion was immediately used to clear away the rubbish, and in a short time the body of a man named Edward Goulborne, aged 40, joiner, was found, face downwards, quite dead. The search was renewed, and soon afterwards they came to the body of a joiner named John Stevens, in the employ of Mr. Mackarall, builder. He was also lying face downwards, the body bent down to his knees, on which were found the remains of his dinner; there were no marks of injury about the body, and he had evidently died from suffocation. The third man escaped.

The Exchange was undergoing the process of enlargement, and for this purpose two central arches of those which support the building had been opened in front; they were thus rendered incapable of resisting the weight and agitation of the moving mass above.

2. FATAL BALLOON ASCENT.—A fatal accident happened at Manchester. Mr. James Goulston, of the Cremorne Gardens, made a balloon ascent in the evening from the Bellevue Gardens, in the presence of an immense crowd. The balloon was a new one, 40 feet

high and 33 feet in diameter, holding 23,000 cubic feet of gas. The ascent was made about 7 o'clock, at which time it was raining heavily, and the balloon was lost to view in about two minutes, having gone into a dense black cloud; a strong wind was blowing from the south-west, and the aeronaut took a direction towards Saddleworth, in Yorkshire. On the following morning it became known that the unfortunate man had been killed in attempting to descend at a place called Stone Breaks Hill, part of the mountainous range which separates Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is a very rough and uneven neighbourhood, where it would be dangerous to attempt a descent in a balloon even in the most favourable weather. As far as could be known, the particulars of the accident were these:—at about a quarter before 8 o'clock, Mr. Goulston attempted to descend near the town of Lees, which he had passed over. The balloon was then very low, and the rain was descending fast, the wind blowing in heavy squalls. The grapnels were out, and it was thought they would lay hold by the coping-stones of one of the buildings—but this expectation was disappointed. The balloon now ascended the side of Stone Breaks Hill in a transverse direction. The grapnels seem to have cleared the first field on the slope of the hill, and the stone fence which bounds it; but on the fence at the further side of the second field pieces of stone were chipped off, as if by the irons; the grapnels trailed along the third field, further up the ascent. No one observed Mr. Goulston at this time; but it would seem that, owing to the grapnels, when suddenly

striking the last-mentioned wall, giving a check to the balloon, or by some other accident, the unfortunate gentleman fell, head downwards, from the car, and became entangled in a network of ropes underneath, for it is clear his head struck with great force against the next wall. A considerable quantity of brains and blood spattered over the wall mark the spot where this fatal collision took place, and a portion of the brains was found in the field under the wall; a portion of the scalp and some hair were also found adhering to the stones of the wall. The grapnels do not appear to have touched the ground until they entered the next meadow, where the soil is torn up considerably in several places. A quantity of blood and brains were found on the wall which is the further boundary of the field. This is as the summit of the hill, and the balloon passed over the quarry and against a house near it occupied by a man named Edward Kershaw, and a strong gust of wind again dashed the machine forwards with such force that Mr. Goulston struck the wall heavily, about 10 feet from the ground. Another sickening splash of blood marked the spot. Here some villagers came up, and some of them holding fast by the ropes, while others got hold of the balloon, a knife was run in through the side, the gas allowed to escape, and its progress finally checked. The corpse of the unfortunate aeronaut was then found so completely entangled in the netting that it was necessary to cut the ropes to disengage the body.

7. ACCIDENT AT THE PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, OXFORD.—The public baths and wash-

houses which have just been completed at Oxford were opened this day, and the event was commemorated by a meeting of the committee and subscribers in the establishment. Before, however, the gentlemen who had taken part in the ceremonial had quitted the building, a rumbling noise was heard, which was succeeded by a very heavy crash, and it was discovered that the hot and cold water cisterns had fallen, throwing down the tall shaft and walls adjoining, presenting a desolate heap of ruins, which covered the very spot where but a few minutes before the founder and supporters of this undertaking were congratulating themselves on the successful termination of their labours. A boy, named Burchell, has lost his life through it; the stoker, severely injured; his wife, much bruised; a boy had his thigh broken; and two little girls sustained considerable injury. The disaster appears to have arisen from too great pressure of the steam from the boiler on the hot-water tank, causing it to burst, and thus destroy the adjacent buildings.

8. ASCOT RACES.—The disappointment which the bad weather of the Epsom week had caused to the metropolitan sporting men brought them in prodigious numbers to Ascot Heath on the first day of the meeting; the attractions of the racing list being increased by the knowledge that the Queen would be present, and that *therefore* it would be sure to be a fine day. The concourse of lords and ladies and commoners was therefore immense, but the weather very bad. Her Majesty's Gold Vase was won by Baron Rothschild's "Marinella" colt; the Ascot Stakes, by Lord Eglinton's "Lucio;" the Royal Hunt Cup,

by Mr. Waller's "Ephesus." On Thursday, the "great day," the Queen was again present, but the weather was wretched. The Emperor of Russia's Plate was won by Mr. Farrance's "Joe Miller."

REGULATION OF TIME BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The importance to navigation of exact accordance of chronometers and other instruments to Greenwich time is well understood. The electric telegraph presents most undeniable means of effecting this great object; and the arrangements of the Astronomer Royal and the Telegraph Company for the establishment and transmission throughout London and the provinces of mean Greenwich or uniform time being completed, the construction of the ingenious apparatus intended to carry out the object was commenced upon the dome of the Company's west-end station, opposite Hungerford Market. The apparatus consists of a long quadrangular shaft or pillar of wood, 38 feet high and 8 in circumference, formed of three sections. The first section of this hollow shaft is fixed into the floor of the room underneath the dome, and thence carried through and joined on to the second section and the third, the latter of which is then passed through the centre of a large globe or ball, which is intended, by means of sympathetic electrical action, to fall every day simultaneously with the well-known ball on the top of Greenwich Observatory, between which and the Strand the electric wires have been complete for the purpose, so as to indicate to all London and the vessels below bridge exact Greenwich time. The ball is a remarkable object, being nearly 6 feet high and 16 in circumference, and looks like a "great globe," or re-

presentation of a ringed Saturn. The apparatus is provided with an air cylinder in connection with the telegraphic wires between London and Greenwich, and when the ball at Greenwich falls an instantaneous shock of electricity is communicated along them, and this acting on an electrical trigger connected with the ball in the Strand, causes it to fall simultaneously with that at Greenwich, and the signal of meridian is instantaneously conveyed to every place to which the wires run. The time of all railways will also be regulated by these means.

10. FIRE AT MESSRS. CLOWES'S PRINTING-OFFICE.—A fire, involving a great destruction of property, broke out between the hours of 1 and 2, in the premises of Messrs. W. Clowes and Co., printers to the Government, &c., in Duke Street, Lambeth.

The premises in which the fire commenced were used as the warehouses. One compartment contained about 200 tons of nonpareil and other type; other floors were filled with printed works; in other rooms were between 20,000 and 30,000 reams of paper. The fire was not extinguished until a vast amount of property was destroyed. The printed books were of great value, including "Knight's Illustrated Bible," the "Sunday Book," the "Illustrated Shakspeare," the "Royal Catalogue of the Exhibition of all Nations," the "Church Catechism," the "Readings for the Rail," the "Population Tables." The whole impression of the royal edition of the Illustrated Catalogue, printed for His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners, with the exception of three or four copies sent to the Prince, have been destroyed. The Thirty Sheet Catalogue, except

those sheets sent to the hot-pressers, is likewise burnt.

16. FIRE NEAR ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.—Shortly before 9 o'clock in the evening, a fire, attended with a great destruction of property, broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Hubback and Sons, wholesale oil and colourmen, at No. 114, Upper East Smithfield, immediately facing the principal warehouses of St. Katharine's Dock. The premises were three floors high, and upwards of 100 feet deep, and were surrounded on all sides by stores and yards containing most valuable and inflammable property. The various floors were fitted up as stores, and contained many tuns of oil, turpentine, saltpetre, and indeed almost every article used in the trade, all of which were of an equally inflammable character. The flames speedily seized on every portion of the property, and as the casks of colours became ignited the flames assumed various hues; at one time ascending through the roof the colour of deep crimson, which shortly afterwards changed to green, blue, and purple. Myriads of sparks were likewise issuing from the top of the warehouses, forming, in the whole, one of the grandest scenes ever witnessed. The engines speedily arrived, and the supply of water being ample, it was expected that the flames would soon be mastered. The men, however, had not been many minutes at work when a tremendous explosion occurred, caused, it is supposed, by the bursting of barrels of spirits of turpentine, which made the front wall part at one end, and placed it in so dangerous a condition that the men were afraid to approach. By midnight, however, the conflagration was so

far subdued that there was no danger of its extending further; but on the following night there remained such a body of fire in the ruins that two engines were kept at work. The damage is estimated at 15,000*l*.

17. IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—At the Worship Street Police Court, two well-dressed men, named George Shaw and Edwin Ricketts, well known to the police, were charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, two finger rings, and a quantity of gold and silver money, from the person of Mr. Wm. Ellice East, an undergraduate at St. John's College, Cambridge.

The prosecutor, a gentleman of rather juvenile appearance, said:—On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th ultimo, I was passing through Shoreditch, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with the intention of proceeding back to Cambridge, when I was suddenly accosted by the prisoner Shaw, who placed his hand upon my shoulder, and asked me, in a whisper, if I wanted any good cigars? I at first told him that I did not want any, but I at length accompanied him down an adjoining street, when he pointed to a small beer-shop, and intimated that he kept the articles there. After leading me into a room on the ground floor of the house, the prisoner invited me to drink with him, which I declined to do, and was about to retire, not liking the appearance of the place, when he took me by the hand, and said, "I don't mean to hurt you, young gentleman, so don't be afraid of me." The prisoner then left the room, with the observation that he was going to fetch the gloves, cigars, and handkerchiefs,

and locked the door after him. About a minute afterwards an elderly man entered the room through another door, and was almost immediately joined by three other men, amongst whom was the prisoner Ricketts. The first man had in his hand some small books and a pack of cards, which he spread out upon the table, and observed to the others that if either of them guessed right he should have one of the books for sixpence. They then commenced betting freely, and after some money had passed between them, one of them placed a watch and chain upon the table, and was declared to have lost them. The prisoner Ricketts, however, who made a similar venture with a showy-looking neck chain, appeared to be more fortunate, as some money resembling gold was handed to him by the old man, at which he appeared highly gratified, and addressed me with the remark, "Now, sir, you must have a try, or else I will for you." I begged to be excused, upon which Ricketts resumed his play; and after watching him a few minutes, I got up and said that as the man with the cigars had not returned, I should wait no longer. I then endeavoured to reach the door, but was intercepted by the old man, who demanded the money, amounting to 15*l*. or 20*l*., which he had won from Ricketts. On telling him that I should do nothing of the kind, the prisoner Ricketts pressed forwards, exclaiming, in a menacing manner, "Now, sir, you must pay up; if I had won, I should have taken care that he paid me, but as I have lost, why, you must pay him." I was then surrounded by the whole party, all of whom exclaimed to—

gether, "You must pay; you must pay." I felt greatly alarmed, and was attempting to pass them, when Ricketts suddenly drew out my watch from my waistcoat pocket, and handed it, with the chain and appendages, to the man with the cards. At the same moment, one of the other men dexterously slipped two rings from off my fingers, and passed them over to the same person; whilst the third one was engaged in rifling my pockets, from which he abstracted my purse, and, after turning out the contents, returned it to me empty. The whole of them then rushed out, with the exception of Ricketts, who seized me by the arm, and forcibly detained me till the others had effected their escape, when he hastily followed them, and, on overtaking him in the street, and inquiring what had become of his companions, he affected to be surprised at the question, and declared that I was a total stranger to him. I immediately gave information of the robbery to the police, but saw nothing more of either of them until yesterday afternoon, when I accidentally encountered the prisoners at Hampton races, and gave them both into custody.

The prisoners were committed for trial.

17. **EXPLOSION AT PORTSMOUTH.**—A singular accident, very nearly attended with disastrous consequences to a party of distinguished officers, occurred in the garrison at Portsmouth. The scene of the catastrophe was the "fire-barn" on Southsea Common, in which is the laboratory of the Artillery corps attached to the Marine division of this port, and where are made and kept in store

divers detonating missiles for the use of the Royal Marine Artillery battalion. About half-past 4 o'clock, whilst Major-General Simpson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, was inspecting the laboratory, a "carcase" was ignited, when, from the presence of detonating powder, or of some other improper ingredient in the composition, it exploded with terrific effect. The fragments of the shell were scattered in every direction, striking down the instructing Sergeant (Wilson) of the laboratory, and fracturing his leg in two places. Nicholson, a gunner, was also struck by another piece of the shell in the groin, which, just missing the femoral artery, inflicted a wound three inches in extent, and shattered some of the fingers of both hands. The bugler of the party was also struck under the thigh, near the knee. Major-General Simpson was struck by some of the pieces of the exploded missile on the cap and on the breast with considerable violence, but happily received no serious harm. Colonel Menzies, K.H., the Commandant of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines, who was standing by the side of the Major-General at the time of the explosion, was also struck, and his escape from lasting injury is most remarkable. The glasses he wore over his eyes were smashed to pieces by the fragments of shell, but, although the glasses and frames were forcibly pressed backwards upon the eyes, his sight escaped injury.

21. **HAILSTORM AT MANCHESTER.**—Manchester was visited in the afternoon by a storm of hail, with thunder and lightning, which

destroyed property to the value of several thousand pounds. At Patricroft the storm commenced shortly before 3 o'clock. The hail descended in crystallized pieces of ice nearly the shape of pears. At the Bridgewater Foundry, 2000 or 3000 squares of glass were broken. Some of the hailstones were an inch in length—three weighed $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. At the cotton mill of Messrs. J. Chadwick, at Eccles, 5000 squares of glass in the weaving sheds were broken, besides glass in other parts of the mill. At the silk mill of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, also at Eccles, 1500 to 2000 squares of glass were broken in the weaving sheds, and the silks much damaged. Many of the market-gardeners have suffered much. Mr. Noyes, market gardener, Sandy Lane, had nearly 2000 squares destroyed; Mr. James Fyldes, 3000 squares; and Mr. Boardman, of Barton, suffered a loss, in glass and fruit, to the extent of nearly 400*l*. The green-houses and conservatories attached to gentlemen's seats in the vicinity were similarly injured, and the fruit on the trees, of all kinds, was greatly destroyed. At Pendleton the storm committed equal devastation. Sir Elkanah Armitage's mill lost 1500 squares of glass; Messrs. Ashworth nearly as many. The storm did not reach Manchester until about 4 o'clock. The hail was not heavy, though rain fell in torrents. The upper part of a chimney belonging to the Old Quay Carrying Company, at their premises on the left bank of the Irwell, in Water Street, Manchester, was struck by the lightning at about half-past 4 o'clock. About 30 feet of the chimney, which was about 75 feet high, was torn entirely down, and

fell through the roof of a four-story warehouse below and an engine-house adjoining. One piece of ice is said to have been nearly three inches long.

23. EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING.

—At the Dover sessions, William Bennett Sothers, *alias* William O'Brien Fitzgerald, 43, was charged with obtaining from William Henry Payn, at Dover, eight notes, for the payment of 5*l*. each, under false pretences.

The counsel for the prosecution stated the false pretences named in the indictment, and made to obtain the 40*l*. of Mr. Payn, viz. that prisoner's wife was Lady Emily Fitzgerald, the daughter of Lady Ann Isabella Howard, granddaughter of the ninth Duke of Norfolk; that her father was General O'Brien Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Fitzgerald, formerly of the Guards, and of the family of the Duke of Leinster—whereas no such individual as Lady Emily was known to the noble house of Howard; that Lady Emily had 3000*l*. in the hands of an agent, Henry Forster, an Irish barrister, residing at Furnival's Inn—whereas no such person was known at Furnival's Inn, or had ever been known there; that prisoner was William O'Brien Fitzgerald—whereas, in fact, he was one William Bennett Sothers, formerly a stockbroker in London, and the son of a grocer at Gravesend. The prosecutor had been swindled of a much larger sum of money by the prisoner under the following circumstances. Four or five years ago the prisoner and his wife were residing at Eythorne, where Mr. Payn's children were staying. Prisoner noticed the prosecutor's children, and thus brought about a slight acquaintance between

himself, his wife, and Mr. Payn. After two years' residence at Eythorne, prisoner left; and nothing further was heard of him till August, 1851, when a letter dated "August 10th," from Pau, in the Lower Pyrenees, in the handwriting of the prisoner, was received at Dover by Mr. Payn. This letter the learned counsel read. In substance it stated—that the prisoner and Lady Emily were in prison for debt at Pau; that Lady Emily's agent in England, Mr. Henry Forster, residing at Furnival's Inn, held 3000*l.* of her money, and had failed to make remittances; that prisoner and Lady Emily had a very exalted opinion of the honour and integrity of Mr. Payn, and were disposed to make him their solicitor, an appointment that would prove exceedingly lucrative and of immense advantage to Mr. Payn; that the sum necessary to release them from the "dungeon," was 400*l.*, for which a bond to double the amount would be given as premium, in four yearly instalments of 200*l.*; and if 450*l.* were advanced, then a bond for double that amount, and so on; that Lady Emily was entitled to enormous property; that her parents' joint estate exceeded 100,000*l.* a year; that on the death of a relative 200,000*l.* would revert to her, and 150,000*l.* as the residuary legatee of her brother; that she was co-heiress to four baronies; that the utmost confidence was placed in Mr. Payn, and his secrecy, in an affair involving the honour of more than one noble family, enjoined; and the non-compliance on the part of Mr. Payn would doom prisoner and one ten thousand times more precious, to death. Prosecutor

hastened to Pau, pleaded the cause of prisoner at the Court of Appeal, paid his debts (450*l.*) and secured his release by a deposit of 240*l.* for his reappearance. The parties left Pau together and returned to England; and at the Ship Hotel, Dover, prisoner obtained 40*l.* more from prosecutor, under the false pretences already alleged. After leaving Dover, letters were received by Mr. Payn from Ireland and elsewhere, posted under cover from Durham, and intending to deceive prosecutor into the belief that prisoner was searching for his London agent in Ireland, while he was residing at the village of Walton, near Barnard Castle, Yorkshire; where, Mr. Payn's suspicions being roused, he was arrested.

The falsehood of the prisoner's statements was proved by the Earl of Carlisle and other witnesses. The prisoner was found "Guilty," and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

28. DISGRACEFUL RIOTS AT STOCKPORT.—A scene of shameful disturbance arose in the town of Stockport, which continued for three days and was accompanied by some loss of life, many injuries to persons, and great destruction of property. The riots, which seem to bring us back to the days of the Gordon riots, arose from an old feud existing between the English operatives and the Irish, who have become settled in that town in large numbers, and had incurred the hatred of the natives by the effect of their competition in the labour market. This feud had assumed the character of a religious war—Protestants against Roman Catholics. The immediate occasions of the riots were the parades of the latter through the

streets of the town, and the recent proclamation of the Queen against Roman Catholic processions.

It has been the custom of the Roman Catholics of Stockport, to have a procession of the children of their charity-schools at this season of the year,—not a party or sectarian demonstration, but a display of the results of the educational zeal of the Roman Catholics. When the Royal proclamation appeared, the lower classes of Protestants hailed it as a sectarian triumph, and boasted that they would see the proclamation enforced in the case of the “young red-necked scholars”—as they term the Roman Catholic children. The Romanists held that the meeting of scholars was not a procession of the sort interdicted, and they published their resolve to make their demonstration as usual. There was great excitement on the subject, and it is said that the authorities thought of preventing the school-gathering: but when the day came (Sunday last) the Protestants seemed less excited, and the schools were allowed to make their procession without interruption. There was a studious avoidance of any sort of Catholic insignia, and the priests appeared in their plain attire.

On Monday, a few casual fights, such as not uncommonly occur at Stockport on the Monday afternoon, took an international and religious character. Englishmen and Irishmen happened to be engaged, and the seconders of the combatants got into conflicts, which the police stopped with difficulty.

On Tuesday evening, the fights were renewed very suddenly in several places at once; and they were so fierce, and so many com-

batants engaged in them, that the police could not repress them.

Great anxiety was felt by the Roman Catholic priests, and warnings were given by them to the Mayor; and, in consequence, some preparation was made to increase the small police force, which consists of only ten men, by a staff of assistant constables. With these the chief constable sallied out to controlling-points; but by the time that he got his men into action, the various detached fights had merged in a general battle between the Roman Catholic and Protestant lowest orders. The Protestants gained the upper hand, and drove their opponents first into their houses and then again out of them and out of the town; and then they proceeded to wreck the houses and the Roman Catholic chapels. By great efforts, the police managed to hold the chief body of the rioters in check till the Mayor and magistrates had assembled and sworn in some hundreds of special constables, and entered into co-operation with him. The civil power had just gained the upper hand, when a body of the military also turned out, and the rioters were quelled. A great many of the persons engaged on either side were arrested. The next day it appeared how serious the conflict had been.

The first attack on persons, on Tuesday, was made by the Irish; it would seem that this ended in an assault on St. Peter's Protestant School; and that it was in retaliation for this last outrage that the English turned the fight into an attack on the houses and chapels of the Catholics.

The Protestant School, where the damage began, was not much damaged; but all the windows, and

those of the master's house, were smashed in. An alehouse was first attacked by the Protestants, who broke in the windows with bricks, demolished the furniture, and attempted to set it on fire. The mob then attacked the houses in Rock Row in succession, demolished the doors, windows, and furniture, and reduced them to complete wrecks.

Down Bridge Street, a row of houses three stories high in front and two behind were next attacked. The ruffians first made entry into a house where a Mrs. Ann Bradley was lying, having only a week before been confined of a child. Disregarding the woman's weak and sick condition, the ruffians broke and destroyed everything in the house: they even destroyed the roof over her head, allowing the *débris* to fall upon her. The furniture was destroyed and the house gutted. The other houses in the row were wrecked in succession.

It was while demolishing the windows and furniture of these houses that the signal was given by one of the leaders of the mob, "To the Catholic chapels!" Immediately a considerable portion of the mob rushed off to Edgeley Chapel, half a mile distant; and, forcing an entrance, they broke the altars, and carried out the furniture and pews, the pictures, chalices, surplices, and vestments, and heaped them in a pile before the house of the priest. The mob completely destroyed everything in the chapel, and then attacked the priest's house. They carried the furniture of his house out of doors, and, heaping it on that of the chapel, lighted it for a bonfire. An organ worth 400*l.* was broken to atoms, and the chapel and mi-

nister's house were reduced to a wreck. Nothing was left but the bare walls.

The Catholic chapel of St. Michael, in the Park, Stockport, was attacked a little before 11 o'clock at night. The mob first assailed it from the back, by breaking and destroying the large east window over the altar. The rioters soon afterwards went round to the doors in King Street and Prince's Street, and, having demolished these and all the windows, entered the chapel itself. Here they destroyed everything. The altars, with candlesticks, images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, St. Peter, and St. Joseph, were broken to atoms. The pews were torn up from the floor and broken into mere strips of wood, and cast out of doors. There was a large gallery at the west end; the pews and gallery were torn up, and nothing but the floor remained. The organ was broken to fragments.

The list of seriously wounded comprises 67 persons, named: every one of these had received, among his hurts, from one to eight "cuts on the head." One man, named Moran, was killed outright, and some others died of the injuries they received.

On Wednesday, there were several renewals of the combats; but the authorities had now an ample force of constables and military (additional foot soldiers and cavalry having been brought from Manchester) to repress the disturbances as soon as they arose; and by the evening everything was reduced to order.

Some hundreds of prisoners were taken, English and Irish; and the magistrates, after a close investigation of the provocation on either

side, committed the ten most prominent rioters of either party.

The prisoners were put on their trials at the ensuing Chester assizes. The first nine indicted (Irish) were found "Guilty." Ten Englishmen were then indicted, and three of them found "Guilty."

Mr. Justice Crompton, in passing sentence, discriminated between the degree of guilt of the two parties. As regards the Englishmen, he remarked on their violation of the great principle of civil and religious liberty—their attack upon Roman Catholics and Irishmen *because* they were Roman Catholics and Irishmen; the utter recklessness with which they had followed up this enmity, their breaking into and sacking the houses and chapels of their opponents, and their endeavour to set them on fire. Two were therefore sentenced to be imprisoned two years—the third eighteen months, with hard labour.

The learned Judge thought the offence of the Irishmen much less—but they had been guilty of great brutality; though they had attacked houses, they had not gutted or sacked them; and they had retired to their houses when assured by the police that they would be protected. They were therefore sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from fifteen months and under, with hard labour.

Matthew Mulligan was then indicted for the murder of Michael Moran.

The circumstances of the murder were very barbarous. The poor man had been greatly injured by the mob, and had been taken to a doctor's, where his wounds were dressed, and he was placed on a bed until the police came and dispersed the mob outside. Moran

was then brought down, and assisted by his friends (and an Englishman) towards his own home. On their way they met an English mob, who showed a disposition to fall upon him again. The Englishman said, "Don't strike him any more, he has had enough." One of the mob, however, said, "He is an Irishman," and struck him on the side of the head with a large piece of wood. The poor fellow exclaimed, "Oh, dear! I am done!" He never spoke again, but sighed and moaned very much.

The prisoner was identified as the man who struck the blow.

The jury found him "Guilty of manslaughter," and he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

30. FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT BLACKWALL.—A terrible accident took place on the premises of Messrs. Mare and Co., the extensive engineers and steam-boiler manufacturers, at Blackwall, which resulted in the loss of the life of one man, and severe injury to about twelve other workmen. The firm employ upwards of 300 mechanics and labourers at the steam works. In the evening the men had completed the moulding for a large railway turn-table, when directions were given to prepare the metal, 12 tons of which were put into the furnace and heated until it became in a liquid state, at which time 30 of the men let the molten iron run into an immense ladle, which was suspended in the usual manner from a powerful crane. The ponderous mass of liquid metal was nearly ready to be deposited in the mould, when some portion of the leverage snapped, and the ladle upset, throwing the boiling iron over the men, and causing the most fearful

alarm around the factory, as the metal forced its way in every direction. Several of the men escaped in a remarkable manner, but the deceased (Garlick) was covered by the hot metal, and burnt to death. Eight others were frightfully burnt over their arms, face, neck, body, legs, and feet, and were conveyed to the London Hospital in shocking condition. Many others were more slightly burned.

30. BAPTISM OF THE PRINCESS GAURAMMA.—A very interesting ceremony, the admission of the daughter of a Hindoo chief of the very highest caste into the Christian communion, took place at Buckingham Palace.

The youthful neophyte, the Princess Gauramma, is a daughter of His Highness Prince Vere Rajunder, ex-Rajah of Coorg. His Highness's dominion, some years ago, passed into the power of this country, and the ex-sovereign has since been residing at Benares, a sort of state prisoner under the control of the East India Company, with an allowance of 6000*l.* a year, besides large private wealth. The princess was born in 1841, of a favourite wife, who died two days after, and her child has always been preferred to all her ten brothers and sisters. His Highness determined that his daughter should be brought up in the Christian faith, and for this purpose has come over to England. Her Majesty took much notice of the young princess, who is said to be a very interesting child; and became sponsor to her on her admission into the Christian Church by baptism. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated; Her Majesty, Viscountess Har-

dinge, Mr. Drummond, and Sir James Weir Hogg, the Chairman of the East India Company, were the sponsors. The Princess received the baptismal name of "Victoria."

The Rajah and his daughter attracted much attention on public occasions, by their Eastern appearance, and the barbaric splendour of their dress.

JULY.

1. THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Fifteenth Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland was dissolved by the following proclamation:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

Victoria R.—Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which was this day prorogued and stands prorogued to Friday, the 20th day of August next; we do for that end publish this our Royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Friday, the 20th day of August next; and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and

pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament; and we do hereby also, by this our Royal proclamation under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Friday, the 20th day of August next.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1852, and in the 16th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

1. FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—A fatal collision occurred in the afternoon on the Thames, off Northfleet Point, by which the *Duchess of Kent*, Margate and Ramsgate steamer, was run down by the *Ravensbourne*, Antwerp steamer.

The *Ravensbourne* was steaming down the river with full tide in her favour, immediately in the wake of, and just on the starboard side of, the *Meteor*, Gravesend steamboat. She arrived nearly opposite Northfleet Point about 2 o'clock. On nearing the Point the *Duchess of Kent* was seen coming up the river against tide and hugging the southern shore—the tide running very strongly. The *Ravensbourne* was about three

parts over the river on the Kent shore, and, as she approached Northfleet Point, appeared to take the starboard tack. As she neared the *Duchess of Kent*, the latter crossed her course, either with the object of passing between the *Ravensbourne* and the *Meteor*, or headed off by the strong tide, when, in an instant, owing to the heavy way on large and powerful steamers like the *Ravensbourne*, and to her having the tide with her and being in full steam at the moment, before the *Duchess of Kent* could cross her, she ran into her about 20 feet from the figure-head, on the starboard bow. The crash was frightful; the *Duchess of Kent*, reeling backward through the violence of the shock for a moment, was found to have her starboard bow stove in, and nearly cut in two. She immediately began to fill and to commence sinking, bows foremost. The scene among the passengers, about 70 in number, a large number of whom were ladies with children, was truly frightful. A rush was made *en masse* to the after part of the vessel, and women with children were seen clinging to various parts of the sinking ship. The captain of the *Ravensbourne*, finding that the *Duchess of Kent* was rapidly sinking, backed towards her. The terrified passengers rushed in a body to get on board, women holding their children over their heads, and frantically attempting to throw them on board the approaching vessel. In a few minutes the *Meteor* arrived alongside, and the passengers and crew on deck were literally dragged on board of her, and on board the *Ravensbourne*. In about nine minutes after the collision the *Duchess of Kent* sunk, bow foremost, almost

perpendicularly, the stern being lifted out of the water 20 or 30 feet. The consternation which prevailed on board the *Ravensbourne* and the *Meteor*, after the *Duchess of Kent* had sunk, can be better imagined than described. Mothers, fathers, husbands, and wives, who had become separated, some being taken on board the *Ravensbourne*, and others on board the *Meteor*, which had also arrived at the moment the *Duchess of Kent* went down, having missed and being unaware of the fate of each other, were to be seen running about in the most frantic manner, making inquiries as to the safety of their relatives. It was not until both vessels had landed the rescued passengers at Gravesend that the severed relatives could ascertain the safety of their friends. It was at first feared that many passengers who were supposed to be in the cabins at the moment of collision had gone down with the vessel; but when some weeks had elapsed, it was generally thought that the catastrophe had not been attended with loss of life. On the morning of the 8th of August, however, the body of a gentleman was found floating down the river a little below Gravesend. On his person were found a gold watch, a gold chain, and a small sum of money. By these articles, and by his dress, it was recognised to be that of Mr. John Sard, a gentleman who had been on a lengthened tour in the East, and had, on his return home, embarked at Margate on the *Duchess of Kent*. Some very strange rumours prevailed as to the conduct of the finders and others; it was said that they were recommended to keep the articles, bury the body, and say nothing about it; and from the conversa-

tion of the deceased with his fellow passengers it would appear that he carried much valuable property on his person, and a large sum of money in a belt round his body. The finders, however, firmly denied that any such valuables were on his body when picked up;—and as a large quantity of baggage was recovered from the wreck, and amongst them some of the deceased's luggage, which contained property more portable than that alleged to be missing, there is reason to hope that no such plunder was perpetrated. Some time after the disaster efforts were made to raise the wreck, which were so far successful that it was raised from the bed into which she had sunk and floated into shallower water. But she proved to be so much shattered that all attempts to refit her were abandoned as useless.

THE ARTESIAN SALT SPRING AT KISSINGEN. — A very interesting account of the great salt spring at Kissingen has recently been given by Dr. Granville. The water has been brought to the surface by means of boring, on what is called the Artesian principle. The works have been some years in progress, and the depth of 2000 feet having been reached the effects anticipated have been realized.

In the course of last year an elegant square tower, with bevelled angles, rising to the height of 100 feet, on a square area of 900 feet, had been erected over the artesian well, with five series of galleries around its interior, to which easy access is had by short flights of steps, whereby the spectators can ascend to various elevations, there to contemplate at leisure this wonderful fountain whenever it is suffered to be in action.

The spring was, of course, the

great lion of this favourite watering place; and a large body of the visitors were invited to witness it in operation. On a signal given, two workmen placed in the second gallery drew each a slender rope, by which the clay-bag frame was raised, when up shot a foaming column of water, which in one second of time by the watch reached nearly to the roof of the tower, at an elevation of 76 feet, being 24 feet higher than it had risen on the occasion described in my first letter.

"The column, 15 inches in circumference, instead of 12 as formerly, is at first compact. It soon, however, splits into a thousand perpendicular branches, gently curving outwardly, as they ascend, like graceful palm-leaves, and by the time it has reached its highest point it has formed a spreading head, like a weeping willow, as white as driven snow, and sparkling with diamond lustre.

"It is calculated that the water is ejected (by the subjacent stratum of carbonic acid gas, alluded to in my previous description) with a force of 200-horse power. The quantity of water thrown out is at the rate of from 96 to 100 cubic feet per minute, and with it there escapes simultaneously 110 cubic feet of the gas. The temperature of the water is 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. Its complete analysis has not yet been made, except as far as it concerns the presence of salt, which is the thing required. The boring having discovered, as Inspector Knorr anticipated, a bed of rock-salt at the depth of from 1740 to 2000 feet, with great reason for thinking that the stratum itself is not less than 1000 feet in thickness, the question was, 'How shall I avail myself of this abundant

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source of wealth and bring it to the surface? We have found, at the depth of 1200 feet, water with 3 per cent. of salt, which a subjacent stratum of 440 feet in depth of carbonic acid gas forces up out of the earth to a height of 76 feet, and this I can easily convey to the evaporating shades (*gradiren hausen*), in order to condense it, as in reality is now done. But if this water, after condensation, could be brought into contact with the rock-salt stratum below the gas, and then raised again to the surface, we might obtain water charged with nearly ten times the original quantity of salt, and thus add half a million of florins to the saline revenue of the Crown.'

"This was effected by sinking three series of concentric tubes, at various lengths, into the bore, corresponding with the depths of salt-water strata to be dealt with. The largest, 5 inches in diameter, descends not lower than 330 feet, and serves to keep out all superficial waters of slender saline pretensions, as well as to maintain the sides of the bore or walls intact. The next concentric tube descends to 1740 feet, immersed in the water which lies over the rock-salt, and is 3 inches in diameter, while the third or innermost tube, 2 inches in diameter, descends to the depth of 1900 feet, immersed actually into the stratum of rock-salt. The united length of these tubes is 3970 feet.

"If we designate the largest tube by the letter A, the next by B, and the central by C, we shall be able to follow the practical operation by which Mr. Knorr has resolved his problem, simply remarking that the area of B and C is equal, while that of A is larger. It is through the latter that the

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water upheaved by the carbonic gas is ejected and received at its fall in a suitable square basin or reservoir around the bore. Thence it is pumped by waterwheel pumps to the top of the *gradiren hausen*, which stand much higher and extend to a considerable distance, as described at length in my volume on Kissingen. By being made to fall from the top of these *hausen* several times through many series of thorn bushes, the water not only becomes concentrated to 9 per cent. of salt, but is likewise freed from all impurities. In this new condition the water has acquired the highest solvent power for acting on the rocksalt; and, accordingly, by means of a powerful horizontal hydraulic press, it is forced down the tube B till it reaches the region of the rocksalt, which it dissolves, charging itself with 27 per cent. of salt (that is with 27 lbs. of salt in every 100 pints of water), and then ascends through the innermost tube C, in virtue of the same pressure exerted continuously over the said tube B, and not only ascends to the surface, but even as high as 80 feet from the surface into a reservoir, whence, by a natural fall, it goes to feed the salt pans in the boiling-houses for immediate crystallization, and the result is an exquisitely pure, white, and crystalline salt."

5. EXECUTIONS IN SCOTLAND.—The two brothers, Michael and Peter Scanlan, who were sentenced to death at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on the 14th ult., underwent their sentence at Cupar, the chief town in Fifeshire, within which the deed for which they suffered was committed. The two culprits were Irish labourers, employed at some lime-

works near Hilton of Fortha, in which hamlet they lodged. Adjoining to their lodgings there lived an old woman who kept a small huckster's shop, with whom they dealt for meal, bread, and other articles of food. This old woman, it was suspected, had some little money by her; and the brothers Scanlan, with a man named M'Manus, who turned approver at the trial, agreed to rob the old woman's house on the evening of Sunday, the 15th of April last. They met about midnight to accomplish their purpose; and M'Manus alleges that he remained outside to watch and give warning, and that the Scanlans entered the house by a small back window. The old woman was awakened by the noise, and attempting to make some resistance, one of the Scanlans knocked her down with a three-legged stool, and, by repeated blows, cruelly murdered her, by smashing in her skull.

The prisoners manifested the most callous indifference at their trial; and after their condemnation resolutely rejected the attentions of the Presbyterian ministers; and though they listened with more attention to the clergymen of their own faith, seemed very little impressed with their situation.

So atrocious a deed caused great excitement in these remote districts, where no execution has taken place for more than 20 years. A large crowd collected in the streets from great distances, and it was deemed necessary to guard the scaffold with military and a large body of special constables.

5. THUNDERSTORMS.—Various parts of the country have been visited by severe thunderstorms, by which some lives were lost and much damage done to property.

In Gloucestershire the storm was remarkable for its duration—from 4 P.M. of the 5th instant, to 2 o'clock the following morning, the sky poured forth incessant torrents of violet-coloured flame, with deep and continued thunder; with heavy rain and hail. It would appear that three storms were converging in the neighbourhood of Bristol. The same storm destroyed the steeple of the beautiful church at Ross. The electric fluid struck the vane, and, running down the bar, glanced off and shattered the steeple about half-way down, making a fissure several inches in width, and casting considerable fragments of the stonework on to the roof of the church; it passed into the belfry, happily leaving the bells unscathed, but shattering one side of a very handsome tablet. It then passed out of the belfry along the roof of the church, and destroyed a window at the east end of the chancel. The injury done to the steeple is very great;—at least one-half of it must be taken down.

In Staffordshire, on the 6th instant, during a heavy storm, the chimney shaft of a factory at Hanley was twice struck; one man was killed—his body being reduced to a black shapeless mass; others were hurt, and other buildings injured.

On the 13th the little town of Newent was devastated by a storm of thunder, lightning, and hail. The glass in the windows and conservatories was smashed by hail-stones "as large as walnuts."

In the eastern counties equally severe storms occurred.

During a storm on the 16th instant, near Colchester, mills were struck by the lightning and destroyed; others were wrecked by

the fury of a hurricane which raged during the storm. The spire of Woolpit church was struck and destroyed.

On the 25th a thunderstorm burst over London. Rain fell very heavily, and the flashes of forked lightning were very vivid and violet-coloured. In Walworth, where the severity of the tempest was chiefly felt, many persons were blinded for a moment; several houses were struck; and one old bed-ridden lady was thrown to the ground. When the thunder had died away, the force and depth of the rain caused the drains on the south bank of the Thames to overflow and inundate the cellars.

5. ANOTHER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC. — In the CHRONICLE of last year, p. 118, are recorded two gallant achievements of the ascent of the "Monarch of Mountains," both by Englishmen. The former of these has been turned to the best account by admirable representations of the scenery and a capital account of the adventure by Mr. Albert Smith, one of the travellers.

The ascent has again been performed, and again by Englishmen. Mr. J. D. H. Browne and Mr. A. Goodall, of the Engineers, accompanied by sixteen guides and porters, left Chamounix at half-past 7 on Monday morning. At half-past 4, the travellers and guides (the porters had turned back) reached the Grands Mulets. Great difficulties attended the forward journey; it was a region of terrible crevasses, and the usual passages were found impracticable. They, however, succeeded in finding a narrow bridge at the foot of the Dome de Gouté. "We joyfully crept along this slender bridge of ice, and reached the other side.

While we waited for the sun the scenes were of ghastly grandeur. Leagues above us the summit and the Dome de Gouté were tipped with the moon, and stood out like comets in the black sky; while behind, on the opposite side of the valley of Chamounix, namely, on the range of Brevent, the whole of Mont Blanc's shadow in the moonlight was reflected. No pictorial effort could convey the solemn majesty of this scene. When the sun began to rise in deep red over the wall of mountains the scene was still more grand; the precipitous cliffs of the Géant, bearing up the fortresses of ice, cut the golden sky with their black edges, and while on one side scarcely any light appeared in the sky, the other was in hard relief against its brilliancy. The Dome de Gouté, now opposite the sun, was a mass of gorgeous violet colour, which being reflected on the prominences of emerald green ice on the plain before us gave a variety and peculiarity that if correctly described would sound like a magic illusion—it seemed like walking on a huge prism."

At half-past 5 they arrived at the Grand Plateau; and then by a precarious staircase, cut in the ice by the axes of the guides, ascended the terrible Mur de la Côte. This accomplished, the last and highest dome of the mountain appeared before them. "This dome, indeed, looked like Mont Blanc in itself; but its symmetrical form, a perfect pyramid, I should think about as high as St. Paul's, was assurance that here was the Monarch's crown indeed."

The dangerous inclination to sleep, so fatal at these elevations, now seized the whole party, and when they had made some further

progress with great labour, most threw themselves down on the ice, declaring they would sleep for ten minutes. The experienced guide, old Tournier, combatted this resolution, by telling them that three minutes' further exertion would place them on the summit. Stimulated by this prospect they started up, and with some further effort reached the top, Mr. Browne first. This was 11 A.M. of Tuesday. "I was as strongly impressed with the view as if I had been looking at it for the whole day. The Bernese Oberland appeared like a mass of mountains packed in clouds; their peaks rose from the clouds, which seemed to fill the villages. Monte Rosa and the Wetter Horn appeared beyond, and on that side no real horizon appeared. To the south the Genoese mountains, and over them a long purple mist, whether the Mediterranean or not was uncertain. Towards Lyons the clouds were low, and nothing was seen but the line of Jura stretched far, and beyond it the Côte d'Or. Not a vapour obstructed the glare of the sun above us. We were looking as it were at many contemporaneous days. Our own day was fine; that at Lyons appeared otherwise, as also those in the valleys of the Oberland. Beyond Mount Jura the horizon appeared like a sea of faint blue. The Lake of Geneva was distinctly seen by some, but I did not distinguish it. So extraordinary a scene exceeded my expectations, and the time we were on the summit seemed but a few minutes." They rested, in fact, two hours; commenced their descent at 1 P.M., and traversing with great facility many passages that had occupied hours in the ascent, reached Chamounix at 12 the same night,

having walked, from the time of starting, about 35 leagues.

In August, another English party attempted the ascent. They got as far as the Mur de la Côte when they were suddenly enveloped in a dense fog, accompanied by violent wind and hail. Further progress was impossible, and the party retreated, but not without difficulty, for the storm had obliterated all the traces of their advance.

TERRIFIC STEAMBOAT DISASTERS IN AMERICA.—Accounts have been received of a terrific explosion of the steamboat *St. James*, which occurred on Lake Pontchartrain, on the 5th July. The *St. James* left Bay St. Louis at half-past 10 o'clock P.M., and in about 20 minutes after the *California* also started for this city. The passengers on board the *California* got sight of the *St. James* on entering the Rigolets, and soon after passed her. On getting into shoal water at this end of the Rigolets the *St. James* again caught up with the *California* and passed ahead. The ill-fated boat had not gone more than a quarter of a mile in advance when her boilers exploded. The scene which ensued was terrible beyond description. The upper part of the *St. James* was literally shattered to atoms, and the wreck was almost instantly in flames. The shrieks of those on board the burning boat were heard by the passengers on the *California*, and as the flames rose and extended the suspense and anxiety became agonising. Captain Ensign steered directly for the wreck, but the fire was so intensely hot that he was compelled, by a due regard for the persons immediately under his charge, to haul off a short distance.

The boats belonging to the *California* were launched, manned, and went to the aid of the sufferers. Some were in the water and others on the wreck, and as many of the former as were discovered were rescued. The flames rose from the centre of the *St. James*, and Captain Ensign made a second attempt to reach the persons on the wreck. He succeeded by skilful management in getting under the stern, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen gained the decks of the *California*.

It is supposed that about 20 persons, among whom was Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, were killed by the explosion; 19 more were scalded or wounded, of whom ten were so seriously hurt that it was not expected that they would recover.

On the 20th August, two steamers fouled in a fog on Lake Erie; one, the *Atlantic*, was so damaged, that, after steaming about two miles, her fires were put out by the water, and she went down. The other steamer, the *Ogdensburg*, followed, and saved many of the passengers; but it is reported that 200 were drowned. They were chiefly German and Norwegian emigrants, on their way to Quebec.

Early in the same month the steamer *Henry Clay* was burnt in the Hudson River, by which no less than 72 persons met a horrible death. An American newspaper has published a list of steamboat accidents which have happened since the beginning of this year, January 1852; they amount to 20; the killed reach the frightful number of 488, and the wounded of 100!

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Nume-

rous accounts of deaths by drowning were found in the newspapers about this date.

In Scotland, in July, Mr. Arnott, collector of customs at Grangemouth, with two of his sons and Mr. Adamson, ship-builder, went out in a boat to fish. On their return the boat was capsized. One of the lads swam ashore at once, the others remained clinging to the boat. They were all good swimmers, and the shore not 400 yards distance, but between the edge of the water and the high ground was a large tract of mud. After waiting an hour they tried their fate, and one of them, Mr. Arnott, lost his life by suffocation in the mud.

Three young men, of respectable families, perished in the Tay at Dundee, by the swamping of a boat which was ill constructed to encounter the slight roughness of the waves caused by a breeze meeting a flood-tide, and raising "jabbles" over the sand-banks in the river. The boat was swamped by two waves; the five young men clung to it, but one soon trusted to the oars to support him, and was picked up; search was made for the boat, but one survivor only remained clinging to it.

In Ireland similar catastrophes occurred. In the middle of August, Dr. Power, Archdeacon of Lismore, and three boys—two of them his sons, and the other his nephew—with two boatmen, went in a sailing-boat from Ardmore to Youghal; they set out on their return in the evening, but near home, from some mismanagement of the sail, the boat was upset. One boatman got to land, and announced the disaster. Boats were put out; and Dr. Power was discovered

clinging to a rock, quite exhausted, and almost insensible. Nothing was seen of the boys or of the second boatman; all had perished.

About the same time, as Mr. Richard S. Fleming was returning home from Skull Petty Sessions in a small sailing-boat, the vessel missed stays and capsized, and Mr. Fleming and a little boy who was with him were drowned.

A startling calamity occurred also in August. While fifteen men were fishing from a rock in one of the islands of Arran, a huge wave suddenly swept them into the sea, and they all perished.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Numerous railway accidents, attended with great loss of life, broken limbs, and other injuries, followed each other in rapid succession.

On the 12th July, a fatal railway accident occurred at Burnley. An excursion of Sunday-school teachers and children proceeded by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway to Goole; there were 35 carriages and more than 1000 passengers. The party did not approach Burnley on the return at night till half-past 11 o'clock. The train stopped at Townley Station, a mile from Burnley, to deposit passengers and to detach the engine. Trains enter Burnley by descending a decline, the speed being regulated by breaks. About 120 to 150 yards before reaching the Burnley Station, the railway crosses a small valley and some water by a bridge; and at the end of this bridge next the station is an iron handle for turning the points, in order to "shunt" arriving trains upon the main line which is connected with the East Lancashire; departing trains starting from what is in reality a siding,

running parallel to the other, but at a gradual rise, till it reaches the station platform, where the siding terminates abruptly at the masonry abutment of a bridge, which is carried over the connecting length of railway, between the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railways. At the platform, the siding or rails for departing trains is six feet above the parallel connecting line. The duty of the pointsman is to shunt any arriving train, so as to descend the connecting line; but in this instance he was not at his post—he had gone forward to see the station-master, leaving one Crabtree, an unpaid hanger-on, whose sole remuneration was permission to carry passengers' luggage when a paid porter was required; this deputy delegated his charge to one Bridge, who went to the railway "for his own amusement when he had done work." Bridge went to another set of points, five yards off, to turn the engine into a shed; before he could get back the excursion train had arrived, and as the points were not turned (as they had been about an hour before, on the arrival in safety of an excursion train from York), the impetus of the descending train, notwithstanding the use of the breaks, was so great that it ran past the offices and station, and came to the solid timber buffers fixed horizontally to the wall of the skew bridge abutment; the effect of the two forces was to press upwards the fourth and fifth carriages from the engine, and to smash the body or frame of one of them almost to pieces. It took some time to cut open the carriages and remove the persons within, and then it was found that one man and three children had been killed; an elderly lady,

named Taylor, received internal hurts which threatened to be fatal. One man had his ribs fractured, and another had an arm broken; many other persons were more or less cut and bruised.

A lengthened investigation took place by a coroner's inquest, by which a course of shameful mismanagement and insufficiency was brought to light. The jury found the deaths of the passengers to be accidental; but they accompanied their verdict with severe remarks, of which the following is only part:—"The jury are unanimously agreed that the sole cause of this accident was owing to the deficiency of guards and pointsmen to let the train safely down the incline into the station, and to the employment of incompetent and irresponsible men, and to the want of order and discipline among the company's servants generally, and the total absence of any responsible person to direct and superintend the safe arrival and unloading of the train; and they feel bound to state that the greatest negligence was displayed by the executive officials of the railway company on this occasion."

On the 21st July, a collision took place on the Leeds Northern Railway, near Stockton-on-Tees. A passenger-train from Ferry Hill to Stockton, running upon the Clarence line, upon passing the junction into the Leeds Northern line was run into by a Leeds Northern goods train. The engine-driver of the passenger train saw the other advancing, and blew his whistle violently to induce the driver to stop, and put his own engine to speed, in hope of passing without collision, but before he could clear the junction the goods train was upon them; the luggage

van and three carriages were knocked to pieces. No person was killed on the spot, although "the passengers were swept away in a confused heap among the broken mass;" but many were severely hurt, and four suffered fracture of the legs.

Among the sufferers was Mr. Grainger, of Edinburgh, a civil engineer of great eminence. He had sustained a compound fracture of the leg, a little below the knee. He was immediately conveyed to Stockton, and placed under the best surgical care, when it seemed that amputation was necessary. The unfortunate gentleman was, however, of a full habit of body, and the heat of the weather extremely unfavourable, and the operation was postponed; but Mr. Grainger expired on the Sunday afternoon following. Mr. Grainger's death occasioned a great sensation in Edinburgh, where he was highly respected.

An inquest was held on the body, at which the circumstances of the collision were proved, and a case of gross recklessness was substantiated against Welborne, the driver of the goods train. Thompson, the night pointsman, deposed that Welborne had often come up to the points, and had been stopped by the danger-signal. He had once attempted to come on against the danger-signal, from the Leeds Northern, without whistling. Ralph Robinson saw George Welborne drinking at a public-house after the accident. He there assaulted an old farmer; and Robinson thought Welborne drunk. The evidence against Welborne was in fact complete; and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him, "for neglect of duty and want of proper care."

On the 23rd July, a singular and fatal accident occurred to a Mr. Daniels, a master silk-winder, on the South-Eastern Railway. The report of Captain Wynne, Inspector of Railways, states:—"It appears that the passenger met his death in consequence of his head coming in contact with an iron pillar at the Ashford Station. In order to understand how the accident occurred it is necessary that I should first describe the arrangement of the station. The platforms at the Ashford Station are placed on sidings off the up and down line; these sidings are roofed over, and the roof on the side of the siding next the main line is supported by iron pillars standing on dwarf walls about 2 feet high; the distance from the inside of the rail to the pillar is $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the width of the carriages from which the accident happened is 8 feet 6 inches; the distance from the side of the carriage to the pillar was $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by actual measurement; the carriage had a roof, but was open along the upper part of the side, with the exception of the stanchions supporting the roof; the height of the inclosed part above the floor was 3 feet 6 inches; the carriage was eight-wheeled, and calculated to accommodate 120 passengers. The train, of which the carriage formed a part, was the 8.30 P.M. from London to Canterbury; it stopped a short distance west of the Ashford Station to change the engine, and then proceeded down the main line without stopping at the station; on passing the station, the only thing that was observed while the train was going by the station was, that in passing the columns a passenger's hat was knocked off, which

was picked up, and found to have a spot of blood in it. The guard, who was riding on a break carriage next to a luggage-van, behind the tender, had his attention attracted when about two miles beyond Ashford, by the passengers in the third-class waving their handkerchiefs out of the windows. He immediately proceeded along the foot-boards of the carriages to this one, which was the third from his, to ascertain what was the matter; and, having discovered that a passenger had been hurt, he returned back to his own carriage, and signalled the driver to stop at the next station. The man was found insensible from the effects of the blow, and a medical gentleman, who happened to be in the train, recommended that the wounded man be taken at once to Canterbury to the hospital there, where, I understand, he died the same night. The South-Eastern Railway Company have a considerable number of carriages of all classes of the same width (viz. 8 feet 6 inches) as the one from which the accident happened. The first and second class carriages have two bars across the windows to prevent passengers protruding their heads any distance out of the windows. Why the same precautions were not adopted with the third-class carriages I cannot understand." The poor man was on his journey to Ramsgate, to join his wife and eight children.

On the 26th July, while a passenger train was stopping for the collection of tickets at the Bootle Lane Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a luggage train ran into it. None of the passengers were killed; but no fewer than 40 received injuries more or less severe.

On the 3rd August, a fatal accident happened on the London and North-Western Railway, near the Hampton Junction Station. A train started from Birmingham at 9.15 A.M., for London. Exactly at the same time a train started from Leamington for Birmingham. When the London train had reached the Berkswell cutting, the ash-pan, falling from the engine, struck against the framework of the break-van, broke away the couplings, and threw it on to the down line. At this moment the train from Leamington came up, dashed into the break-van, glanced off into the leading second class carriage, and smashed it in pieces, killing two persons on the spot, and inflicting hurts on many others. The Earl of Dartmouth was in a coupé of the up-train, but escaped unhurt, although the door of his carriage was splintered. The sufferers were sent on to Coventry, and well attended. One of the killed was Mr. Beddington, optician, of Birmingham; the other was a young man, son of Mr. Floyd, of Oxford.

Another fatal accident occurred on the same line of railway within two days of that at Hampton. On the 5th August an express train left Liverpool at 9.30 A.M. At Crewe, another engine, the "Velocipede," was attached, to help the express "up the Madeley Bank;" this having been accomplished, the engine was unhooked, and ran on before. Through Whitmore Station both ran in safety; but round the curve beyond Whitmore the "Velocipede" was not visible to the express. After cautiously passing Whitmore the speed was got up. On clearing the curve the "Velocipede" was seen about 300 yards in front, apparently standing

still; really it was about to shunt at the points near Hatton Wharf. In a moment the express was down upon the helpless "Velocipede." By the collision both engines were almost totally destroyed; the guards' van thrown into a hedge; eight carriages were thrown off the rails, and the passengers much shaken and hurt—none fatally. The driver of the express train was killed on the spot, and the stoker dreadfully injured, his arm, leg, and thigh being broken, and his shoulder dislocated.

On the 23rd August, one of the most alarming and disgraceful collisions of trains that has ever occurred happened at the Bolton Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The train which was the primary cause of the collision arrived nearly two hours behind its time. It contained a number of passengers destined for different stations, so mixed together that great confusion ensued in the effort to get them all into their right carriages, causing a further delay. Meanwhile, four other trains came up—two excursion trains and two goods trains. These, numbering about 150 carriages, stretched a mile along the line to a place called Bullfield, where a pointsman is placed, having charge of two disc signals set up on a high post. The pointsman's cabin is close to his points, but the signals are 250 yards beyond (or further from Bolton), and are worked by means of a lever and a wire about six yards from the cabin. Beyond this cabin the line of trains stretched about 125 yards, or half-way to the signal. This signal would have been visible for upwards of a mile in the direction of Preston. On ordinary days the duty of the pointsman

terminates at half-past 8 in the evening, but when extra trains are run he is expected to attend until all have passed. As excursion trains were expected, the pointsman, Lee Bancroft by name, had been duly informed thereof, and instructed, in addition, as follows:—

"Keep your signals lighted; be prepared for these and all future special trains until they have passed home. Keep a good look-out for any extra train, engines, &c., of which you may not receive advice."

But instead of obeying this order, he extinguished his signals and went home at a quarter to 9, 25 minutes before the first train arrived. "The line from Bolton to Bullfield consists of a curve, extending under a series of eight or ten short tunnels and bridges; and the five trains jammed up in this dark and gloomy space were thus utterly without protection. The night was exceedingly dark; and when the sixth train (which is not an excursion or special train, but the regular late passenger train from Liverpool to Manchester) came up, the driver did not come in sight of the preceding one, owing to the curve, until he reached the place where the signal-post is placed, a distance of about 125 yards. Whether the driver was not on the look-out, or whether it was impossible for him to stop in such a short space of time, with a train of sixteen carriages going at a high speed, we could not learn; but the result was, that he ran into the luggage-train with great force, and the collision was so fearful that the first three carriages (third class) were smashed, the second one being turned up on its fore-end between the other two, with the ten

passengers in it feet upwards, and almost on their heads." The screams of the passengers were heard a mile off. As there were but few persons on the line, it was some time before the passengers were liberated; but at length aid arrived from Bolton, and they were set free. It was found that fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt, but one only, a boy named Greenhalg, fatally.

The most remarkable incident in the story is, that the pointsman was so strongly affected when told that he was responsible for the collision, that he hanged himself, in his wooden sentry-box at Bullfield, on the same night.

In the case of Greenhalg, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Bancroft; and in that of Bancroft, "temporary insanity." They added, "The jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion that the servants employed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway from Liverpool to Bolton, on Monday, the 23rd August, were totally inadequate to meet the extraordinary demands upon them consequent upon running several excursion trains, and permitting excursionists to travel in ordinary trains. They also desire to deprecate, in the strongest terms, the running of trains of such unusual lengths, and with a deficiency of locomotive power to work the same. And further, they desire to state, that there was great irregularity in the starting and arrival of trains on the day before named; no less than seven trains (two of them numbering upwards of 30 carriages each), and extending nearly a mile in length, accumulating on one line of rails at the Bolton Station, rendering an increase of ser-

vants indispensable to the safe and effectual working of the line."

Besides these serious catastrophes, a great number of minor accidents occurred about this time, by which many passengers received injuries; and some by which the servants of the companies lost their lives.

8. CONFLAGRATION AT MONTREAL.—A tremendous conflagration has destroyed a large portion of the city of Montreal. It broke out on the 8th instant, in a block of houses inhabited by poor French Canadians, and as there was very little water to be had, spread with fearful rapidity. The houses are described as disappearing "like brush-heaps"—they were burnt up "as if they had been made of matches;" the flames "licked up the furniture as it was conveyed away in carts," and rushed from house to house "like water pouring down a rapid." A district, a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in width, was swept by the destructive element, which destroyed some fine terraces, some churches, two markets, barracks, and hotels. By this great calamity 1108 houses, inhabited by 2886 families, were destroyed; and between 12,000 and 15,000 persons rendered houseless. The value of the property consumed is estimated at 340,816*l*.

11. FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—A fatal accident occurred on the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge, at a late hour of the evening. Seven men and three women, relatives or friends of each other, hired a shallop at Hungerford Stairs, in the morning, for a trip to Greenwich. About 9 o'clock in the evening, the shallop was returning with the flood-tide, through Blackfriars Bridge, on the Middle-

sex side, when she came into collision with the *Dahlia* steamer, which was going against the tide down the river. The shallop was swamped, and its occupants plunged into the water. Two were picked up by the steamer, and five were rescued by boats which put off from the shore; but one man and two women were drowned. The evidence given at the coroner's inquest was contradictory, but it appeared that the unhappy occurrence was accidental, and was chiefly attributable to want of presence of mind in the persons in the shallop.

On the 28th a somewhat similar disaster, arising from the same cause, occurred off Bermondsey, when the Herne Bay steamer *Father Thames* ran down a boat in which there were six men: the steamer went right over the boat. Four of the men were picked up, the fifth was found entangled in one of the paddle-wheels, and the sixth was drowned. The man who was entangled in the wheel was got out by all the passengers moving to the other side of the steamer, which tilted up the wheel, and by means of a boat the poor man was removed. He was much hurt.

15. ELECTION OF SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The election of sixteen Peers to represent the Scottish nobility in the Imperial Parliament, took place in the picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace at Edinburgh.

The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Principal Lee, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal. The roll of the Peers was then read over, those present answering to their names. The proxies were then announced, and the election proceeded by the

peers present and the holders of proxies severally writing lists. The following Peers were declared to be elected:—

Marquess of Tweeddale	34 votes.
Earl of Montrose . . .	34 ..
Earl of Home . . .	35 ..
Earl of Strathmore . .	35 ..
Earl of Airlie . . .	35 ..
Earl of Leven and Melville	35 ..
Earl of Selkirk . . .	35 ..
Earl of Orkney . . .	34 ..
Earl of Seafield . . .	35 ..
Lord Saltoun . . .	35 ..
Lord Gray	35 ..
Lord Sinclair . . .	35 ..
Lord Elphinstone . .	35 ..
Lord Blantyre . . .	35 ..
Lord Colville of Cul- ross	35 ..
Lord Polworth . . .	35 ..

The only alteration in the list of Representative Peers who served in last Parliament is the substitution of the name of Lord Strathmore for that of Lord Rollo. The proceedings were then closed with prayer by Dr. Lee.

15. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN HAYDON SQUARE.—A fearful conflagration broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, which, besides destroying a vast amount of property, was attended with fatal consequences to two of the firemen belonging to the London Fire establishment, and serious injuries to several others.

The scene of this melancholy catastrophe was Haydon Square, a tract of ground formerly studded with spacious warehouses and lofty buildings used as merchants' offices; but now the Blackwall Railway Company are constructing a branch line from their warehouses in Haydon Square to convey the goods' traffic into their main line at the Minories' station.

For this purpose they had cut an opening through one portion of the warehouses of Messrs. Coulbro and Potter, sail-makers and ship chandlers. The fire broke out in the portion of these buildings left standing. The building was filled with sails and other articles; before sufficient time had elapsed for effectual assistance to arrive, the flames were driven into several of the floors. The flames were discovered while some of the workmen were still on the premises, and it was not without some difficulty that these effected their escape. The fire-engines speedily arrived, and were playing on the buildings with good effect, when suddenly the roof fell in, carrying down with it three of the upper floors. The weight of the latter made the top of the southern wall fall with a noise resembling a peal of thunder.

Unfortunately, Alfred Wilson, the head engineer of White Street engine station, and one of his senior men, named Crampton, both married, with large families, were standing some distance from the spot, directing the water upon the flames, and before they had time to run away some tons weight of red hot bricks fell upon them, and they instantly became buried in the smoking ruins. Some of their comrades immediately ran to their rescue, but the bricks were so hot that as they lifted them the skin from their hands stuck to them. Nevertheless, they kept to their work, hoping to save both men. One poor fellow was after some time got out, when it was found that his head was battered in and his helmet shrivelled. Wilson, the second man rescued, gave two or three groans. Both were conveyed to the London

Hospital, but within a quarter of an hour after admission they were dead. Several other firemen narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The warehouses and their contents were entirely destroyed; the premises of Mr. Potts, gun-maker, consumed; and several adjoining houses were greatly damaged.

16. THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The great Indian diamond called the "Mountain of Light," captured at Lahore, for size the second known diamond in the world, and now one of the Crown jewels, was exhibited at the Great Exhibition, where, however, it gave great disappointment. It appeared a gem of inferior purity, and reflected but little light. These defects were attributed by some to natural imperfection, by others to a flaw; but some good judges were of opinion that they arose from bad cutting, and that the stone might be greatly improved by recutting, with very little diminution of weight. The matter was referred to the opinion of practical lapidaries, and the Crown jewellers (Messrs. Gerrard, of Panton Street, Haymarket) were instructed to obtain a report from competent persons. Those gentlemen thereupon consulted Messrs. M. and G. Coster of Amsterdam (the diamond-cutting trade having been entirely lost to this country), who were of opinion that the intended operation could be safely effected. The requisite machinery was accordingly erected upon the premises of Messrs. Garrard; and a small steam-engine was erected, which was now for the first time put into operation. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, having manifested great interest in the precious gem, attended several times during the progress of the preparations, and honoured the establish-

ment in question with his presence to witness the commencement of the work. The Koh-i-noor having been imbedded in lead, with the exception of one small salient angle, intended to be first submitted to the cutting operation, his Grace placed the gem upon the *scaife*, an horizontal wheel, revolving with almost incalculable velocity, whereby the exposed angle was removed by the friction, and the first facet of the new cutting was effected. This step in the operation forms but a small item of the process, as it is expected the work, under the hands of the two Dutch artists to whom it has been entrusted, will occupy a period of some months. The Koh-i-noor is intended to be converted into an oval brilliant, and the two smaller diamonds which accompany it are to be similarly treated as pendants. The present weight of the principal gem is 186 carats, and the process of recutting will not, it is anticipated, diminish in any material degree its weight, while it will largely increase its value and develop its beauties. [These anticipations are now said to have been fully realized.] Some conversation took place upon this occasion respecting the doubts imputed to have been cast by Sir David Brewster upon the identity of the Koh-i-noor; but the general opinion among those best acquainted with the subject appeared to be that it was impossible for Dhuleep Singh to have palmed off a fictitious diamond, when the constant habit of wearing the real gem on state occasions must have rendered it familiar to thousands, who would have detected any attempt at substitution. The more probable assumption was stated to be that the weight

of the "Mountain of Light" had been somewhat exaggerated. When dug from the mine, it is said to have weighed 800 carats; but when cut it was greatly reduced by the unskilfulness of the native lapidary, and it was said to weigh when polished, 279 carats. [See CHRONICLE, 1850, p. 94.]

17. THE EAST-COUNTY INCENDIARIES. — *Bedford*. — Richard Brown, aged 35, was indicted for setting fire to five stacks of pulse, the property of Samuel Bowman of Stotfold, on the 14th of March last.

The chief interest in this trial is derived from the large number of fires, mostly the work of incendiaries, which have destroyed farmyards and whole villages in the eastern counties, the perpetrators of which have mostly eluded detection.

The prisoner is a dealer in straw, and of a respectable position; and it appeared that within the last few months there had been a great number of fires in the parish of Stotfold and its neighbourhood. Among others, on the 7th of November, a haulm-stack of Mr. Vaughan was burnt, without a clue to the perpetrator, — for it was evidently the work of an incendiary. On the 15th of the same month, a stable and straw-stack of Mr. Cocking, of Stotfold, were burnt in like manner. On the evening of the 4th of March, about 8 o'clock, the stacks of Mr. Bowman were fired, and shortly after suspicion fell on the prisoner Brown, and on two lads named Ingrey and Gentle, who were his associates, as well as on a man named Cooper, the result being that Brown was committed on this charge, while Cooper was charged with firing the premises

of Mr. Cocking, and the two lads with firing those of Mr. Vaughan. The three last-named prisoners pleaded guilty to their respective indictments; but Brown having "put himself on his country," a great body of evidence was gone into, showing that he was near the spot just before and after the fire broke out; that he looked calmly on from a short distance, and witnessed the destruction of his neighbour's property without making an effort to subdue the fire. The principal inculpatory testimony, however, was given by the two lads Ingrey and Gentle. According to their account it appeared, that they were lodging with the prisoner, and that on the 7th of November he said, "he knew a place for a good blaze," and being asked where, said "At old Vaughan's haulm-stack, and if you'll go and set it on fire I'll give you a pint of beer." Strange as it may seem, the two youths, for this inadequate consideration, accepted the task, which they forthwith discharged without detection or suspicion. On their return they drank the beer, and while so engaged Brown said, "Ah! I know a place where you can make a much better blaze," indicating Mr. Bowman's stacks as the place he alluded to. The boys, however, both declined to fire those stacks, though tempted to do so by the offer of some more beer, adding that if he (Brown) wanted to set them on fire he might do so himself. This sort of conversation, they said, was repeated more than once, but more particularly about three days before the 4th of March, when the prisoner said "they would soon see a blaze at old Bowman's." Accordingly, on the 4th, the "blaze" took place, the pri-

soner having left the witnesses at his house when he quitted it ostensibly to meet a girl named Mary, but almost avowedly to fire some place or other, for as he quitted his house he pulled out a box of matches from his pocket and showed it to the boys. On his return he openly spoke of his feat, though his wife remonstrated, saying, "Oh, Dick! how can you go and burn such lots of good corn!" In a few days after a reward of 100*l.* was offered, when the prisoner, discussing that topic with his pupils in crime, said, "My-boys, if some people knowed as much as we do, they would soon get the 100*l.*, but we will hold our tongues."

The jury immediately found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

19. HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—Before leaving England for the usual autumn residence at Balmoral, Her Majesty has paid a yacht visit to some of the fine scenery of the south. Embarking in the royal yacht and her tender the *Fairy*, the royal family steered eastward, escorted by a squadron of war-steamers, the Admiralty yacht the *Black Eagle*, and the *Vivid*. The beautiful vessels of the several clubs that rendezvous at Cowes were out in great numbers, and followed the steam fleet as speedily as wind could lend them wings. The *Victoria and Albert* first ran into Dartmouth, where the Prince landed and inspected the convict agricultural settlement at Dartmoor, and visited Totnes, Ashburton, and Princetown, rejoining Her Majesty, who had steamed on in the meanwhile, at Plymouth. Here the beauties of Mount

Edgcombe, the wonders of the breakwater, the citadel and other fortifications, were visited; and afterwards the *Fairy* penetrated up the Tamar. The royal family returned to Osborne on Thursday the 23rd.

20. CURIOUS SWINDLING.—A worthy who has for some years speculated successfully on the weakness and vanity of human nature, has at length fallen into the hands of the police. At the Westminster Police Office, Thomas Collins, a man 60 years of age, was charged with having fraudulently obtained a great number of portraits of the nobility and gentry.

It appeared that for many years past the prisoner had obtained a comfortable living from his supposed connection with certain imaginary publications. Under pretence of being about to issue a series of Portraits of Eminent Persons, he borrowed family portraits of "eminent" individuals "for a few days," for the purposes of the engraver. The prisoner was neither partial nor discriminating in his selection. To the followers of the old leaven he was about to publish "Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen;" to the new school, "Portraits of Eminent Liberals;" to men of the sword, "Portraits of Eminent Military Men;" nor, to judge by the pictures which were traced, did it appear to matter much whether his originals "were born to greatness, had achieved greatness, or had had greatness thrust upon them." To the softer sex the allurements proved utterly irresistible—who could refuse to become one of "The Female Aristocracy of the Reign of Queen Victoria?" Having got the loan of a portrait,

the "counterfeit presentment" immediately found its way to the pawnbrokers. Of course as the names of the dupes were brought into notice, the laugh of the public was turned against them, and the man's rascality even appeared as a good joke, when the pawnbroker's estimate of our public men was discovered. The rogue managed to escape conviction on technical legal grounds.

22. CONFLICT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, CLARE.—One of those melancholy collisions between the military power and the peasantry, which have so frequently arisen from the disorganization of society in Ireland, occurred at a village called Six-Mile Bridge, in the county of Clare. As the circumstances of this unfortunate affray have not been investigated by any authority on which reliance can be placed, the following statement is taken from an Irish journal, as representing the general impression of the facts.

It appears that owing to the intimidation held out against the tenantry of the Marquess of Conyngham, residing in the neighbourhood of Meelick, and whose votes were solicited for Colonel Vandeleur (the Conservative candidate for the county of Clare), it became necessary, for their protection, to bring them into Thomondgate on Wednesday night, and they were provided with lodgings in the apartments under the Temperance rooms. Next days cars were provided, and the electors, under escort of a detachment of the 31st regiment, commanded by Captain Eager and Lieutenant Hutton, left for Six-Mile Bridge, Mr. John C. Delmege, J.P., having command of the military, who, before moving off, were ordered to

load their firelocks. The cavalcade then proceeded without further interruption, except being occasionally pelted with stones on the route. On approaching the village it was observable that an immense mass of country people had congregated so as to intercept the progress of the electors and military, who, upon entering the town, were assailed with groans, and rudely assaulted with stones and other missiles. In vain did the officers and men remonstrate with the infuriated people to give way and forbear violence; but the more entreaty was used to dissuade them, the more reckless and determined did they appear to attack the Queen's troops, who were merely discharging an imperative duty. Stones were hurled at the escort from every direction, their caps were knocked off, muskets broken, knapsacks stove in, and several of the detachment were cut and injured. This outrageous attack was no longer endurable. The soldiers got off the cars, and formed two sections of ten men each in front and rear of the vehicles upon which the electors were seated, and who were equally exposed to the vengeance of the mob. The escort pressed on in the direction of the courthouse, when a simultaneous onslaught was made. Captain Eagar received a violent blow from a stone on the side of the head; Corporal Marshall was struck behind the right ear, and a deep cut inflicted, extending to the shoulder; he was also knocked down, and while on the ground some of the more desperate rioters jumped on his body; his firelock was broken, and his coat torn off his back. Sergeant Newn was similarly ill-treated, while 80 men

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out of the party were cut and bleeding, their uniform and accoutrements spotted with blood. What man, officer, or private, wearing the honourable uniform of his Sovereign, could remain passive under such unheard-of indignity and abuse as this, from a disloyal rabble? The natural and fatal results are now to be recorded. Exasperated by such vile usage, and their lives in imminent danger, the soldiers in the advance section fired upon their assailants, when, sad to relate, six men were shot dead, and as many more badly wounded. Terror and dismay now seized the rioters and all who witnessed the spectacle as the lifeless corpses fell here and there, the moans of the wounded, and shrieks of relatives and friends resounding from the town, and responded to from the fields."

A coroner's jury investigated the circumstances of the fatal conflict. So great was the excitement which prevailed, that the testimony of the witnesses, especially on the side of the peasantry, was highly coloured. On the other side, it was made perfectly clear, that the mob had beset the pass with the resolve of attacking the voters, and at least preventing them from voting; that the attack upon the escort was fierce and incessant; that nearly every soldier was more or less injured; and that they exhibited the utmost forbearance; and that their officers commanded the soldiers not to fire, even when their situation had become highly critical;—in fact, it was not until both officers had been struck down, and the soldiers' lives in the utmost peril, that some of the men fired, without orders, and for the preservation of their lives. In the face of these strong circumstances,

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the coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mr. Delmege, the magistrate, and eight of the soldiers, were guilty of *wilful murder*!

The verdict excited strong indignation—it seemed in truth a parallel to the famous case of the finding of another Irish jury on a person who had died in the great famine—a verdict of *wilful murder* against Lord John Russell and other Ministers. The magistrate and soldiers were of course committed for trial, but were let out on bail.

At the same time it was made perfectly clear that two Roman Catholic clergymen had played a prominent part in exciting the mob to the attack. They were arrested by order of the Government, much to the surprise of the Irish mob, and committed for trial.

The coroner's inquisition was removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, and a motion was made to quash the finding on the ground that it was palpably against evidence, but the Judges refused the application; nor did it appear to the Government expedient to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The soldiers (six in number) were accordingly indicted at the Clare Assizes in February, when the grand jury threw out the bill. The charge against the priests was withdrawn.

27. GOODWOOD RACES.—This great southern race-meeting went off with extraordinary success, due to the fine weather and fine sport. An unusually large number of the nobility and gentry, disappointed by the unfavourable weather which prevailed at the earlier meetings, attended the course.

The Craven Stakes were won by Mr. Powney's Lamartine; the Gratwicke Stakes by the Earl of

Derby's Longbow; the Drawing Room Stakes by Lord Clifton's Sackbut; the Goodwood Stakes by Mr. Parr's Weathergaze; the Goodwood Cup by Mr. Morris's Kingston; the Chesterfield Cup by the Duke of Richmond's Harbinger.

28. EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—*Norwich*.—John Wilson, aged 20, Charles Stark, aged 22, and Mary Stagg, aged 18, were charged with assaulting George Gooch, at Aldborough, on the 21st of June, and robbing him of notes, cheques, and cash to the amount of nearly 700*l*.

The prosecutor is a wealthy but illiterate dealer in stock, who, though unable to write or even to read print, does a great business at the various cattle markets and fairs in this county, keeping, as he said, "his account sales in his head." Being unable to draw cheques, he always pays ready money; and to enable him to deal, his habit is to carry very large sums in his canvas purse to the fairs. On the 21st of June he went to Aldborough with 40 new 10*l*. notes of Messrs. Gurney's bank in Norwich, one 50*l*. and four 10*l*. notes of the Bank of England, two large cheques, and some loose cash, all of which he put in his purse, which was deposited in his left-hand breeches' pocket. Having transacted his business, and taken out his purse on various occasions, he, late at night, went to a booth to make a payment, and thence, with his purse all safe in his buttoned-up pocket, went across the green to fetch his horse and gig. When he got on the green, the female prisoner came up and asked him "to take a walk with her;" and though he declined the pleasure, she walked a few yards by his side,

and then placing herself in front of him, averted his further progress by putting her hands on his shoulders and repeating her solicitations. At that moment the two male prisoners came out from behind a stall, and calling out, "Holloa, old fellow, what are you about there along of that gal?" came up to the prosecutor and touched him. Immediately after he felt the woman touch him, and then all the party ran away as fast as they could. The prosecutor soon discovered that his purse had been taken, and after an ineffectual pursuit, he went to the police station and made known his loss. On searching about the fair for the thieves, no trace of them could be found, except that they had been evidently watching for their victim outside the booth; but one of the lost cheques was found on the ground. For some time no clue was obtained; but eventually the prisoners were all taken into custody in London. It appeared that, on the day after the fair, they were all seen in Shoreditch, buying trifling articles, for which they paid with 10*l.* notes on Gurney's bank. At one place the woman went into a shop to buy a bonnet, while her friends waited outside; and on that occasion she pulled out from her bosom a roll of country bank-notes, and one for 50*l.* of the Bank of England—a circumstance so singular that the shopwoman was quite alarmed, and remonstrated with her for her carelessness, and kindly gave her a pin with which to secure such treasure to her dress. By this time the police had observed the motions of the three, and after leaving the bonnet-shop they were apprehended—the woman on the spot, and the men after a chase, during

which they were seen to scatter in every direction 10*l.* notes of Gurney's bank. On the woman was found a bundle of similar notes, which, with the others traced to the prisoners, were all proved to have formed part of the sum paid to Mr. Gooch at the bank previous to his going to the fair, the notes being new and the numbers consecutive.

The jury found little difficulty in convicting all the prisoners. Wilson was sentenced to ten years' transportation, and the other two to a similar punishment for the period of seven years.

29. DISGRACEFUL MARRIAGE FRAUD. — *Maidstone*. — William Butler, 30, a private in the Sappers and Miners, was indicted for unlawfully uttering as true a certain forged certificate of marriage, represented to have taken place in the parish of Gillingham, in this county, well knowing the same to be false and counterfeit.

Anne Farrell, a young Irish girl, the victim of this abominable fraud, said, "I am 22 years old. Two years ago I was in service at Brompton, near Rochester, and I became acquainted with the prisoner, who was with his regiment at Chatham at that time. We are both of the Roman Catholic religion; and I am entirely unacquainted with the ceremonies of the Church of England. The church at Gillingham has a very lofty spire, and the soldiers belonging to the prisoner's regiment, I believe, have constant access to the church for the purpose of taking surveys. After I had been acquainted with the prisoner for some time, he made me an offer of marriage, and I accepted it, and the banns were published at Chatham Church. When the banns

had been published a short time, the prisoner asked me to give him some money to enable him to send for his youngest brother from Ireland; and he said if he came, his oldest brother would come also, and pay his own expenses. I gave him a sovereign. At this time I had 25*l.* in the savings' bank, and I drew it all out after the banns had been published. Both the prisoner's brothers came up on a Sunday, and we were to have been married the following day, but they all got drunk, and the marriage was postponed to the Wednesday; and in the meantime the prisoner's brothers went home. The prisoner then told me that he had removed the banns from Chatham to Gillingham, and he said it would not make any difference; he made an appointment to meet me at Gillingham church on the Wednesday morning to get married. I had never been in an English church before, and was quite unacquainted with the forms of the Protestant religion. I met the prisoner, according to appointment, in the churchyard, and we went into the church together, and the prisoner took me into a little room in the church, opening out of it. I don't know whether it was the vestry-room or not. I saw three men and a woman in the room. They were all strangers to me. One of the men asked me my name, and my father's name, and my mother's also; and I told him. He then put the same questions to the prisoner, and he replied to them. This man had a sort of cloak on, but no gown, and he read from a book. While the ceremony was going on, the prisoner asked me if I had got any money, and I gave him 10*s.* 6*d.* and also a ring which I had pur-

chased; and he gave the ring to the man who had the book in his hand; and the prisoner and he then put the ring on my finger, and the man said something about "for better for worse," and then called out that we were man and wife. Before this I was asked if I was willing to take the prisoner for my husband, and he was asked if he would take me for his wife, and we both answered "Yes." When this had been done, we came out of the church; I walked first, and the prisoner followed, and when I got to the door an old woman offered me some flowers. I did not take any of them, but I gave her a penny. I had never seen any of the people who were in the church before to my knowledge. After I had, as I thought, been married to the prisoner, we all went to a public-house; and on the same day the prisoner gave me a paper which he said was my "marriage lines."

The Chatham constable here produced the document which was the subject of the indictment. It was on parchment, and was drawn in the ordinary form of a marriage certificate, and purported to be signed by the Rev. Robert O. Logan, as curate of Gillingham.

Examination continued. — The prisoner gave me this paper on the day we were married. I am not able to read; but it was read to me, and I know it is the same. After this we lived together as man and wife for fourteen months; and I had a child in August last. After we had lived at Chatham a short time, we went to Liverpool, and the prisoner misconducted himself by getting drunk upon the occasion of the Queen's visit, and he was sent back to Chatham in custody, and left me behind.

While I was staying at Liverpool, the prisoner wrote to me; and I got a friend to read his letters. In one of the letters the prisoner advised me not to come back to him at Chatham; but to put the child out, and go to service, as he said it was better to be earning 20*l.* a-year than to be with him; and he said he would do all he could towards the support of the child, but a soldier's pay would not permit him to do much. After receiving these letters, a subscription was made for me at Liverpool to send me back to Chatham. When I arrived there with my baby, I saw the prisoner and he kissed me, and asked me how the baby was. I told him that he had forgotten both me and the baby after he left Liverpool. When I said this to the prisoner, he told me not to talk about it; and I then asked the prisoner whether he was not going to do anything for me or my child. He replied that his pay would not enable him to do so. At last the prisoner told me I was not his wife; and I might go where I liked, as he was not married to me. I said it was of no use for him to say that, as I had got the marriage lines; and he then repeated that I was no wife of his, and I might go where I liked. All the money I had saved was spent while the prisoner and I were living together.

The poor girl underwent a severe cross-examination, which had for its object to show that she was not deceived or imposed upon by the ceremony, but, on the contrary, was aware that it was fictitious; and also that her conduct had been not quite blameless. From the girl's answer it appeared, on the contrary, that although a perfect simpleton in the ways of

the world, she was not without a considerable degree of shrewdness; and had saved her money by prudence and care. She admitted that upon one occasion she had gone to Gravesend and got on board an India ship. Another girl was with her; and their object was to get out to India to better themselves. They intended to get away, if they could, without the captain of the vessel knowing they were on board; and they hid themselves among the other women on board for a day and a night, and they then were discovered by the officers of the vessel and put on shore at Portsmouth, and were sent back to Chatham at the expense of the union.

The prisoner was found guilty.

Mr. Justice Maule, on passing sentence, expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict; and said that the prisoner had been clearly proved to have conducted himself in a most cruel and unmanly manner. He had not only deprived the unfortunate girl of her virtue, but he had also robbed her of all she possessed in the world, the fruit of long saving and self-denial; and when she was burdened with an infant, he had cast her upon the world, friendless and unprotected. It was a very bad case, and he felt it to be his duty, under all the circumstances, to order him to be transported beyond the seas for the space of seven years.

31. HORRIBLE MATRICIDE NEAR BIRKENHEAD.—A shocking murder was committed at Prenton, near Birkenhead, under circumstances of an extremely painful nature.

In Prenton Lane stand three cottages, which are inhabited by agricultural labourers. In one of

them dwelt a widow, named Elizabeth Thomas, aged 48, and a family consisting of two grown-up sons, William and Joseph, aged respectively about 25 and 23 years, and a little boy, Samuel, aged nine years.

The son William had for some time been suffering under mental debility, which had prevented him from following his usual occupation. His conversation at times was strange, and his actions were characterized by considerable peculiarity; but he had shown no disposition to commit violence.

On Saturday night, however, about 9 o'clock, his mother, his little brother, and he, were in the cottage awaiting the return of Joseph, who had gone out for a walk. Turning suddenly to his mother, he asked her why she was sitting up. She replied that she was waiting for Joe. He told her to go to bed, as he meant to stop up until Joe returned. She then went to bed with her young son, who always slept with her. It is supposed that the maniac at once proceeded to the garden at the back of the house and commenced digging a grave of considerable depth, and that, having completed the operation, he proceeded to his mother's chamber armed with a razor. The unfortunate woman was asleep, and he immediately perpetrated the act which caused her death. Her struggles awoke the little boy, who screamed in fright. His brother told him not to make a noise, and taking him in his arms, carried the little fellow to his own bed, where, after kissing him twice, he left him, telling him "he would be with him presently." He appears then to have returned to his mother, tied her hands together with a handkerchief,

wrapped her up in the counterpane, bound a rope round her waist, and then carried her down stairs, through the kitchen or scullery, over a wicket-gate leading to the garden, up some high stone steps, and to the grave which he had already prepared. Owing to the precaution of tying the body in the counterpane, no blood stained the ground on the way to the garden, except one drop on the top step. At 11 o'clock the brother returned. On opening the house-door, the murderer called from his mother's room, "Who 's there?" He replied, "Me." William then descended the stairs, and on seeing his brother he said, "Joe, I've killed my mother, and buried her in the garden. I've made her comfortable, and she will be a good deal better off. Don't you go and say anything." The body of the unfortunate mother was afterwards found buried in the garden.

When the prisoner was placed before the magistrates, his appearance sufficiently betokened the unhappy state of his mind. He seemed quite unconscious of the awful nature of his position, and his countenance was altogether wanting in expression.

On being asked in the usual way whether he was guilty of the charge, he replied rapidly, and with great vehemence, "No: I did not; not as I can recollect."

Samuel Thomas, aged nine years, the youngest son of the deceased, was placed in the witness-box, and gave the following harrowing evidence.—My mother was a labouring woman. She went out washing. She was a widow. William Thomas (the prisoner) is my brother, and lived with us. Another brother, named Joseph, lived with us. On

Saturday night I went to bed about 9 o'clock. My mother went to bed at the same time. We slept together in the top room. There are three rooms up stairs. Soon after I got into bed I went to sleep. When I went to bed William (the prisoner) was left in the "house-place" alone; and soon after I got into bed I heard some one go out of the house-place into the back garden. After I had been asleep some time, I was awakened by my mother, as it seemed to me, pushing against me. I then saw William standing by the bed, on the side where my mother lay. He had a razor in his hand, and was going to cut her throat. It was dark at the time. He had his two knees on her holding her down. He held the razor in his right hand, and a lighted candle in the other. He put the candle in the window-place, and grasped my mother's throat with one hand, and cut her throat with the razor which he held in the other. My mother wrestled and tried to get away; but did not struggle much. She struggled a little; but was soon quite still. He then came round the bed to me, and carried me to his bed in the front. When he left me he said, "I will be with you just now." I was crying very loudly all the time, and he told me to hold my noise. When he left me, he went back to my mother's room; and presently afterwards, hearing his steps on the stairs, I looked and saw my mother's head. I could not see the body; it was being dragged down stairs. I did not hear where William went to after he got down stairs. About ten minutes afterwards he came back to me, and put a clean shirt on. He then went into my

mother's room. Presently I heard a noise, and on looking up I saw the bed-clothes being pulled down stairs. I could not see who was doing it. I heard William go out of the house by the back way into the garden. I heard nothing more for about half an hour, until my brother Joseph came into the room, followed by William. Just before this, I heard William's voice down stairs, speaking to Joseph. He said, "Joseph, I've killed my mother." I then heard Joseph's voice crying bitterly. William said, "What's the use being that soft? she is better off." They then came up stairs and into the room together. The first words said were by William. He said, "If you had been half an hour later it would all have been sided" (cleared away).

Joseph Thomas, brother to prisoner, corroborated the last witness as to what was said by prisoner when he came home. He afterwards called in some of the neighbours, and on searching the garden they saw a mound of new earth, and commenced digging. About two feet under the soil, they came upon a hand sticking up; and upon clearing away the earth, found the body of the poor mother.

The brother, and the surgeon who had previously attended the prisoner, gave evidence clearly showing the diseased state of his mind, although there seemed nothing to apprehend in the way of violence. It appeared, that the day before this terrible deed, the surgeon had spoken to the mother on the propriety of removing him to a lunatic asylum.

He was committed for trial on the charge of murder; but was, of

course, found "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity.

FEARFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD SHIP.—The Marine Department of the Board of Trade have been prosecuting an inquiry relative to a fearful case of mortality, involving no less than 274 deaths, on board the British ship the *Lady Montague*, recently returned to the port of London, after a voyage of nearly four years' duration.

The attention of the Board was first drawn to the melancholy occurrence from the circumstance of an unusual amount of money being paid into the Merchant Seaman's Fund as "dead men's money" by the owner of the *Lady Montague*, in accordance with the Mercantile Marine Act, and upon the ship's log being examined, the fearful amount of mortality was disclosed; but the only information to be gleaned as to the character of the pestilence was, "that portions of the provisions were unfit for use." Inquiries were immediately instituted; but the owner of the vessel had received little information respecting her; the original captain had died, and the ship had been sailing in defiance of orders, under the command of the chief mate. The owner was only able to send the following:—

"Summary of extract from the log of the ship *Lady Montague* from Cumsingmoon, in China, to Callao:—

"Feb. 17.—Received the emigrants on board.

"Feb. 18th to 28th.—Number of Chinese died, seven. Remarks.—Two Chinese jumped overboard and were picked up.

"March 1st to 21st.—Died, 91 Chinese and two Lascars. Remarks.—One Chinese jumped over-

board and was drowned. Several described as being found dead in the morning, having died during the night.

"April 1st to 13th.—Died, 51 Chinese, two Lascars, and the second mate of the ship. Remarks.—During the passage several casks of water were found to be sour and perfectly unfit for use; also the fish sent on board for the use of the emigrants.

"April 13th.—Died, the steward. Ship arrived at Hobart Town.

"April 14th to 30th.—Died, five Chinese and two Lascars.

"April 30th.—Ship sailed from Hobart Town to Lima.

"May 3rd to 31st.—Died, ten Chinese, seven Lascars, and two of the crew, the surgeon of the ship and one apprentice.

"June 20.—Died, seven Chinese, four Lascars, and the second mate of the ship.

"June 27.—Ship arrived and anchored at Callao.

"Total deaths—Chinese, 171; Lascars, 17; crew, 7."

From the above it would appear that 198 persons died between the 18th February and the 28th June. It is, however, mentioned in the log that the Governor of Callao came on board to ascertain the number of deaths and to cause the ship to be fumigated, and the result is stated thus:—

"Number of deaths, 245; remaining, 201.

"T. H. FARRER."

The *Lady Montague* is 760 tons burden; she left Southampton in May, 1848, laden with coals, for Aden, in charge of Mr. Wells, master. In the course of six weeks Mr. Wells died, and the chief mate took the command. After discharging her cargo at

Aden she proceeded to Bombay, thence to Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, and continued trading backwards and forwards between those ports, and eventually chartered the ship at Cumsingmoon to take Chinese emigrants to California via Callao. She sailed on the 17th February, 1850, having on board, including passengers and crew, no less than 500 souls. Sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The water and provisions that had been provided for the emigrants became putrid. A dreadful mortality ensued; and the sufferings of the passengers were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town 193 had perished. At Hobart Town the Governor sent all the assistance that was possible to alleviate the sufferings on board. By the 30th of April the medical officer reported the survivors to be convalescent, and the ship resumed her voyage to Callao. The pestilence, however, again broke out, and before the *Lady Montague* had reached her destination nearly 100 others had died. With the exception of an unintelligible letter from the mate, this is all the information that the Board of Trade have been enabled to elicit respecting this frightful series of calamities. Only three out of a crew of 36 which went out with the ship have come home.

It is evident that some very stringent regulations are necessary to protect the helpless people who thus embark. When some great catastrophe occurs we hear of it; but the deaths of a smaller number pass unnoticed. In a storm which endured from the 22nd to

the 25th of December, 50 Coolies perished out of 234 in the hold of the *Futteh Salem*, off Madras.

AUGUST.

1. DREADFUL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT. — An accident of a fearful character occurred on the road between Otley and Ilkley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by which the lives of ten or twelve persons were endangered, the limbs of several were actually fractured, and the bodies of nearly 50 persons bruised and lacerated in the most shocking manner. This disaster arose out of the upsetting of an overloaded omnibus in consequence of the rash and reckless conduct of the driver.

The number of excursionists arriving at the Arthington station of the Leeds Northern Railway, by the train from Leeds, whose destination was Ilkley, was unusually large, and it became necessary to bring all the vehicles of the station into requisition to carry them forward. When this was done the number of people still requiring seats was large; and it was only by packing the different omnibuses with about twice as many passengers as they are constructed to carry that all were got off. The passengers cheerfully submitted to this inconvenience, and they pursued their journey in safety for some miles. Journeying along the road between Burley and Ilkley, near the road leading to Mount Stead, Samuel Morrell, the driver of one of the omnibuses, stopped, and dismounted to adjust some part of the harness which had become disarranged or broken. It was only the work of a few

minutes. While he was adjusting the harness, another omnibus, which had hitherto been behind, and which was driven by James Walker, passed before him. Morrell shortly resumed his place on the box and drove forward. He soon came up to his competitor, and endeavoured to pass him. But before he had entirely got clear of the first horse of Walker's omnibus, the near hind wheel of his own came off, and the vehicle was overturned; the whole of the passengers, 47 in number, being precipitated with great violence among the horses of Walker's omnibus. The shrieks and cries which arose at the moment were dreadful, and the scene of confusion which followed was heartrending and sickening beyond description. Some of the unfortunate passengers were trampled upon by the frightened and unmanageable horses, some were lying, bleeding and crushed, beneath the fallen vehicle, and some were lacerated beneath the wheels of the other omnibus. The road was entirely blocked up. Broken coaches, mangled and bleeding passengers, terror-stricken horses, and the screams and cries of the wounded and the distressed, constituted a scene which filled all who beheld it with horror.

Those who escaped with the use of their limbs immediately set to work to extricate those who were still in the greatest peril, and to give succour to those who were disabled.

It was found that seven or eight persons were very seriously injured:—

Mrs. Sarah Firth, of Bramley: right thigh and left arm fractured, and chest shockingly crushed. The wheels of Walker's omnibus

had run over her. She bled profusely, and appeared in a dying condition. Mr. Sewry, of Leeds: cap of knee broken, and also his collar-bone. One shoulder dislocated. Mr. Scholefield, of Leeds: knee fractured. Mr. Lowe, of Leeds: leg broken, and otherwise cut and bruised. Mr. Strickland: cap of one knee forced off. Mr. Johnson, of Ilkley: wounded in leg. Mr. Fletcher: wounded in the head. Many other persons were severely injured, and nearly all received greater or less bruises. The omnibus appears to have been an old ill-conditioned vehicle. Shortly after leaving the station the "brush" of the wheel became displaced, an accident which would not have been of serious consequence under ordinary circumstances; but, with the immense overload that had been placed upon the carriage, and the reckless imprudence of the driver, it almost necessarily led to disaster. That it should have occurred at the moment of the omnibus passing the other was a most lamentable fatality.

The driver Morrell was tried for the manslaughter of Mrs. Frith; but Mr. Justice Talfourd was of opinion that the prisoner was merely the servant of others—of the station-master who had allowed the vehicles to be so overpacked, or the railway company who had contracted to convey the people safely—and that he was responsible for the duty of driving safely only, and consequently that the accident had not occurred from gross negligence on the prisoner's part in that for which he was responsible. He was therefore found "Not Guilty."

ANTIQUITIES—DISCOVERIES AT ATHENS.—Some very interest-

ing remains of the ancient architecture of the Acropolis of Athens have been recently brought to light by the researches of M. Beulé, a French *savant*. Some of the excavations made under his directions have brought to light the last steps of the staircase which led to the principal entrance and the surrounding wall of the citadel. The steps are of Pentellic marble, and not a joint of them has been displaced. The door is 12 feet high, and of the Doric order. The lintel and the casing of the door are in a single block of marble. The wall is 21 feet in height. It is composed of different kinds of marble. At its base are pedestals and fragments of the Roman epoch. The upper part, on the contrary, comprises the entablature of several Doric temples anterior to Pericles. Above the architrave is placed the frieze, with its triglyphs in stone and its metopes in marble, in the same style as the first Parthenon. The cornice does not crown the wall, but is in its turn surmounted by an elegant attic formed of fresh architraves and cornices which belonged to the interior of the temple. M. Beulé has commenced another excavation in the south-west angle of the great bastion, to discover the construction of the western wall. He has found two other arches in perfect preservation, but they do not date further back than the middle ages or the Byzantine epoch.] Several fragments of architecture and sculpture, and 23 inscriptions, have been discovered. A bas-relief, well executed, represents eight young Athenians dancing.

EXECUTION IN IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the failure of the Monaghan Special Commission, the

outraged law has not entirely failed of vindication in other parts of that unhappy country.

On the 31st of July, two Ribandmen, convicted at the Louth Assizes of the assault, with intent to murder, on Mr. Eastwood, were hanged at Dundalk. These men, James Kirk and Patrick M'Cooley, were convicted on the testimony of a man named Lawless, a publican in the town, who was summoned as a Crown witness at the trial, and was of course obliged to state on oath what he knew relating to the transaction. It was in a small parlour at the back of his shop, that the intended murder of Mr. Eastwood was planned the night before its perpetration, and he could not help overhearing the conversation that passed, which he was obliged to detail on the trial, although the name of the marked victim of that infamous Riband conspiracy was not then openly mentioned. The lawless state of the country may be conceived by the circumstance that these men had been left to their fate by the Riband-society because they had attempted to plunder as well as to murder their victim; and that nevertheless it was the intention of their friends to carry their bodies, after execution, in procession to the house of Lawless, on whose evidence they had been convicted, and to leave them at his door. This design was of course prevented.

On the 4th of August, one Brophy was executed at Kilkenny, for his participation in the Ballymack murder.

On the 7th of August, Francis Berry, convicted of being an accessory to the attempted murder of Mr. Meredith Chambré, was executed at Armagh.

8. CONFLAGRATION AT TOTTENHAM.—A most extensive fire broke out, shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning, in the immense range of premises of Mr. Edward Bell, known as the Tottenham Mills, situate on an island surrounded by the river Lea, near the Tottenham station of the Eastern Counties Railway.

The premises had been for some time under extensive alterations in order to enable the proprietor to increase his business. Late on Saturday evening the various departments were locked up, when there was not the least appearance of fire; but shortly before 4 o'clock on the following morning the watchman on duty perceived a volume of dense black smoke issuing from the oil mills. He immediately gave the alarm; but, owing to the immense stock of oils, and seeds of the most inflammable character, the flames spread right and left of the mill with extraordinary rapidity.

The local engines speedily arrived, but were powerless to check so large a body of flame; and the London Brigade engines were sent for by electric telegraph. The powerful force from London reached the scene of conflagration in less than 30 minutes after being called, when the sight that presented itself was one of fearful grandeur.

The engines were backed to the river Lea, and were at once set to work. The firemen directed the branches from their engines, to cut off the spread of the flames in the direction of the dwelling-houses and other buildings on the estate; and to some extent they were successful: but while so engaged a store of 70 tons of oil burst. For an instant or two the flames, re-

strained by the tottering walls, mounted to a great height, and the wind drove them completely over the river; but after firing a number of trees and saplings growing on the bank, the walls gave way and the blazing oil ran upon the surface of the river.

Despite the exertions of the firemen, the main body of fire continued to rage, other tanks of oil giving way with the heat, and the blazing liquid running over the road and into the river. It was not until a late hour of the evening that the flames were got under.

The oil mills and stores of oil, seeds, &c., were totally destroyed; the flour mill burnt down, and its contents all but consumed; the counting-houses and offices gutted; some of the private dwellings destroyed; the old malt-house burnt out. The stabling, engine-house, and some outbuildings, were fortunately saved.

10. THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.—Her Majesty departed from Osborne House to pay a short visit to her royal uncle the King of the Belgians. The party consisted of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice. The yachts were escorted by a squadron of steam-frigates. The weather was very rough, and the squadron was compelled to pass the night at anchor in the Downs. On the following morning in a strong gale the fleet ran across to the Scheldt; but the yacht did not reach Antwerp until half-past 6 in the evening—so rough indeed had been the weather that King Leopold had ceased to expect his royal niece, and had to be telegraphed from Laecken. His Majesty dined on board the yacht.

The royal family did not land until the following morning. They then proceeded with King Leopold to his palace of Laeeken; from whence in the afternoon they drove to Brussels, viewing the streets and buildings of that handsome city, by whose citizens they were cordially received. On Friday Her Majesty went to Brussels and held a reception in the palace of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the chief officers of State. On Saturday the Royal family turned homewards, and arrived at Antwerp at 10 o'clock A.M., and immediately proceeded to visit the exhibition of Painting and Sculpture; thence to the Museum and its matchless collection of Rubens' finest works; and thence to the famous cathedral. In the afternoon they embarked in the yachts and steamed down the river, anchoring for the night off Terneuse. On the following morning (Sunday) the squadron again got under weigh; but it now blew so fierce a gale, and the weather was so thick, that they proceeded no further than Flushing, where the men-of-war came to an anchor, while the yachts returned to the smoother water of Terneuse. On Monday, the squadron again set sail, and succeeded in getting over to the English coast; but so thick a fog covered the sea, that it was deemed prudent to anchor for the night in Dungeness Roads; and it was not until Tuesday at mid-day that Her Majesty arrived at Osborne House, having suffered a voyage as tedious and disagreeable as has ever happened to any one of her subjects.

10. DARING ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

—Two notorious convicts, named Sparrow and Bird, effected their escape from Wells gaol in a very

daring manner. Sparrow is the man who was tried at the spring assizes at Taunton for the dreadful murder of Sarah Watts at Frome [see page 56], and was then acquitted. He was afterwards apprehended and convicted at the quarter sessions for some offence, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation; while he was in gaol under this sentence, it was discovered that he had taken part in another burglary, for which he was tried and convicted at the recent assizes at Wells, and sentenced to an additional 10 years' transportation, thus making together 25 years' transportation. Bird was also convicted of a burglary and sentenced to be transported. In the course of the evening of Monday all the prisoners had irons put on both legs, and fourteen of them were put into one room to sleep. There was sacking suspended as hammocks, on which the prisoners slept in their clothes, as there was neither bed nor covering. At 10 o'clock at night the governor of the Somerset county gaol went into the wards and saw that all was right. At 12 o'clock at night the governor sent a guard to see whether all was quiet, and he reported that all was well. The turnkeys and guards had no other accommodation than a form in a passage into which the doors of the different wards opened. At the corner of this particular room, opposite the entrance door, was a door leading into a long passage, at the end of which was a water-closet for the use of the prisoners in that room. About 4 o'clock this morning one of the prisoners in that room knocked at the door, and told the turnkeys that Sparrow and Bird were off. The officers instantly went into the room and found that a hole had been made

through the wall, immediately over the seat of the water-closet, and, upon searching about, part of a pair of tongs, about a foot in length, and which had been chained to a fireplace which was in the room, was discovered to have been broken from the chain, and evidently was the instrument with which the hole had been made. The prisoners were both heavily ironed on both legs. The first man must have got out legs first, and then dropped about 9 or 10 feet into a shallow stream of water. He could then easily have helped his fellow out. Having got out of the water, they were in the yard of an inn which was shut up by high gates; there were the traces of the irons on the paint made as the men were getting over the gates. They were then in the open country with thick woods and standing corn and beans. Much difficulty was anticipated in the recapture of Sparrow, from the known audacity of the man, and from the circumstance that he had once remained concealed in a wood for a month eluding all search. In this instance, however, his skill did not avail him; for the measures taken for the recapture of the escaped convicts were so prompt, and the fugitives so encumbered with their manacles, that they were retaken in the following night. From these particulars it is obvious that the arrangements of Wells gaol are a disgrace to the county. At the different receiving gaols in the county the separate system is strictly attended to, and there are no means of communication or contamination, but when brought for trial to Wells the prisoners are all huddled together, the guilty and the innocent; and it will hardly be credited that during the week they are at Wells

neither the turnkeys nor the prisoners can take off their clothes. A more disgusting place than the room in which these fourteen prisoners had been confined could not be imagined—a dirty stable would have been far preferable.

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS. — At this season of the year thunderstorms are naturally to be expected, and some which visited various localities in July have already been recorded. Further storms of an unusually fatal character prevailed during the present month.

On the 10th instant, between 10 and 11 A.M., Manchester was visited by a thunderstorm, which, though of short duration, caused the death of four men. Eight cottages were in course of construction in Ridgway Street, in the fields near Clayton hamlet. The workmen were busy in the interior. The lightning struck the east corner of the block, entered the roof, and ran along the whole range, some portion descending to the earth by every window. All the people employed, and Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the owner, were struck by the lightning; some were not hurt much, but four were killed outright. The fatal strokes occurred at three distinct places, two of the sufferers having been sitting together on a window-sill, while the others were at work in different houses.

Manchester had another similar visitation on the 17th—not so violent, but a man was struck down and a horse killed. The town was inundated by rain.

On the 18th a violent storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain occurred near Bristol. The country between Redhill and Weston-super-Mare was inundated, and much damage done to buildings and crops.

On the 17th the metropolis was exposed to a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by tremendous hail and rain. The peals of thunder were continuous and astounding—the very ground shook. The streets were impassable—indeed, no man could venture within reach of the hail.

Later in the month, at Exeter a house was struck by the lightning, and several persons were hurt; one, a gentleman named Burnham, being killed. The wife of a railway labourer at Newnham in Gloucestershire took her husband's dinner to him; she sought shelter from a storm under a tree; her husband called to her to leave that dangerous place, and go to a neighbouring beer-shop; he thought she had gone, but in a few minutes the lightning ran down the bark of the tree, and smoke was seen to rise: the husband and his companions ran to the spot, and found the poor woman dead, with her clothes on fire.

17. SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.—When balloons were first brought into use, men of science anticipated great discoveries; but so little of importance, since the first investigations of M. Gay Lussac, has been observed, that the balloon has almost ceased to be considered a scientific instrument. Its use for the purposes of science has been to some degree resumed, an ascent for philosophical purposes having been made from Vauxhall Gardens, under the superintendence of the Kew committee of the Council of the British Association, and under the pilotage of the veteran aéronaut Green. The balloon was provided with double sets of suitable instru-

ments, in charge of Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, of the Kew Observatory.

The main object contemplated by these aéronautic expeditions is the determination of the laws of change in the temperature and humidity as we rise in the atmosphere. Other experiments and observations are not lost sight of; but it is proposed to attempt at first only what it is probable can be satisfactorily executed. Such subjects as atmospheric electricity and (less probably) magnetism may be taken up when the observers shall have become familiarized with their work.

"The weather," writes Mr. Welsh, "on Tuesday, the day fixed for the first ascent, was as good as could be hoped for in the midst of so much variety as we have lately had. The inflation of Mr. Green's great Nassau balloon having been accomplished from the Vauxhall gas-works, the ascent took place about ten minutes before 4 P.M., with wonderfully few instrumental casualties, considering the great oscillation of the car previous to starting, from the action of the wind on the balloon. We rose steadily, and continued rising until about 13 minutes before 5 P.M., when the barometer indicated that we were about 19,500 feet above the earth; the temperature, which was about 72 degrees at Vauxhall, having fallen to 7 degrees, or through 85 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. From the earth the sky seemed about three-quarters covered with clouds; the lowest stratum being composed of detached masses of cumulus, an intermediate stratum of higher cumuli, and cirrostratus and cirrocumuli above all. The first stratum of clouds we passed very

soon after leaving the earth, at the height of about half a mile; the second seemed about two miles and a half high; but the highest cirrostratus clouds were still above us at our greatest elevation, although apparently not very far. Near the highest point of our course small star-shaped crystals of snow, of perhaps 1-25th or 1-30th of an inch diameter, were seen falling (possibly their apparent fall was due to the rise of the balloon). Observations of the thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer, were taken at very short intervals during the ascent, and during the first portion of the descent, until it became necessary to provide for the safety of the instruments. Specimens of the air at different elevations were taken for analysis. The descent was accomplished with much ease at about 25 minutes past 5 P.M., and the balloon was secured with little trouble near the village of Swavesey, in Cambridgeshire, about 60 miles north of London. This distance was passed over in about an hour and a half, showing that an immense mass of air was moving rapidly from the south.

"At the elevation to which we attained, no personal inconvenience of any moment was experienced. I only perceived a slight oppression about the ears and temples, but no difficulty in breathing. Mr. Nickling perceived, besides, a very slight difficulty in breathing before reaching the greatest height, but the feeling went off quickly, even before we began to descend. So slight was any inconvenience which we experienced from the rarity of the air, that it did not in the least interfere with our regular work of observing and recording. The cold would, of course, have

become disagreeable had we continued long in it.

"The first voyage should be considered chiefly as a preliminary and educational one, neither the managing committee nor the observers having had any previous experience whatever in *aërostation*. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the experience gathered from the ascent of Tuesday should lead to considerable alterations in the instruments and mode of observing in future experiments of this nature. The results obtained from this first attempt are doubtless of much value, but we are in hopes that, by some alterations in our mode of procedure, a greater amount of instruction may be derived from subsequent voyages."

Several ascents were subsequently made, having scientific objects in view.

The popular use of the balloon is in strong contrast to this. The exhibition seems to have arrived at the climax of absurdity. Every evening three or four balloons are seen traversing the atmosphere over the metropolis, each presenting some useless, or dangerous, or disgraceful claim to attraction. Recently, a posturer has been hanging head downwards from a frame suspended to the car of the balloon, and travelling in that uneasy mode over London; and this has been followed by a French couple, the Poitevins, ascending by turns mounted on the back of a pony, and by the lady's finally figuring as *Europa on the Bull* (only it was an heifer),—the danger of the exhibition being much lessened by the unromantic precaution of tying the lady to the car by a rope. The unhappy pony was so terrified by his flight and unusual posture, that when landed he trembled ex-

cessively and was white with sweat; and the heifer was so exhausted that it was necessary to kill it immediately. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals interfered to try to stop these exhibitions as regarded animals. The magistrates, however, took different views of the applicability of the Act to the form of cruelty adopted, and it really appeared that there is nothing to prevent such exhibitions. So much disapprobation of these practices was, however, expressed by the magistracy, that the proprietors of the places whence the balloons ascend undertook to allow no more such objectionable exhibitions.

30. OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY AT BRADFORD.—It has been noted in previous volumes of the ANNUAL REGISTER, that housebreaking accompanied by outrage and violence has again become common in England. Such a crime was perpetrated at Bolton Grange, the residence of Mr. Charles Clough, solicitor, and clerk to the Bradford County Court. About half-past 9 o'clock seven men, armed with pistols and bludgeons, having their faces blackened and covered with masks, entered the house, first making their appearance in the kitchen, and ordering the servants whom they found there to maintain the most perfect silence, on peril of having their brains blown out. The scream which arose attracted the attention of Mr. Clough, who was at the dinner-table, having been detained at Bradford to a late hour. He thought the noise was occasioned by the children in one of the bedrooms, and he proceeded thither. On going up stairs, however, he found that the children were quiet, and he was just about to return,

when one of the domestics below said, "You are wanted, sir." He immediately went into the kitchen, and, to his alarm, there encountered several men, whose faces were blackened and masked. He had no sooner got into the kitchen than he was instantly knocked down by one of the bludgeon-men, who struck him a severe blow with a stick on his head. One of the party immediately pointed towards the stairs, and one or more of them exclaimed, "Where is your plate? We want plate; we must have it." They then forced Mr. Clough before them into his own bed-room. They threw him upon the bed, and ordered him to remain there with his face towards the bed-clothes. Mr. Clough had received several severe wounds, and was bleeding at this time very profusely. The plate-chest was situated near the bed of Mr. Clough, and the fellows began to take out the plate, carefully examining it, and separating the silver from the inferior metal. Mr. Clough once glanced his eye in the direction where they were engaged, and for doing so received a violent blow from one of the burglars, who accompanied the attack with many threats. They secured all the silver plate, and left the inferior articles behind. They also demanded of Mr. Clough any money he might have upon him, and he was obliged to give them two 5*l.* notes, some gold, several checks and bills of exchange, besides a gold watch and appendages. In the meantime, others of the brutal gang had plundered other parts of the house, taking from Mrs. Clough a gold watch and appendages. Two or three of them had also been to the stable, turned out the horses,

and conducted the groom, whom they found there, to the house. The band of robbers then, with the most violent threats, conducted the whole of the household—master, mistress, and domestics—to the cellar, and locked the door on them. The robbers got safely away, taking with them property in silver plate, &c., to the value of 300*l*. It is supposed that several other men guarded the outside of the house while the rest of the gang were committing the robbery within.

30. LEGACY TO THE QUEEN.—A legacy of large amount has recently been bequeathed to Her Majesty's private use. The testator was Mr. John Camden Nield, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died in Chelsea, aged 72 years. Mr. Nield was possessed of a large fortune, but was of very eccentric and penurious habits. At the death of his father, 30 years since, he came into possession of a large sum, which he had not touched up to the period of his death. The deceased was never known to wear a great coat. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He held considerable landed property in Kent and in Bucks, and was always happy to receive an invitation from his tenantry to visit them, which he occasionally did, often remaining a month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was in the lowest stage of penury, and their compassion was excited in his behalf, of which many ludicrous instances have been related. A few days before his death the deceased told one of his executors

that he had made a most singular will, but as the property was his own he had done as he pleased with it. The executors are the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the time being and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough. After bequeathing a few very trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his fortune to "Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and of her heirs," &c. On proving the will at Doctors' Commons the executors swore the personalty under 250,000*l*. For some years past Mr. Nield had scarcely allowed himself the common necessities and comforts of life, and has left a poor old housekeeper, who was with him for more than 26 years, without the smallest provision or acknowledgment for her protracted and far from agreeable or remunerative services.

— SUICIDE FROM SHAKSPEARE'S CLIFF.—A coroner's inquest was held at the military hospital at Dover Castle, on the body of a private of the 30th depôt, named Edward Dunn, who had met his death by jumping off the summit of Shakspeare's Cliff on the previous evening. The body presented a revolting spectacle, the skull being fractured, and several of the limbs much disfigured, occasioned by the unfortunate man coming in contact with the jagged portions of the cliff in his descent.

Henry Hampstin, a private, 30th depôt, said,—I knew deceased perfectly well. Yesterday, about a quarter to 12, I saw him in the cooking room at the barracks, when, in the course of our conversation, he said, "I am deranged in my mind, Hampstin; it is more

than I can bear." I asked him what was the matter, but he did not tell me; he only said, "Some innocent blood will be shed to-night, and God help the poor soul who has to suffer for it." I was then called to go upon guard, when he wished me "Good bye." This was an unusual thing. I did not speak to him afterwards. His manner seemed very wild when talking to me. I have written letters for the deceased to his wife at Bristol, and read those written by her to himself. Neither of the last letters (received and written last week) contained anything of an unpleasant kind.

Others of his comrades had noticed his strange manner and expressions, but unfortunately none suggested that he should be put under restraint.

A woman who was walking on the cliff at about 8 o'clock in the evening, saw the deceased take off his hat, coat, and belt, walk to the edge of the cliff, and throw himself over. The jury found a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

SALE OF RARE COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.—The collection of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and mediæval coins and antiquities of the late Mr. H. P. Borrell, of Smyrna, a gentleman distinguished for his numismatic and archaeological taste, has recently been dispersed. The collection comprised some extraordinary and unique rarities in the Greek series, and many unpublished denarii of the Roman Emperors. The suite of coins of the Byzantine period, and those of the Middle Ages, were very interesting and extensive, and many of them so rare as to be unknown even to connoisseurs. Among some of the more important may be mentioned—A

coin of Chalcis, in gold, 23*l.* 10*s.*; an unpublished coin of Larissa in silver, 12*l.*; a tetradrachm of Ætolia, 14*l.* 14*s.*; an interesting and unpublished coin of Carthæa—Cei, 25*l.*; the unique drachm of Aristarchus, 33*l.* 10*s.*; two drachmæ of Mithridates VI., 15*l.* 15*s.* each; Lampsacus in gold, of great rarity, 27*l.* 10*s.*; a coin of Erythræ, with unpublished magistrate's name, 40*l.*; another of the same type, 45*l.*; an unpublished coin of Smyrna, 37*l.*; another, with new name of magistrate, 41*l.*; Pixodarus, King of Caria, 12*l.*; a unique coin of Baratea, 12*l.*; an unpublished variety of Nagidus, 35*l.*; Pharnabazes, who was Satrap of Bythynia, 26*l.*; an uncertain coin of Cyprus, 33*l.* 10*s.*; a coin of Demetrius, before his captivity, 16*l.* 16*s.*; a unique coin of Antiochus VII., 32*l.* 10*s.*; a unique coin of Alexander II., with the tomb of Sardanapalus on the reverse, 105*l.*; Antiochus VIII., 31*l.* 10*s.*; an octrodrachm, representing on the obverse a Persian king in a car, a coin of the greatest rarity, 50*l.*; a supposed unique coin of Pordosia, 16*l.*; a medallion of Diocletian, 14*l.* 14*s.* Among those of the Byzantine series may be named an unpublished type of Constantine XII., 7*l.* 15*s.*; Manuel III., presumed to be unique, 9*l.* 10*s.*; and among those of the Middle Ages—a gold concave medallion of Hugh I., 10*l.*; another of Henry I., 8*l.*; another of the same, presenting a different type, 13*l.* 10*s.*; Amalric of Tyre, 14*l.*; John d'Ibelin, Lord of Beyrout, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Mainford, Lord of Romania, 6*l.* 10*s.* The antiquities comprised some rare and interesting objects found in Asia Minor, and some Etruscan and mediæval ornaments in gold;—a necklet of

the most delicate and minute work, an exquisite specimen of Etruscan art of the best period, 53*l.*; a bronze statuette of a naked boy, 27*l.* 10*s.*; a fine and spirited bust of a Bacchante, 11*l.* 11*s.*; a fine Greek helmet, beautifully embossed, 13*l.* 13*s.*; a curious circular ornament of mediæval art, 15*l.* The collection also comprised some very curious specimens of Etruscan toys in bronze, antique marbles, tablets with Greek inscriptions, and other interesting objects of art and antiquity.

ERUPTION OF ETNA. — This celebrated volcano, which had of late shown signs of increased activity, finally burst forth in a magnificent eruption; but although a large extent of country was devastated by the streams of lava, some chesnut forests and vineyards destroyed, no notable damage was done to the neighbouring towns.

The lava was discharged from two newly-formed craters which vomited forth red-hot masses continuously; these streams took various courses down the sides of the mountain towards Zafarano, Ballo, Algarazzi, and other villages near Catania, advancing in terrible grandeur at the rate of 40 feet per hour, its height varying from 18 to 30 palms, and its width from 300 cannae to near a mile. The different streams followed the course of the refts of the mountain, and finally united in one stream in a great valley, where it appears to have become solid. The magnificence of the spectacle drew large numbers of travellers from Italy; and some danger was incurred by their temerity in rushing to points which commanded grand views, regardless of the dangers which must always accompany a convulsion of this kind.

“At 8 P.M. of the 20th of August a party of English, three of whom were ladies, with three guides, three muleteers, and a servant, together with 11 mules, left Nicolini with an intention of ascending Mount Etna, and taking a shelter at the Casa Inglese. At 11 o'clock the party, in excellent spirits, reached the Bosco, where they put on their light clothing. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward; so much so, indeed, that the guides persuaded a small Italian party to defer their ascent till the morning, but could not succeed with our friends, the leader of whom had weathered too many stiff breezes at sea to turn his back on one on shore—on, therefore, they went.

“Passing the Bosco about two miles, the huge crater below Etna, called the Colossi, glared awfully, and shortly threw up large bodies of fire and smoke. Immediately after Etna vomited forth its fire and ashes, and as the wind set towards the Casa Inglese, it was not prudent to seek its friendly shelter, as in all probability it would be destroyed; their course was therefore changed, the Colossi being now the point to which it was directed.

“The weather, which had been very cold, was increasing in its comfortless intensity, and when our travellers had got above the height of the Casa Inglese, in a narrow defile, of which sand and small lava were the component parts, they were overtaken by a hurricane so violent, that in an instant seven mules and their riders were blown over; and not only so, but to render the scene more terrific, it was afterwards found they were blown to the very edge of the crater.

"For the gentlemen to descend in search of their companions was the result of a moment's decision. At this time the scene was indescribably grand—heaven and earth presented one magnificent glare of light—Etna above vomiting its sulphuric flames, the Colossi below belching forth its dense masses of smoke, lurid from the furnace below, the huge mountain pouring out from its interior prolonged moanings—without the hurricane roaring in all its mighty and awful majesty. Crawling on their knees and hands, unable to face the violence of the hurricane, the gentlemen sought the ladies, who were not discovered and collected together till after a search of 20 minutes. They were then placed under columns of lava, their light clothing literally blown off their backs, and a pyramid of living beings was formed around them for their safety and protection.

"As by magic the scene suddenly changed. An earthquake shook the land. Up jumped the guides, bawling their unmusical *avanti! avanti!* (get on, get on!) mules broke from their keepers, and were abandoned to their fate; the hurricane increased in strength—the scene around was too majestic for contemplation, too diversified for description—in ten minutes the little party had fallen from sheer exhaustion on the pointed lava. To face the wind charged with sand and small stone was beyond their power. In this manner two hours passed away, and most anxiously did they look for the approach of dawn."

On the following morning the party reached Catania, to the joy of the inhabitants, who, having learnt from the Italian party their

rash adventure, believed that they must have perished.

THE QUEEN'S AUTUMNAL RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the five elder of the royal children, left Osborne House, for the purpose of spending the autumn at Balmoral. The route chosen was novel. From Gosport, the royal party traversed the line to Basingstoke; thence by the Great Western to Reading and Swindon; thence to Gloucester and Birmingham, and from thence to Derby, where they stayed the night. From Derby to York, Darlington, and Newcastle—to Berwick, to Edinburgh, which was reached about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The residence for the night was the royal palace of Holyrood. Prince Albert and the children drove round the "romantic town" in the evening. Proceeding by railway to Cupar Angus, and thence by carriages, the party reached their Highland residence in the evening of Wednesday.

The residence of the royal family at Balmoral was not marked by any incident proper to be chronicled. The usual diversions of a family of distinction were pursued with the frankness and heartiness which has so endeared Her Majesty and Her consort to the English people. The intelligence of the decease of the most illustrious of Her subjects reached Her Majesty on the 16th September while on an excursion. Her Majesty immediately returned—the Earl of Derby was dispatched to offer condolences to the Duke's family; all pleasure arrangements were countermanded, and the household went into mourning. The sojourn of the Court at Balmoral terminated on the 12th

October. The homeward route was varied by an interesting excursion. From Chester the royal family proceeded to Bangor; and on the following morning inspected the famous Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, the Queen walking *through* the tube, the Prince *over* the top of it, and then took a minute survey of the wonderful structure. Windsor Castle was reached on Wednesday evening.

SEPTEMBER.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A drummer of the dépôt quartered at Crinkle, in the King's County, has been killed in a singular manner. A party of 22 men, attended by two officers, went out to Clonoghil bog, for practice with the Minié rifle; the target was 300 yards distant from the place of firing, and beside it there was raised a mound of bog-earth 4 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet wide at the bottom, and tapering to the top, where it was 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. During the rifle practice the deceased and a corporal crouched behind the mound—it being the business of the latter to point out with a shaft the several hits on the target, and of the deceased to sound certain calls on the bugle, also indicating the place of those hits. After some shots had been fired, a private discharged a rifle at the target, when the ball hit the top of the mound of earth beside which the deceased was, and, passing through it, struck him on the back of his head, through which it passed, and appeared under the skin of the opposite temple. The deceased exclaimed something about his being shot to his companion, and instantly ex-

pired. The mound was 3 feet thick at the part where the ball passed through; and, when the distance is taken into account, the circumstance gives a strong proof of the effect of the new missile.

2. OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT IN SAXONY.—The exasperation of the Austrian Government and people against England and Englishmen has shown itself in many acts of injustice and annoyance—the injury inflicted on Mr. Mather at Florence (already recorded) being received with great gratification. An outrage of a singular character, to the person and property of a British subject, has occurred in Saxony, at the instigation of the Austrian authorities—a country which is entirely independent of Austria, and traditionally opposed to her—a fact which shows how widely the unpopularity of the English has extended among the German nations.

Mr. Paget, an English traveller of celebrity, and author of an excellent book of travels in Hungary, written long before the disastrous insurrection in that country, was temporarily residing at Dresden, when, on the 2nd of September, his house was entered by five policemen, who demanded the keys of his writing table, &c., threatening to force them open if refused. They proceeded to examine the house, and carried off every particle of writing they could find, including 200 or 300 letters, a MS. history of the late revolution in Hungary, nearly completed, four volumes of a MS. diary kept during the year 1849, and a variety of other papers, as well as 27 printed books.

The British Resident, Mr. Forbes, instantly made energetic remonstrances to M. de Beust, the Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs. M.

de Beust's answer contained the avowal that the seizure of Mr. Paget's papers had been made in consequence of a communication from a foreign Government—of course the Austrian—in which the following statements are made:—"Mr. Paget is described as having been an active agent of M. Kossuth during the revolution in Hungary, and as having been entrusted with the most important missions. It is stated that after the revolution Mr. Paget escaped into Turkey with General Bem, and thence he repaired to London, where he resided till the arrival of Kossuth; at which epoch he established himself at Dresden. Further, that in his correspondence with the emigration he signed himself by a false name—John Paff," &c.

These charges were not only utterly false, but the very papers seized, and particularly his diary, proved that they were quite ridiculous; but it was not until the 25th that Mr. Paget was summoned before the police, and his books and papers restored.

Two days later the English Minister informed Mr. Paget that the Minister for Foreign Affairs requested him "to convey the expression of his regret at the delay which had occurred in returning the papers, and also at the inconvenience to which Mr. Paget had been put; at the same time assuring Mr. Forbes, that the police had undertaken the search on their sole responsibility, and had been in consequence strongly reprimanded by the Minister of the Home Department."

It would appear that, in their hurry to spite an Englishman, the Saxon Government entirely lost sight of the degradation of becom-

ing the tool of a foreign Government.

DREADFUL STORMS AND INUNDATIONS.—The violent and incessant rains which set in at the end of August, and continued to the end of the year, were productive of the most disastrous effects in every part of the kingdom. Rains so violent and incessant have not occurred within the memory of man. The consequences were most extensive floods and inundations in every part of the country, in low-lying lands, by the borders of the streams, and in the bog lands. The railway trains travelled for many miles together through water; the ordinary roads were impassable; the lower parts of towns placed near the water were inundated, and many buildings swept away; inland navigation was interrupted; the ground became saturated, and unfit for the operations of husbandry; the seed corn perished in the ground; fevers became prevalent;—a more desolate autumn has seldom been recorded. The first of the great floods which attracted notice was in the midland counties.

On Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 4th and 5th of September, there was a tremendous thunderstorm over the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; its greatest violence was felt in the county of Worcester, westward of the Severn. For twelve hours the rain descended in torrents, accompanied with fearful lightning and thunder. In the course of 24 hours the Severn rose from its ordinary channel and overflowed its banks, sweeping away trees, cattle, furniture, and crops. In Worcester city the damage done was not very extensive. The greatest ravages were inflicted

on the valley of the Teme River, which runs from Herefordshire and Shropshire, and falls into the Severn about two miles below Worcester. Upon this river, and its tributary streams, Laughern and Leigh brooks, the destruction of property has been very great. Most of the bridges upon these streams have been blown up, or are so far damaged that they will require rebuilding. The rise of water upon the Teme was the most rapid and the highest upon record, and no living man recollects a flood anything approaching to it; it is represented to have come down like the "bore" of the Ganges. The effects of the sudden rush of water at Powick, the lowest village on the Teme before it falls into the Severn, were fearful. At this place an island is formed by the deviation of the stream, for the purpose of supplying the corn and china mills at the place with motive power. The water rushed across the island, flooding the few houses there, and rising 6 inches above the second floor of Mr. Hadley's grist-mill. Just below these mills are two bridges over the Teme; one of them is built at a considerable elevation above the banks of the river and the adjacent fields, across which an elevated embankment carries the road. This embankment, which in the highest floods had never before been reached, was flooded up to the village of Powick, about a mile distant. The destruction of crops and live stock along the Severn valley has been "awful." Nearly all of the wheat had been got in; but large fields of beans were swept away, and whole hop-yards—in which the valley of the Teme abounds—were destroyed. The damage done to the meal and grain

in the corn-mills in these valleys is great; and the number of sheep washed away in the parish of Powick alone is reckoned at 2000! Among the losers are the poor villagers of Powick, who have the right of depasturage on a common near the river called Powick Ham. The whole of the sheep on the ham were swept away. On Sunday, when the waters had partially subsided, carcasses of sheep were seen lying about in all directions.

At Hanwick Mill two men had a narrow escape: they were overtaken on the road by the flood, had to swim to a tree, and remain there for hours till rescued. At Stone Bridge, on the Leigh Brook, a cottage was swept away, and a woman was drowned.

The same storm prevailed over an extensive area. In Derbyshire several houses were struck by lightning and much damaged; the electric current in many cases producing strange effects.

At Lewes, in Sussex, there was a storm of great severity; during which a lad named Edward Boates (the same who was accused of having wilfully caused the frightful accident on the Lewes Railway in June, 1851, see *CHRONICLE*, p. 76), while keeping sheep at Ashcombe, was struck by the lightning and killed. His body was blackened all over; his clothes were wrenched from his back, and the hobnails drawn from his boots.

On the 28th and 29th of September, there was a great storm at Dublin. The rain descended in torrents and continuously—so great a fall had not been known for years. At Kingstown, and round the coast, the storm raged fearfully, the waves sweeping over the piers with grand effect. There were many wrecks: a fearful symp-

tom of which was exhibited in Dublin Bay on Wednesday afternoon, by the washing to shore of seven bodies. Much broken timber also came to land. A collier was smashed to pieces against the seawall of the Poolbeg.

FLOODS AND INUNDATIONS ABROAD.—The same continuous down-pour of rain which has produced such disastrous consequences in England, have been experienced in an equal degree on the Continent. In the mountainous districts, where the course of the torrents is pent up and confined within narrow valleys, the effects have been terrible. The sluggish rivers of Belgium proved unable to discharge the surface waters, and immense districts were submerged. The Rhine, draining so immense a district of central Europe, became a vast raging torrent, committing terrible havoc. The Rhone and the rivers of the Swiss and German mountains were equally destructive.

The scene in many places, no doubt, exhibited features of equal terror and grandeur to that at Chamouni; but they have not been described, save in general terms. A gentleman resident at Chamouni writes:—

“On Friday morning, the 17th of September, the aspect of the Arve, as it tore through the village, hurrying forest-trees, planks, and fragments of wooden bridges on its turbid waters, and momentarily rushing higher and higher up against its banks, was enough to excite the gravest apprehensions. All the people in the village turned out by beat of drum to help each other in the approaching calamity. Ere 9 o'clock A.M. the river had burst its banks, and flooded the whole of the lower part of the valley, sweeping away the flax-crops of the poor cottagers left out

to dry, and covering their scanty supplies of food and corn with thick layers of white mud composed of the debris of granite and shale rocks, which will take years to remove. The increasing force and power of the torrent was marked every minute by the greater size of the trees and timber it bore along; and the most painful feelings were excited by the appearance of the planks and roofs of chalets whirling down in its waves, which boiled and chafed in huge masses of water resembling liquid mortar.

“The sound of the huge boulders which it forced along, as they struck the rocky bottom, literally shook the ground, and filled the air like growling thunder; and the long reverberations of the avalanches mingling with this horrid tumult, the crash of trees and timber, and the hissing of the toppling waters of river and cataract, formed an awful chorus. The anxious faces of the villagers but too well revealed the amount of the destruction that was taking place, as, surrounding their priest, who stood with uncovered head beneath the teeming clouds, they gazed from the bridges in hopeless despair at the torrent below.

“On walking by the mountain-side, above the valley, the appearance of the torrent was frightful. Enormous pine-trees, ash, and beeches of great bulk, were to be seen struggling to rise out of the race, and lifting their dark roots and branches for an instant, but to be whelmed again by the stream, the course of which was marked everywhere by ruined mills and half-drowned chalets. Women, gathered on the hill-side, stood wringing their hands and weeping as they looked on their submerged homes, their friendly roofs just

peeping above the water; or, with their husbands, fathers, and sons, bore their humble household goods to some securer elevation. All the population agreed in saying they had never heard of or seen such a deluge before. The small millers whose houses stood by the road-side were of course the great sufferers. In every case their dwellings were destroyed, and their property carried away; and it was melancholy to see some of those great stout fellows crying like children as they beheld the fruits of years of industry and toil swallowed up in an instant for ever. A more touching subject for a painter than one of these sad groups perched on a rock over their home, and lamenting over its loss, as they watched the Arve scaling its walls, till it gurgled through the windows and the whole building sank with a crash, could not be imagined."

ASSASSINATIONS IN IRELAND.—After a short period of comparative quiet this unhappy country has again become the scene of sanguinary murder. The first instance for record is the deliberate assassination of a gentleman of character and fortune. "The victim was Mr. O'Callaghan Ryan, residing in Clonmel, and universally respected by all classes of its inhabitants for his mild and conciliatory demeanour; but these qualities, it would appear, were insufficient to shield him from the ruthless arm of the assassin. The unfortunate gentleman was possessed of some property in the parish of Newcastle, in this county (Waterford); and having occasion to take legal proceedings against some of his tenants, it is reported that the necessary process issued to enable him to evict them. Yesterday (Saturday, September 4th), however, it is said that Mr. Ryan

wished to give them one more trial preparatory to executing the ejectment; and with that view, unfortunately, proceeded to Clashganny, to endeavour to come to amicable terms with the parties; but with what result I am unable to learn, owing to the lamentable termination of his kind and feeling errand. About 7 o'clock in the evening, as he was returning home, he was fired at, near Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, about four miles from this town, and afterwards dragged inside the ditch; and, lest the gunshot-wound should prove insufficient for the accomplishment of the bloody deed, his head was battered in a most frightful manner—it is thought with a bill-hook, or some such instrument. A policeman had been passed by the ill-fated gentleman at no great distance, who, hearing the report of the gun, at once hastened to the spot; where he perceived Mr. Ryan's horse standing without his rider, and also marks about the ditch which induced him to enter the plantation, which skirts the road at either side; and, being guided by traces of blood, he soon witnessed the horrifying spectacle of the gentleman whom he had but a few short moments before passed in the enjoyment of health and vigour, now lying a mangled and lacerated corpse, and weltering in his blood." Two men, named Hackett and Noonan, were arrested, found guilty, and executed after having confessed their crime.

The next crime, though deliberate and terrible enough, was a murder of a more vulgar cast.

The victim was Mr. Thomas Stackpoole, a young man of about 20 years of age, who, on attaining his majority, would have come into possession of property to

the extent of 60*l.* or 70*l.* per annum; and in the event of any calamity befalling him this annuity would pass to an uncle, Thomas Stackpoole, as next of kin. On the night of Saturday last (the 18th of September), the deceased arrived at his uncle's house at Bleanalega, near Miltown Malbay, co. Clare, having been previously invited to spend the following Sunday with him; and shortly after his arrival it would appear the diabolical act was committed, for on the afternoon of Sunday (the next day), the mutilated remains of the young man were found some distance from his uncle's house, at a place near the Sand Hills, the skull dreadfully battered, his cap on his head, nearly clean, and having the appearance of being put on after the murder, and his boots lying near his head, also clean, and just as if they had been deliberately placed there. In consequence of the uncle having absented himself on Sunday, suspicion was aroused, and he and his family were immediately arrested. A little child of his becoming alarmed, afterwards began to cry out, and said it was not she did it, and named some persons who she said had committed the foul deed in the house on Saturday night, while the deceased was in bed. A man named Richard Stackpoole, a distant relative of deceased, surrendered himself to the police, and intimated his readiness to reveal the entire circumstances. His account is similar to the child's, but more detailed, and implicates the uncle and aunt of deceased, Richard Stackpoole (the informer) himself and wife, and the servant boy of Thomas Stackpoole (the uncle). After the murder was committed, it is said

that one of the women carried him on her back to the spot in which the body was found. The accused parties, Richard Stackpoole and his wife, and Honora Stackpoole, were tried, convicted, and executed at Ennis.

A third murder, though arising from intelligible causes, was accompanied by circumstances of the most astonishing savagery.

An account of the affray at Six-Mile Bridge has already been given. In consequence of that affair, the 31st Regiment, from which the soldiers present at the conflict were detached, was withdrawn from that neighbourhood, and part stationed at Fermoy. It need hardly be said that the conduct of the soldiers on the occasion, in the performance of their duty, and for the preservation of their lives, produced an intense thirst for revenge on the part of the peasantry. At length an opportunity presented itself, of which the savages availed themselves with the uttermost cowardice and brutality. On the 21st of September, two privates of the 31st, named Thompson and Deegan, went to a public-house at Ballyhooly, a village near Fermoy, to see an acquaintance. On their return in the evening, they went into a public-house kept by Widow M'Grath, to light a pipe; and while they were there, several men came in, hustling the soldiers, and evidently trying to pick a quarrel. By the exertions of the widow, however, the intruders were persuaded to go out; the door was barred, and something was probably said about the soldiers' remaining all night. However, they pushed on, determined to get to barracks. But they had not gone far before Deegan was struck on the head by a stone. He remon-

strated with the assailants, eight or ten in number. They, however, continued to pelt them, and both were much hurt. The narrative of the survivor, Thompson, now becomes very confused—he received so much injury as to be unable to give a rational account of what took place. It would appear, however, that the ruffians did not dare to close with their victims until they had knocked them down with repeated volleys of stones, and that they then took every opportunity of battering them as they endeavoured to save their lives by creeping under the shelter of hedges; and that at length the savages got Deegan down into a hole, when eight or ten of them beat him cruelly. His comrade got him out of the hole and led him to a house, the occupant of which, however, refused to open the door. The savages again assailed their victims, and Deegan was knocked down on a bank, where he was afterwards found dead. Thompson contrived to crawl to the barracks. On examination of the body by the regimental surgeon, it was found that the deceased was one mass of injuries from head to foot; but that the final blow was a punctured wound between two vertebrae of the neck, which had separated the spinal column, and must have caused instantaneous death—it was such a blow as is sometimes used to kill a bullock. It would, therefore, appear that the savages had deliberately inflicted a mortal stab on the body of their bleeding and senseless victim.

Early in October, William Shine, a respectable farmer, was murdered on the public road, near Adare, co. Limerick. He was set upon by six or seven persons, and

beaten to death. It is supposed that some of these persons had been evicted from a piece of land which Shine had taken.

3. STATUE TO SIR R. PEEL AT BURY.—The shocking death of this great statesman, as will be remembered, produced a great sensation throughout the country; and many of the large towns resolved to erect statues to his memory.

Among them the inhabitants of Bury subscribed 2500*l.* for a statue in bronze of their distinguished townsman, which was this day uncovered. The site on which it is erected is the market square, in the centre of the town, and almost immediately in front of the parish church. A large company assembled at Chamber Hall, the house which is said to be that in which Sir Robert was born; among whom were Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., son, and the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester and Mr. Lawrence Peel, brothers, of the lamented statesman. The company were shown over the house, which preserves many memories of the lamented statesman—the chamber in which he was born—the nursery—the print-works which were then owned by his father. The party then headed a procession of the townsmen to the market-place, where a large assemblage awaited them. The immense square and all its approaches were filled with people, while the balconies, windows, and roofs of the surrounding houses were also covered—near 20,000 persons were collected to witness the ceremony.

The effigy is 10 feet high, and the attitude easy but commanding. The statesman is represented standing with his left hand resting on his side, the right hand slightly

raised and extended, the chest well thrown out, and the uncovered head, though erect, is natural and life-like. The attire is that generally worn by the late baronet, and the sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A., has succeeded in placing the open surtout in a manner exceedingly characteristic. The features are truthful and striking; and the whole work has been much admired by those who were acquainted with Sir Robert Peel. The figure rests upon a piece of rockwork, also in bronze, 18 inches high, placed upon a massive square pedestal of Aberdeen gray granite, 12 feet high, and is surrounded by a handsome railing in bronze. In front of the pedestal is the word "Peel" with the family arms. On the back of the pedestal, is the memorable quotation from Sir Robert's speech:—

"It may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labour, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

On the other sides of the pedestal are *bas-reliefs* in bronze, representing "Commerce" and "Navigation."

GOLD PIRACY AT MELBOURNE.
—The discovery of gold in the colony of South Australia has brought into the province large numbers of reckless desperadoes, and many acts of violence have been perpetrated. Among the most remarkable of these, was a daring piracy committed on the *Nelson*, merchant-man, lying in the harbour of Melbourne, when nearly 30,000*l.* worth of gold-dust was forcibly carried away.

It is well known that among the

evils which have attended the great gold discoveries has been the universal desertion of the seamen the moment their vessel arrives in a harbour of a gold district—so that in the harbours of San Francisco, Monterey, Melbourne, and other ports on the gold regions, many hundreds of the finest merchantmen of the world lie rotting with scarce a hand to keep guard upon them—a circumstance which has caused a remarkable discrepancy in the returns of "tonnage outwards" and "tonnage inwards" of the commercial States.

The owners of the *Nelson* have received notice of a daring act of piracy arising from these circumstances. On the arrival of the *Nelson* at Geelong she was immediately deserted by her crew, who abandoned wages, clothing, and everything belonging to them in order to get to the "diggings." Only the master and his first officer remained on board. By great inducements and high wages the master enlisted seven men, and having obtained a freight, part of which consisted of gold-dust, sailed to Melbourne in order to obtain sufficient hands to navigate the ship to Europe. While lying here on the night of the 2nd April, the master being on shore on the lookout for seamen, and the second mate alone keeping watch between 12 and 1 o'clock, he observed a boat full of men leaving the shore, but had no suspicion of their intention till it was alongside. He was thunderstruck when, jumping on board, two of them, each presenting a pistol at his head, with an oath threatened him with instant death if he dared to raise an alarm. In another moment he was secured, and lashed hands and feet. There were about ten

of the pirates, all exhibiting fire-arms, and some cutlasses. They were well dressed, but some wore disguises, such as crape over their faces, and large cloaks to conceal their under garments. The hands forward were all seized at the same moment, the men levelling their pieces at their heads, with horrible threats that every soul should be massacred if they resisted. Having secured the whole of the crew excepting the cook, who by some stratagem escaped their observation, they entered the cuddy, and the prisoners addressing Mr. Draper, the chief mate, said, "We want your gold. Where is it? Out with it." Mr. Draper had previously been seized by one of the fellows. There were fire-arms in the cabin, close to his berth, but he was unable to arm himself before he was seized. They then threw the whole of the ship's firearms overboard. Mr. Draper, in reply, told them they must be mistaken, there was no gold in the ship. The prisoners, levelling their pistols at him, made answer, "Gold we must have; you have it on board, and have it we must; therefore come, show us where it is; it's no use your opposing us." Mr. Draper still pleaded ignorance. One of them said he could join and have a share of it if he pleased, for it was all right; it would never be known who had done it. Finding that he would not yield to their solicitations, they proceeded to violence, and compelled him at length to reveal its whereabouts. The locker was instantly torn open, and the boxes of gold taken out and handed up one after another to the fellows in the cabin, and by them to others at the gangway and into the boats. The quantity

taken amounted to 8600 ounces, of the value of nearly 30,000*l*. Clearing the locker of its contents, they commenced ransacking other parts of the ship, imagining there was more booty to be had. The mate, observing them breaking open the captain's drawers and tearing up his papers, expostulated with them, and said, "Who is your chief? It's no use your destroying the captain's things; he's got no gold." One of the prisoners (Morgan) turned round, and, levelling a pistol at him, exclaimed, "We'll show you who our chief is; take that"—at the same moment discharging the pistol, the contents of which passed through the fleshy part of his leg, and lodged in the partition of the cabin. Satisfying themselves that they had obtained the whole of the precious metal, and in order to prevent the crew of the *Nelson* making any effort to follow them or raise an alarm, they dragged them to the cabin, lashed as they were, and forced them into the secret place where the gold had been deposited. The fellows then closed the trap upon them, and after fastening them down and piling a quantity of heavy goods on the top, so as to render the escape of the crew less likely, they fled from the ship.

The cook then emerged from his hiding place, and with great difficulty released the crew. Immediate notice was given on shore; but so well had the fellows concerted their plans that no clue could be found to them. The boat was found on the shore, and some of the boxes which had contained the gold-dust. Suddenly, however, one of the gang was recognised on shore, and watched off to a schooner about to sail for

Sidney. The police boarded the vessel, captured the man, and found in his carpet-bag not only gold-dust, but some of the disguises in which the ruffians were dressed at the time of the piracy. The clue was followed up; and soon others were arrested who had opened accounts at the banks with their plunder. Eight were captured; they were all notorious London thieves, "cracksmen," and "swell-mobsmen," who had been transported to the colony, but who, having obtained tickets-of-leave, were enabled to go at large and commit this daring act. The three leaders of the rogues were indicted for the piracy and robbery, and for having wounded the chief mate with intent to murder him; they were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life. The other five were to be tried for being concerned in the piracy. The amount of gold recovered did not amount to more than 7000*l.* It is supposed that the *Nelson* was not the ship the villains had marked out for their booty; but a vessel named the *Admiral* which had sailed from alongside the *Nelson* but a few hours before with upwards of 150,000*l.* in gold-dust on board.

12. FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire of a serious character broke out in the morning in a large warehouse in London Wall, occupied by Messrs. Brown, extensive drysalters; Messrs. Gibbins, varnish manufacturers; Mr. Tarn, carpet weaver; Messrs. Springfield, silk merchants; and Messrs. Dobson, ale and porter merchants. The premises, which had a frontage of 60 feet, were almost as deep, and four floors in height. At the time of the outbreak there were in

Messrs. Gibbins's stores upwards of 4000 gallons of prepared varnish, besides an immense stock of other articles, almost of as inflammable a character. In Messrs. Springfield's warehouse was a stock of silk, roughly valued at 2000*l.*, while Messrs. Brown's compartments were filled with nearly every description of goods used in their business. The top floor was used by Mr. Tarn as a factory, and was fitted up with sixteen large looms filled with yarn for weaving carpets, and other valuable pieces of machinery. On the alarm being given the engines speedily arrived, and by their great exertions the fire seemed subdued without doing much damage. Unfortunately, however, one of the windows was dashed in, and, fed by the draught thus occasioned, the flames burst forth with renewed fury, traversed the staircase with the rapidity of lightning, and seized upon the inflammable stock on the upper floors. The building and property to a large amount were destroyed before the fire could be extinguished.

On the same afternoon, about half-past 1 P.M., a destructive fire, caused by an ignition and explosion of gas, and attended with loss of life, took place at the house of Mr. White, linendraper, Middlesex Street, Somers' Town. It appears that about the time in question the servant girl went into the shop with a caudle, when the gas, which had been improperly turned off on Saturday night and filled the place, ignited and exploded, setting fire to the stock and premises. So rapid were the flames that the upstairs lodgers, who were seated at their dinner, had great difficulty in effecting their escape by the windows. On the second floor

lived a man named Balham, with his wife and four children. Balham lowered his wife and two of the children from the window, when they were caught by the police; and then escaped himself with a child in his arms. Unhappily, in the confusion, *all* were not thus rescued—one child 3½ years old remained in the apartment and was consumed.

14. DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Although the decease of this great warrior and statesman was an event which might happen any day, and must have occurred very shortly, the sudden announcement that his Grace had ceased to live spread a feeling of surprise, grief, and veneration over the people of all classes. This lamented event took place at Walmer Castle at about a quarter past 3 in the afternoon, but so quietly had the aged warrior yielded his last breath that the precise moment was unobserved by his attendants.

The event was instantly communicated to London by the electric telegraph, and thence as instantaneously to every part of England, and to Edinburgh and Glasgow. As the intelligence spread from town to town, there appeared the signs of national mourning. In the Thames and at all the ports the shipping of all nations dropped their flags to half-mast; the bells of the churches in the large towns were muffled and tolled; those of many parish churches were tolled; where it had been usual to display a flag on the church towers they were now half hoisted; the great exchanges of commerce carried on their business with shutters half closed; in garrisons the usual military music was forbidden.

Universally in all churches and chapels the clergy and ministers took occasion to impress upon their congregations that “a great Prince had departed from Israel.” The political feelings which had at one period accompanied the Duke’s career had long since been forgotten, and the whole nation joined in one universal feeling of sorrow at the departure of our greatest warrior and statesman—the certain counsellor of the Sovereign in the hour of difficulty.

The Queen was at Balmoral and engaged on a short excursion when the intelligence of the Duke’s death was communicated to her. Her Majesty and the Prince immediately returned to the palace; all invitations were countermanded; and the household put into mourning. The only method by which Her Majesty’s sense of the national loss could be made public was by means of a general order to that army which the deceased soldier had so long commanded. The reference was in these terms:

“The Queen feels assured that the Army will participate in the deep grief with which Her Majesty has received the intelligence of the irreparable loss sustained by herself and by the country in the sudden death of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

“In him Her Majesty has to deplore a firm supporter of her throne; a faithful, wise, and devoted councillor; and a valued and honoured friend.

“In him the Army will lament the loss of a Commander-in-Chief unequalled for the brilliancy, the magnitude, and the success of his military achievements; but hardly less distinguished for the indefatigable and earnest zeal with which, in time of peace, he laboured to

maintain the efficiency and promote the interests of that Army which he had often led to victory.

"The discipline which he exacted from others, as the main foundation of the military character, he sternly imposed upon himself; and the Queen desires to impress upon the Army, that the greatest commander whom England ever saw has left an example for the imitation of every soldier, in taking, as his guiding principle in every relation of life, an energetic and unhesitating obedience to the call of duty."

14. DONCASTER RACES. — The principal stakes of the great northern meeting, were won by the following horses:—The Great Yorkshire Handicap, by Mr. Morris's Hungerford; the Champagne Stakes, by Sir C. Monck's Vindex; the St. Leger Stakes (116 subscribers) by the Marquis of Exeter's Stockwell; Her Majesty's Plate, by Mr. Greville's Cariboo; the Park Hill Stakes, by Mr. Parker's Bird-on-the-Wing; the Nursery Plate, by Mr. J. M. Stanley's Corybantes; the Doncaster Cup, by Mr. J. M. Stanley's Teddington.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS. — The three great "musical festivals" which have for so long been maintained in the provinces under many circumstances of discouragement, were this year celebrated nearly at the same time; and with a success which shows that the love of fine music is deeply seated in the breasts of the nation, notwithstanding the common reproach that "the English are not a musical people."

The inhabitants of Birmingham have long shown a high appreciation of the divine art, as has been testified by the noble halls they have built expressly to provide for

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its due celebration; and some of the finest works of modern composers have been written for their great triennial festival. Upon this occasion no grand piece made itself heard for the first time; but the *chef-d'œuvres* of some of the greatest masters were magnificently performed—the *Creation*, the *Messiah*, *Samson*, and *Elijah*; together with selections from the best works of Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, and others. The receipts on this occasion testified to the popularity of the festival; they amounted to 10,751*l.*, thus exceeding those of 1849 by nearly 2500*l.*, and those of 1846 by 600*l.*

The anniversary festivals of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester have for 129 years been the pride of these counties. Originally established for the purpose of aiding the widows and orphans of the poor clergy of the dioceses, they have not only fulfilled this charitable object, but sustained the beauty and purity of sacred music throughout times when it seemed about to be overwhelmed by the fashionable Italian school of operatic composition. This year the festival was held at Hereford; the sacred music being given in the cathedral church, and the miscellaneous concert in the Shire Hall. Unfortunately the weather was most unpropitious, and the news of the death of the Duke of Wellington acted as a great check upon the festival—which was opened by the Dead March in Saul; and it is to be feared that the funds of the charity will be insufficient for the usual relief.

The Norwich musical festival has always maintained a high position, the people of that ancient

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city having received the testimony of many great composers to their musical gifts. Upon this occasion the ceremonial went off with quite the usual *éclat*, notwithstanding the badness of the weather. The place of performance is the fine old hall of St. Andrew. At the first concert a somewhat novel attraction was introduced—Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* was read by Mrs. Fanny Kemble, with Mendelssohn's music introduced;—the effect was admirable, and the audience were highly instructed and delighted. On the second morning two new compositions were performed—an anthem by Mr. Leslie, which was successful; and an oratorio by Dr. Bexfield, a native of Norwich, entitled *Israel Restored*, which proved a work of some merit, but not great. At the close of the concert, the air from *Samson*, "Ye sons of Israel, now lament," the Dead March, and the chorus "Glorious Hero," were performed, to note the death of the Duke of Wellington, which had just been announced. On the last day another new oratorio, entitled *Jerusalem*, by Mr. Pierson, was performed; which appears to possess much merit and originality, but was long, intricate, and difficult. The great feature of the festival was the *Messiah*, which was superbly performed. The festival was eminently successful, although the number of tickets sold was not so large as on some previous occasions.

19. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A terrible fire, in which two persons unhappily were consumed, and two others received dreadful injuries, occurred in Rotherhithe Street. The premises were those occupied by Mr. Hogg, a ship-chandler and general contractor.

At a few minutes before 1 A.M., the fireman in charge of the brigade floating-engine off Cherry-Garden Stairs heard terrific screams of "Fire!" and "Save us!" He immediately went to the top of the engine, and on looking towards Mr. Hogg's premises he perceived a man and a woman, the former at the second floor, and the latter at the first-floor, window, beseeching the police to aid them.

The police were speedily on the spot, and were breaking open the door when a woman leaped from the first floor to the pavement, with her face and hands terribly burnt. She was picked up and removed to a place of safety. The unfortunate person was Susan Hogg, a niece of the proprietor of the premises. A counterpane having been procured, the man (Mr. Hogg) jumped out and alighted upon it, but his weight was so great as to split it in two, and he fell with a fearful crash, breaking his legs and injuring his backbone, besides causing other serious injuries; he was immediately removed to Guy's Hospital. No other persons answering to the alarm of the police, it was concluded that the two who had escaped had been the only inmates of the house, and it was not until the fire had been extinguished that the melancholy fact of two human beings having perished became positively known.

In the meanwhile the flames had spread to every part of the building, extended to the neighbouring houses and across the street; but the brigade engines having got to work the conflagration was checked. Mr. Hogg's premises were totally destroyed.

As soon as the ruins became cool and daylight set in, the fire-

men made an examination of the premises for the purpose of seeing whether any persons were therein, as no tidings could be gleaned of the servant girl, a young woman named Jane Brown, and of Rosina Riches, a young person related to Mr. Hogg. After some time a most sickening spectacle presented itself, for in the midst of the ruins both bodies were discovered burnt almost to cinders.

20. PERILS OF BALLOONING.—Mention has already been made of the foolish and cruel means adopted to render ballooning an attractive exhibition. Public feeling put an end to the sufferings of the poor animals who were the victims; but any interruption to such indulgences as the following would be an interference with the liberty of the subject.

A "monster excursion party" started from the Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea, in a balloon, conducted by M. Poitevin, the conductor of a pony on a previous occasion, and now of another sort of animals. There were twenty-one men and one lady in the car. Soon after the balloon left *terra firma*, it was found that the escape-valve had become fast by the constant rain. M. Poitevin pulled away till he was black in the face, and still the machine ascended. The united efforts of three or four men at length opened the valve. An attempt was made to descend at Plaistow in Essex; the balloon came down rapidly, all the ballast being gone, and was dragged along near the ground by a strong wind: when the voyagers were congratulating themselves on a speedy escape from the car, the balloon bounded up again. The valve had again become fast, and M. Poitevin had lost all control.

For a long distance the machine was whirled along near the surface, repeatedly bumping against it, bruising and alarming the passengers. M. Poitevin entreated every one to remain in the car, even though some might have opportunities of leaping out. One man disobeyed, and then two others: thus lightened, the balloon was more unmanageable than ever, and more serious collisions occurred. At one descent a gentleman was pitched across the car and put out his knee-cap. "I remember but little more. All my energies were devoted to avoiding the force of the collisions, and to prevent my being thrown out of the car. We were dragged on in this way, some say two miles, but I should think one and a half. We passed over water, we knocked down palings, we caught on an iron gate or rail; in short, we had some seven or eight more descents, and I saw no end to this unpleasant proceeding. The wind appeared to me to increase, for the shocks were certainly greater each time we touched the ground or struck against a tree or bank. My strength was nearly exhausted, and there were, I believe, none who did not feel that our position was one of imminent peril. The rate at which we now tore along was so great, from the increased force of the wind, that to have left the car at all would have been difficult, more especially as we never now remained stationary for an instant. This scene, so likely to have had a tragic termination, was brought to an end by two large hayricks, against which we were dashed, and which were too substantial for even our huge balloon to break through. We now all sprang out; and at the same moment the silk rent from top to

bottom, and allowed the whole of that huge volume of gas to escape." In addition to their bruises, the passengers were soaked with rain.

21. LAUNCH OF THE "WINDSOR CASTLE."—The launch of this ship, the largest man-of-war in the world, took place at the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke. On the morning of the launch immense multitudes of spectators crowded into the town, and occupied the dockyard, the fortifications, and the heights. The waters of the haven presented a most animated sight, every vessel being dressed in all colours, the men-of-war steam-frigates *Desperate*, *Inflexible*, and *Simoom*, the various steamers, yachts, and sailing-vessels, displaying flags from the truck to the deck. On the cradles lay the magnificent vessel, with her three tiers of ports, her magnificent figure-head, and beautifully-rounded stern, fitted with balconies and railings. About half-past 4 the order was given to knock away the dog-shores, which alone kept the *Windsor Castle* on the land. The blows were struck, and the mighty fabric slowly and gradually began to move down the ways. Yielding to the acquired momentum, she at length glided buoyantly into the waters of the haven. The cheers of the multitude burst forth, the band struck up, and the magnificent ship was seen floating on the waves. The spectacle was most imposing. The following are the principal dimensions:—Length over all, from the fore part of the figure-head to the after part of the taffrail, 278 feet 6 inches; length between the perpendiculars, 240 feet 6 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 201 feet 11½ inches;

extreme breadth, 60 feet 1 inch; breadth for tonnage, 59 feet 3 inches; ditto, moulded, 58 feet 6 inches; height from keel to taffrail, 65 feet; ditto to figure-head, 60 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 8 inches. Burden in tons, 3759 tons old measurement, and 3153 tons new measurement; estimated weight of the hull, 2732 tons; ditto, when fully equipped, 5571 tons. This immense and unrivalled floating battery will carry 140 guns, exclusive of a battery of six guns, which are, if necessary, to be mounted on the poop. She will also be fitted with a large pivot gun, to be fixed upon the forecastle, and which, by means of a circular carriage, can be fired in any direction. She will be fitted with the auxiliary screw propeller, and engines of 700-horse power. As a tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, the name of this fine ship has been changed to the *Duke of Wellington*.

— THE FRENCH NAVY.—While England is thus adding to the force which is to prove her "wooden-wall" in case of necessity, or to assert her supremacy of the ocean, the French have been making gigantic efforts to raise their navy to a formidable strength. The *Charlemagne* of 100 guns, and a screw propeller, with engines of 500-horse power, has been recently launched; the *Jean Bart* of the same force, and similarly equipped, was launched in September at L'Orient; in the same month the *Austerlitz*, also of 100 guns and 500-horse power, was launched at Cherbourg. But the triumph of French naval construction is the *Napoleon* of 120 guns, fitted with a screw propeller, worked by engines of 950-horse

power nominally, but capable of working up to 1800. By the aid of steam alone she has a speed of 15 miles an hour; and with sails only, such is the sharpness and beauty of her form, she will sail 7 miles an hour in a light breeze which speeds her competitors scarcely more than four! Besides these line-of-battle ships, the French have built numerous heavy frigates, corvettes, and dispatch boats, with auxiliary steam-power—their navy seems to have been doubled in effective strength within the two years of the Prince President's power.

27. FALL OF TWO HOUSES.—Two of the ruinous houses which are the disgraceful characteristic of the region of Seven Dials fell down, and buried beneath their ruins many of their inhabitants.

The circumstances were somewhat singular. At one of the seven angles stands a flaring gin-shop—as indeed at the seven angles stand seven flaring gin-shops—well built and maintained—like Hogarth's gin-shop of old; next to it in Queen Street stands a large ruinous tenement, from which its neighbour would seem to have sucked the very substance and vitality. Next the gin-shop in the other street—Great St. Andrew Street—is another crazy building, the shop of which is occupied by an oil and colourman; but the whole of these disgusting abodes were crowded with a dense mass of lodgers and sub-lodgers in every degree of sub-tenancy.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of the district were alarmed by a noise like a terrible clap of thunder, and the crazy buildings around were shaken as by an earthquake. The terrified inhabitants rushed into the streets

in more than their usual nudity. It was then found that the ruinous buildings referred to (which joined at the back) had given way and fallen into ruins upon their base, burying their inmates in the rubbish. From the screams heard it was manifest that many persons were in peril, but few were bold enough to venture upon so crumbling a mass—at length six persons were extricated from the lodging house and conveyed to the work-house seriously injured, one fatally: several others were got out with mere bruises. It was now ascertained that several persons were buried in the ruins of the oil-shop. Five persons were dug out, but only one, the wife of the proprietor, had received injury. As no account could be given of the number of the lodgers, it was feared that some have been killed and remain buried under the ruins.

28. DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—During the storms by which the country has been afflicted, some deaths have been caused by lightning.

During a storm at Sutton Valence in Kent, on the afternoon of the 28th, some 20 hop-pickers sought refuge in an oast-house; the lightning struck it, and killed three men and one woman, besides hurting several others. The bodies were but little disfigured. The poor woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was set on fire both at her head and feet; her shoes were completely torn off, and the nails in them partially drawn. One of the men had a steel watch-guard round his neck; this was completely fused, so that it crumbled on the touch, while of the watch the glass was cut in two and the works and case more or less

damaged. Another had his leg-gings torn off as well as his shoes.

On the 2nd October a youth was struck dead by lightning, during a storm at Hundleby in Lincolnshire. He was the son of a miller, and his father had sent him to the top of the mill to repair a chain which was broken; while he had the chain in contact with his body, the only flash of lightning during the storm was attracted by the chain. His body was uninjured, excepting that there were two slight punctures on the left leg, corresponding to a mark on the sole of his left shoe. His trousers and stockings were pierced and scorched. A beast was killed a few fields off.

20. STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS.

—A severe storm raged on the northern coasts during the night of Wednesday, in which some vessels were wrecked and lives lost.

The gale blew with great fury from the N.N.E. During the height of the storm, and in utter darkness, the brig *Smyrna*, laden with coals, ran on the rocks under the Poolbeg Lighthouse, Bay of Dublin. The night was so dark that the men in the lighthouse were not aware of the fearful catastrophe which was occurring at their feet, and no assistance was therefore rendered. The whole crew perished. About the same time a brig was seen to run ashore in Murphy's Bay; the vessel went to pieces, but the crew were saved. The Glasgow steamer *Herald* was so shattered by the gale soon after she left Dublin Bay, that she was compelled to put back half a wreck. Many yachts and small vessels were dashed to pieces.

On the coast of Northumberland

the gale raged with equal fury; several vessels were driven on shore, but the crews were rescued by the life-boats. Off Aldborough a vessel was seen to capsize, and disappeared immediately. On the same day a terrible wreck occurred on the south coast of Ireland. The American ship *Mobile*, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, was wrecked off the Blackwater Bank, near Wexford. The ship went to pieces immediately after she struck. There were nearly 60 passengers, and a crew of 23. Of these only eight sailors and one passenger escaped; they lashed themselves into the channel bends, and were rescued by two passing schooners. The survivors state, that being favoured with a fair wind, the *Mobile* pursued her course at a rapid rate, and at midnight the captain went below, leaving the second mate in charge, with strict injunctions to steer W.S.W., and to see that the captain was called at 2 o'clock, or sooner if the weather assumed a more threatening aspect. The wind at the time the captain went below was blowing a fresh breeze from E.N.E., with a heavy sea, which increased to a violent gale; he was, however, not called until 2 o'clock. On coming on deck, the captain inquired whether the ship had been steered as he ordered, and then found that the second mate had misunderstood the orders given to him, and had ordered her to be kept on a W.N.W. course, which had carried her directly on a lee shore, from which it was found impossible to extricate her, although every human effort was made. The *Mobile* was a fine vessel of 1000 tons, and had sailed from the Mersey on the preceding Monday.

The north of Scotland suffered much from the same storm, and its accompaniment of heavy rain. The rivers and brooks were greatly flooded; bridges, buildings, and farm-stock were swept away.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—These disasters have been numerous and fatal during the present month.

On the 8th September, a bad accident occurred on the Bristol and Exeter line, near Taunton. The morning express train from London, carrying the Cape mails, and consisting of an engine and tender, a luggage-van, and four passenger carriages, had left Bridgewater, and was running round a curve, just beyond the Chard Canal bridge, when the engine and tender broke away, left the rails, and ploughed into the bank of a cutting; the luggage-van fell upon the bank, having separated from the four passenger carriages; these dashed onwards, one wheel got on to the up-line, and the vehicles came to a stand. The front compartment of the first carriage was smashed—fortunately, it was used for luggage. After the carriages had passed, the van fell back across the rails, a corner of it grazing each carriage as it passed, making a groove all along the train. Only one passenger was hurt—a gentleman whose forehead was cut by the rim of a hat on the head of a person sitting opposite to him. The railway servants were less fortunate. Humberstone, the fireman, was killed—crushed into the earth, under the wreck of the engine and tender; Eaton the driver's hand was smashed, and he died in the Taunton Hospital; it seemed that his liver had been ruptured; a porter's leg and thigh were fractured. The telegraph posts and wires were destroyed. An up express train

arrived immediately after the disaster, but stopped in time to avoid another accident.

On the same day, another terrible accident occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway—a line belonging to the Great Northern Company. A passenger train left Sheffield for Retford in order to meet the mail train from the north at the latter place. It had not advanced four miles from the starting-place before it ran off the line, tore up the rails for some distance, and then the engine dashed down the embankment, 50 feet high, on one side, while the carriages rolled over on the other. The guard was killed on the spot, the engine-driver was crushed under the fire-box, where he lay for upwards of an hour before he could be extricated, with his legs burning! The stoker was thrown under the engine, and dreadfully scalded and burnt.

One of the passengers describes his escape—he procured lights from a neighbouring farm-house: "We then found a lamp, which we lighted, and on looking round found the guard dead in a sitting position. I felt his arm, but it was cold, and had not the slightest pulsation. One of the buffers was pressed against his chest, and his back was jammed against another carriage. We tried, but could not release him. We then went to the engine, on the other side of the line, and found the driver with his legs under the fire-box. He was sensible, and begged of us to lift it (the engine) up; we tried to release him, but found we could not. We then went for some assistance to dig him out; it soon arrived, and he was got out and taken to the Woodhouse Junction Inn."

Lee, the stoker, in his confusion,

ran all the way to Sheffield instead of to the adjacent Woodhouse Junction. He returned with a pilot engine. "When we got there, some persons had dug poor Wright out and conveyed him away to the Woodhouse Junction. He had been found under the engine, completely embedded in the sand. I proceeded to Woodhouse Junction, and there saw Wright with both his legs burnt to a cinder, almost off. He had been smashed down under the fire-box. When I found Tuckwood, he was apparently sitting composedly at the bottom of the embankment, but quite dead." The engine-driver lingered in great agony until the following morning.

An accident occurred on the London and Birmingham line on the 18th September.

Near the Leighton Station, the workmen are re-laying the rails. A pilot engine is appointed to conduct all trains over the dangerous parts; under this arrangement, the 6.30 down-train had been safely-conveyed over the open line of rail. The pilot engine was then unhooked from the engine of the down-train, and proceeded at a rapid speed on to the crossing, in order to pass on to the up-line to allow the down-train to pass. The pilot engine had nearly reached the crossing, and was partially crossing on to the up-line, when the down-train, the engine of which had been kept by the driver following at too fast a speed, caught the left-hand hind-buffer of the tender, dashing it across the line down the embankment, and throwing the pilot engine round across the up-line. The shock was so tremendous, that the engine of the passenger down-train had its front completely stove in, and was also,

together with its tender, thrown over across the down-line; and four or five of the carriages of the down-train also being thrown off the down-line, the entire road up and down was perfectly blocked. The passengers received numerous contusions, but no serious damage; but a policeman was dangerously hurt.

At the Lenton Junction, near Nottingham, as a heavily-laden passenger train was running at great speed, the engine burst with a tremendous explosion. The driver was much burnt and scalded; but the passengers, though enveloped in steam and ashes, and much frightened, were unharmed.

Railway accidents have been numerous on the Scottish lines.

A goods train ran into a passenger train at Monkton Station, near Ayr; this was a flagrant case of accident by neglect. The passenger train was stopping at the station as usual, when the other train approached; the danger-signals were up; but the driver took no heed of them, and continued his course. A porter gave the alarm to the driver of the stationary train, who immediately put on his steam; but there was not time to avoid a crash. A carriage was smashed to pieces, and many passengers were hurt; one person received a concussion of the brain, another had a rib fractured, and the collar-bone of a third was broken.

On the Scottish Central Railway, an accident occurred from a somewhat singular cause. An obstruction having occurred, a passenger train was signalled to stop, which was done; but for some reason the driver uncoupled the engine from the carriages; he had just left the train, with a view to ascertain the cause of the stoppage,

when he perceived the carriages moving down the line, which is there on an incline, a gust of wind having set them in motion. He immediately returned to his engine and went in pursuit of his carriages; but the passengers beginning to leap out upon the line, he became alarmed lest he should run over some of them, and accordingly slackened his pace. In the meantime, a goods train came down from Larbert, and before it could be brought to a stop, ran into the other, smashing a first-class carriage to pieces, and doing other damage. Several persons were hurt—one passenger having his leg fractured—principally from leaping out of the carriages as they descended the incline.

Besides these serious accidents, involving the life and limb of the passengers and officials, very numerous mischances of a minor character are recorded by which much property was damaged. Many cases occurred in which trespassers on the lines were killed through their own carelessness and stupidity; and many servants of the companies lost their lives from carelessness or misadventure while in the discharge of their duties.

OCTOBER.

1. FATAL ACCIDENT BY A LIFE-BOAT.—The visitors of the Great Exhibition will remember the interesting collection of life-boats there shown, devised and built in competition for a prize offered by the Duke of Northumberland.

The prize was awarded to the boat of Messrs. Beeching of Great Yarmouth. The craft (which was adapted either to rowing or sailing) was highly spoken of by nautical

men, and pronounced to go anywhere and through any sea, her superiority over other descriptions of life-boat being said to consist in, first, her power of self-ballasting, with water ballast, in secure compartments; secondly, of relieving herself of water in case of shipping a sea, which she could accomplish in about eleven seconds; thirdly, and lastly, of instantly self-righting in the event of her being capsized. Her draught of water, in ballast, and with a crew of thirteen persons, did not exceed 20 inches.

Many vessels having been wrecked off Lytham, in the estuary of the river Ribble, a subscription was got up for the purchase of one of Beeching's boats. She was now ordered out for practice; the weather being squally and such as would test her capabilities. Ten hardy seamen went out in her; unfortunately, the captain insisted on carrying too much sail, and after careening greatly from the press of sail, she at length capsized off the Horse Bank, and turned bottom upwards. This was seen from the shore, and boats put off to aid. When the life-boat was reached, only two of the crew were found alive; they were hanging to the seats of the boats, certain apertures in the bottom of the vessel enabling them to breathe. The other eight mariners had all dropped off one by one into the sea.

An inquest was held on three bodies which had been washed ashore. The only witnesses were the two survivors of the crew. They attributed the disaster to the pertinacity of Swann, the captain, in carrying too much sail: he seems to have had an idea that the boat could not be upset, and he wished to try her powers to the utmost. One of the witnesses said, they had just taken in one of

three reefs, when a sudden gust caught the sail; the boat partially filled, and the water getting into the sail caused her to capsize, most, if not all of the crew, being at once thrown into the water. The wet sail lying in the water prevented the boat from righting. Gillett got hold of the man-rope, which goes round the boat, and clung to it for about 20 minutes. He then made his way along the man-rope hand over hand, and got into the inside of the boat, which was then bottom upwards. James Parkinson, the other survivor, and three others, immersed almost to the shoulders, clung with the tenacity of despair to the seats and grating of the boat, disappearing one by one as they became exhausted, until only two were left. For nearly five hours did these two men remain in this appalling position. In this trying hour, the men conversed with each other, and mutually undertook, in the event of any surviving, to communicate the last words of a husband and a parent to his widow and bereaved family. Swann was a good seaman in a ship, but not clever in managing a boat. After the upsetting of the boat, Swann, who had secured himself inside, said to the survivors, "Boys, this won't do; I must go out and try to right her." He got out, and was speedily washed away by the breakers.

The unfortunate men left widows with 26 children. A subscription was set on foot for their aid, which soon amounted to several hundred pounds.

A similar disaster with another of Beeching's life-boats occurred in the Menai Straits, though without loss of life. This vessel had been purchased for service at Port Madoc. While on her first trial-

trip, carrying a large lug-sail, she was thrown on her beam-ends, and eventually turned keel upwards. The crew clung to the sides of the boat; and the accident having been seen from the shore, many boats put off, and all the people were saved.

GABOTTE ROBBERIES.—The introduction of a plan of robbery by means of strangulation has already been recorded. This vile system offers such facilities for plunder and such impunity to the robbers, that it seems on the increase. Leeds has become particularly infamous for the crime.

On the 2nd October, a gentleman named Hartley was proceeding homeward late at night, along the coal-waggon way to Hunslet; he was suddenly seized from behind and pinioned, while a second ruffian, in front, seized him by the throat and attempted to throttle him. He failed in his design, and Mr. Hartley struggled desperately; but he was kicked and bruised on all parts of his person—his clothes were nearly torn to pieces. Mr. Hartley became insensible just as two persons came to his assistance, when his assailants ran away. They were afterwards captured, tried, and convicted, and one sentenced to fifteen, and his companion to ten years' transportation.

On the 3rd, as Mr. England, a respectable cabinet-maker, was on his road from Leeds to Chapel Allerton, he was suddenly grasped by the throat, and at the same moment, savagely struck on the head with a life-preserver. He was reduced to an insensible condition, and then plundered of his gold watch and money. Some persons approaching, the ruffians ran away, leaving Mr. England bleeding and senseless.

A great number of the ruffians

who had perpetrated these outrages were caught, convicted, and received severe sentences. It was thought that the Leeds gang had been broken up; but while the assizes were proceeding, a very daring robbery of the same kind was committed.

A daring attack of the same nature was perpetrated in London, in Agar Street, a well-frequented thoroughfare, leading from the Strand. A gentleman passing through this street was suddenly seized by the throat, which was compressed with violence; the ruffian, in a moment, tore away his guard-chain and watch, and throwing him from him with great force, decamped, before the bystanders, who had witnessed the victim's struggles, could come to his assistance, or even understand what was the matter.

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT NUNEHAM REGIS.—A short time since, while some workmen were clearing out the ruins of an old chapel at Nuneham Regis, in Warwickshire, which had been pulled down, all but the belfry tower, about 40 years since, and which it was proposed to restore, they made a singular discovery. The chapel had been used as a stack-yard and a depository of rubbish, by the tenants of the farm on which it was, ever since its dilapidation. The workmen began to trench at the west end, and came on a great many bones and skeletons from which the coffins had crumbled away, till, finding the earth had been moved, they went deeper, and discovered a leaden coffin, quite perfect, without date or inscription of any kind. There had been an outer wooden coffin, which was decayed, but quantities of the black rotted wood were all round

it. The gentlemen by whose direction the work was undertaken cut the lead and folded back the top, so as not to destroy it; beneath was a wooden coffin in good preservation, and also without any inscription. As soon as the leaden top was rolled back a most overpowering aromatic smell diffused itself all over the place. They then unfastened the inner coffin, and found the body of a man embalmed with great care, and heaps of rosemary and aromatic leaves piled over him. On examining the body more closely they found it had been beheaded; the head was separately wrapped up in linen, and the linen shirt that covered the body was drawn quite over the neck where the head had been cut off; the head was laid straight with the body, and, where the joining of the neck and head should have been, it was tied round with a broad black riband. His hands were crossed on his breast, the wrists were tied with black riband, and the thumbs were tied together with black riband. He had a peaked beard, and a quantity of long brown hair, curled and clotted with blood, round his neck; the only mark on anything about him was on the linen on his chest, just above where his hands were crossed; on it were the letters "T. B.," worked in black silk. On trenching towards the chancel they came on four leaden coffins laid side by side, with inscriptions on each; one contained the body of Francis, Earl of Chichester and Lord Duns-mure, 1653; the next, the body of Audrey, Countess of Chichester, 1652; another, the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1640; and the fourth, the body of Sir John Anderson, son of Lady Chichester, by her first husband. They

opened the coffin of Lady Audrey Leigh, and found her perfectly embalmed and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen trimmed all over with old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she were lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in. They also opened Lady Chichester's coffin, but with her the embalming had apparently failed; she was a skeleton, though the coffin was half full of aromatic leaves. Her hair, however, was as fresh as if she lived; it was long, thick, and as soft and glossy as that of a child, and of a perfect auburn colour. In trenching on one side of where the altar had been, they found another leaden coffin with an inscription. It contained the body of a Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs, and of the Lady Marie, daughter of Lord Chancellor Brackley. This body was also quite perfect, and embalmed principally with a very small coffee-coloured seed, with which the coffin was nearly filled, and it also had so powerful a perfume that it filled the whole place. The linen, riband, &c., were quite strong and good in all these instances, and remained so after exposure to the air; they kept a piece out of each coffin, and had it washed without its being at all destroyed. Young Lady Audrey had earrings in her ears—black enamelled serpents. The perfume of the herbs and gums used in em-

balming them was so sickening that they were all ill after inhaling it, and most of the men employed in digging up the coffins were ill also. The chapel is on the estate of Lord John Scott, who inherited it from his paternal grandmother, the Duchess of Buccleuch, daughter of the Duke of Montagu, into whose family Nuneham Regis and other possessions in Warwickshire came by the marriage of his grandfather with the daughter of Lord Dunsmure, Earl of Chichester.

3. FIRE IN SPITALFIELDS.—A very extensive fire broke out about 7 P.M., in the extensive premises of Mr. Grimsdell, builder and contractor, situated in Spitalfields, and near to Bishopsgate Street.

Mr. Grimsdell's premises occupied a very great space, the carpenters' workshops alone being something like 250 feet in depth. The steam-sawing department was almost as large, while many piles of timber filled the yard, forming in the whole a square of several hundred feet.

The fire was discovered by a policeman in one of the stacks of timber; he gave the alarm, and the neighbours exerted themselves manfully to cut off the spread of the flames in the direction of the stores. Fortunately they succeeded in that attempt; but while so engaged the fire rushed out in a southerly direction, and having entered the steam-mill, very speedily took possession of the carpenters', joiners', and fitters' workshops. These compartments contained a large stock of work, partially finished, and of such a combustible nature that in a very short time the whole buildings were in a blaze. The flames very speedily spread to the piles of timber,

which were especially adapted for conflagration, and the entire stacks were in flames at the same time, presenting a scene of awful grandeur.

While the fire in Spitalfields was raging, another broke out in Finsbury, which was attended with fatal consequences. While a number of men and boys were engaged in preparing fireworks, a squib-case exploded, and the sparks falling on the loose powder, the whole contents of the workshop blew up. Three persons were shockingly burnt; one of them died in the hospital, and a second was deemed mortally injured.

4. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. — Two accidents occurred at night, on branches of the South-Eastern Railway. The great fall of rain suddenly washed away earth and rails between Ticehurst and Etchingham, on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings branch. A train which had passed up three hours before, when the line was perfect, was returning from Tunbridge at night; in the darkness it was not perceived that anything was amiss, but the rails having been moved by the water, the train was turned over on its side. Fortunately, there were no passengers; the guard was unhurt; but the driver and fireman were jammed between the engine and tender. After considerable delay in consequence of the flood, the guard obtained assistance, and they were extricated: the driver had escaped with bruises, but the fireman had one of his thighs fractured.

A train proceeding from Hastings to Ashford, on emerging from the Ore Tunnel, ran into a body of water which covered the rails, and got off the line. No one was

hurt, but the passengers had to return to Hastings, and remain till the following day before the line was passable.

On the same night there was a collision on the Great Northern Railway, and a remarkable escape from fatal consequences. Near Newark the line is intersected by the Nottingham and Lincoln Railway, which crosses almost at right angles. As the Great Northern express train for London arrived at this spot, a Midland goods train was crossing; the express train severed the goods train, hurling one truck into a river, and throwing others off the rails. Though the carriages were much shattered no passenger was seriously hurt; the driver of the goods train was somewhat injured.

A collision of a similar character occurred on the Bristol and Birmingham line a few days later. A goods train was crossing the line near Broomsgrove, when the Gloucester express train dashed into it, smashing the carriages and injuring the passengers, one of whom sustained a concussion of the brain.

5. GREAT WILL CAUSE IN SCOTLAND. — The jury court, sitting at Glasgow, has been occupied for four days with "a great will cause," which excited great interest in those parts. The property depending upon the result was very great, consisting of landed estates of the value of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* a year, besides personal effects to a large amount. The circumstances were these:—Mr. Allan Gilmour, a merchant of Glasgow, was the pursuer or plaintiff; and another Mr. Allan Gilmour, of Polnoon, and other gentlemen, trustees of a third Mr. Allan Gilmour,

of Eaglesham, were the defendants. Mr. Allan Gilmour, uncle to the litigants, had commenced life as a carpenter or joiner at Glasgow; he was very illiterate, but had got on by perseverance and parsimony, and had founded a great timber-dealing firm. Some years ago he retired from the business, and invested some 200,000*l.* in the purchase of lands. In 1833 he had made a will or settlement in favour of the plaintiff's father, with succession to the son, the plaintiff, who was heir-at-law of the deceased; the trustees of this settlement were Messrs. Pollok, timber merchants, who, with the plaintiff, had succeeded to the deceased's business. In 1849 old Mr. Gilmour died. It was then found that he had made a new disposition of his property in 1848, bequeathing the greater portion to his nephew, Gilmour of Polnoon, by means of the settlement of which the defendants were the trustees. Mr. Gilmour of Glasgow considered that the old man had been played upon by his cousin and other parties, and had made the new will when he was in too infirm a state of mind to know what he was doing. The issue raised was, whether, at the time of making the last settlement, the deceased Allan Gilmour was weak and facile in mind and easily imposed on; and whether the defenders, or any of them, taking advantage thereof, had fraudulently procured the said settlement. In the course of the trial, the witnesses for the defence clearly proved that the testator was quite capable of making a will at the time he executed the last one; that his mind was not of a cast to be subdued by relatives; and that he had taken a dislike

to Gilmour of Glasgow, in consequence of his continuing in business with the Polloks contrary to his uncle's wish, the old man having taken a dislike to his former partners. On the fourth day, the trial came to a premature conclusion, by the Lord Advocate, on the part of the plaintiff, withdrawing from the contest: Mr. Gilmour of Glasgow was now convinced that he had been in error in supposing that any unfair means had been used to obtain the second will.

Lord Robertson, the presiding judge, said, "Gentlemen, it is highly satisfactory to me, as it must be to you, that our respective duties are now rendered so easy, in a case where the pecuniary amount in dispute is greater than any that ever was brought before a jury in Scotland; and I have no doubt that you will participate with me in the feeling that the conduct of the pursuer has been most honourable. Certain suspicions may have been raised; how they occurred I know not. I blame no one; but it is perfectly clear also that the defender's conduct has been equally honourable, and that the letter written by him, and which forms part of the process, would of itself dispel any suspicions regarding him. I trust, now that the case is at an end, that these cousins-german will hold out to each other the right hand of friendship; and I hope that this very action may be the means of bringing about a cordial and friendly feeling. A melancholy instance has been shown that the attainment of great wealth will not produce self-content and happiness; and that relations and friends, by fostering good-will towards each other, will derive more solid and enduring

satisfaction than mere wealth, however great, can bestow."

A verdict in favour of the defendant was then entered upon the record.

7. MURDER IN RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.—A very atrocious murder was perpetrated at Paris, in August last, in the Rue Vivienne, and near the Hotel Meurice, so much frequented by English travellers. The victim was a young Spanish woman of great beauty, named Dolores Perez; and the murderer a young Spaniard named Valentine Navarro y Perez. He was now tried at the Court of Assizes. The indictment set forth that the accused became acquainted with the young woman, Dolores Perez, at Valencia, in 1850. She was of remarkable beauty. Intimate relations soon became established between them, and she became the mother of a child, now aged three years. They had twice visited Paris; on the second occasion the young woman had been left there—the parties had apparently separated. On the 1st of August Navarro arrived from Madrid, and took up his residence in the hotel in the Rue Vivienne. He had left that city in a great hurry, taking with him only 240*f*. His object in coming was to persuade Dolores to return to Madrid with him, and he threatened to blow out his brains if she should refuse to follow him. On hearing of his return Dolores manifested great emotion, but she saw him as before, either at her own lodgings or at his. She dined with him at his hotel on the 4th of August, and she was accompanied by her child. She recommended him to return to Spain, and he appeared disposed to comply. The next morning he caused his portmanteau

to be removed to the house of M. Dottres, Consul General of the Republic of the Equator, Rue du Sentier, who knew his family, and had behaved kindly to him. Navarro afterwards hired a room at No. 28, Rue St. Nicolas d'Antin, for five days, and paid for it in advance. At about 4 o'clock he returned to the hotel in the Rue Vivienne to meet Dolores, with whom he had made an appointment to dine. She arrived at the hour fixed with two of her countrywomen, a widow named San Pallao, and an unmarried young woman named Rosa Mauri. These two women went away almost directly, leaving Dolores. Both she and the prisoner were calm, though the latter expressed regret at having to return to Spain alone. Shortly after the two women had left, Madame Lafolie, the keeper of the hotel, fancied she heard a strange noise, as of a person suffering, in Navarro's room; and at the same moment Navarro, descending the stairs, passed before her, calm and tranquil. She sent a servant to the room. The door, which was fastened, was opened. Dolores was seen lying dead on the ground just before it in a pool of blood. The wall was marked with blood, as if, after having been stabbed, she had attempted to grasp hold of it. On her hands, breast, and head were eighteen wounds; and the right hand was literally fastened to the shoulder by a sword cane sticking through it. This sword had been plunged with such force that it was difficult to remove it. One of the stabs in the head had been so violent that the point of the sword was broken off. Some of the wounds had been inflicted by a poniard knife. One of them in the breast reached the lungs, and must

have caused instant death. The murderer went calmly to the house of M. Dottres; but that gentleman, seeing blood on his hand, and noticing something strange in his looks, ordered him away. He then went to the residence of a fellow-countryman named Lima, Rue Lamartine, 39. He told him that he had just arrived from Spain, washed his hands, and sat down to dinner. At dinner he made jokes on one of Lima's friends. As Lima was unable, in compliance with his request, to give him a bed, he went to the Rue de Buffault, and hired a chamber in an hotel. Having passed four days after the murder in debauchery, he was apprehended on the 8th of August.

In answer to the Judge the prisoner said, I could not leave Paris without some assurance of being again united to Dolores. I begged of Mdlle. Rosa Mauri to go to her and get an assurance from her that we should again live together. She went, accompanied by Mde. San Pallaio. Those two women afterwards came to me at the hotel, accompanied by Dolores. I ordered dinner. I passed the morning in looking out of the window, in breakfasting, and smoking. When I was left alone with Dolores I reminded her of our former connection, and requested her to return to Spain with me. She replied that everything was at an end between us; that she had for me the affection which a sister feels for a brother, but that she did not love me; that she never loved me, and had deceived me. She afterwards asked me to convey a letter for her to her sister. After she had spoken to me in that way I felt something warm in me which I cannot explain. I do not know

what occurred; I was distracted. It seems to me that I still hear the words, "Valentine, I love you." I do not know the direction of the first blow. She was not seated at the time. I do not remember the direction of any of the stabs. I do not know how many I struck. I do not remember having broken the blade of one of the weapons by a blow on the skull. I attempted to kill myself.

The President of the Court having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The prisoner was, therefore, sentenced to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.

English jurists have made severe comments on a system which admits of the gradations of criminality being fixed by the jury, and have quoted this verdict as an instance of the defeat of justice. If, however, they had considered the verdicts returned by English juries in recent cases of atrocious murder, they would see that the French have this advantage over us—that in France the juries do that which the law permits them to do in estimating the degree of guilt of the accused; while in England the jurors violate their oath, their trust, and their conscience, when they declare the greater crime to be the less.

8. ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—A collision occurred at the Portobello Station of the North British Railway by which one person was killed, many others greatly injured, and very valuable stock destroyed. At 5.45 in the evening an "irregular" goods train was dispatched from the Edinburgh Station; it was drawn by a pilot engine, and the driver's instructions were to have

the waggons on the sidings at the Portobello station, and then to return with the trucks, and leave them at the Leith Junction, a mile nearer Edinburgh. The driver conveyed the train to Portobello, deposited there the waggons, and left the trucks *on the line*, while he run his pilot-engine across and across the rails, in order to attach it to the other end of the train of trucks. The mail-train for London was despatched from Edinburgh *ten minutes* after the "irregular goods train," and, coming upon the trucks left on the rail, just as the pilot-engine had been attached to them, dashed into them with tremendous violence: the pilot tender was turned completely over on to the engine, the mail-engine then rushed over the ruins, and ran upon the trucks. The carriages of the mail-train received a tremendous shock; the passengers were much cut and bruised; the driver and stoker were badly scalded and bruised; a porter near the pilot-engine was killed on the spot, the driver had one of his legs broken. The mail-engine had very nearly run over the parapet of a bridge 50 feet high.

The law of Scotland differs materially from that of England in respect of delicts arising from neglect. The constant occurrence of accidents arising from such misconduct has made this defect in our law very evident, and the course of procedure adopted on this occasion in Scotland was watched by the English lawyers with some interest.

Two sets of railway officials were deemed culpable for this disaster—those at the Edinburgh station, who despatched the trains in such quick succession, and those at the Portobello station, who, with a

knowledge of the circumstances, had failed in making such arrangements as would have prevented the accident.

Thomas Wilson, the station-master at Portobello, and John Hogart, porter there, and John M'Donald, driver of the pilot-engine, were first put on their trial for the culpable neglect of their respective duties; the station-master, because he had allowed himself to be detained in the weigh-house when he should have been on the platform superintending the trains; the engine-driver, because it was his duty, *immediately* on arriving, to run his train into a siding, and thus leave the main line clear, which he had neglected to do. The porter was acquitted by consent, in order that he might appear as a witness. The station-master and driver were found guilty, and sentenced, the former to eighteen months' and the latter to four months' imprisonment.

The Edinburgh officials were then put on their trial on the charge of "culpable homicide," or "culpable neglect," forasmuch as they had ordered or permitted the despatch of one train within fifteen minutes of another; but, though their responsibility was fixed upon them, the evidence as to time was defective, and the open verdict of "not proven" was returned.

The most striking feature of these proceedings is the fearless good sense with which the Court traced home the responsibility to the proper parties—from the porter to the station-master, from the station-master to the general manager, and from him to authorities hitherto considered beyond reach—for on its being stated in evidence that there was no one at Edinburgh charged with the duty of superin-

tending the succession of the trains, the Lord Justice Clerk, instead of succumbing to the difficulty, quietly stated "that after these disclosures it was plain that on another such occasion it would be the parties responsible for maintaining such a state of things—directors or manager—that would be put to the bar."

Some attempt was made in the course of the trials to fix the blame on the signals—an attempt the Lord Justice Clerk instantly put aside; it was possible that proper signals, duly attended to, might have averted the consequences, but these consequences ought never to have been rendered possible by the presence of one train in the way of another.

In England the rule seems different:—Thomas Archer was tried at Maidstone Quarter Sessions, for negligently driving an engine on the night of the 26th July, whereby he perilled the lives of passengers and others. On the 26th July, Archer drove a "tidal train" from Folkestone—a very fast train. As he approached Headcorn station, the up-line was blocked up by a "pick-up train" of waggons, put there out of the way of the down mail-train. Into this pick-up train the man drove his train; the collision was violent, but, fortunately, no passenger was fatally hurt. The question for the jury was, did Archer cause the disasters by his negligence? Railway officials asserted that danger-signals were exhibited at the station, and a man was sent forward with a red light, and that if Archer had taken heed of these signals there would have been no danger of a collision. The jury consulted for a considerable time, and then found a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation to

mercy because it was "a very dark night." The culprit was sentenced to prison for six months, but without hard labour, on account of his delicate health, for he had been frightfully injured in the collision.

No attempt appears to have been made to trace the responsibility for this "accident" to the station-master, the traffic-manager, or the driver of the pick-up train, each or all of whom seem more culpable than the unfortunate Archer—still less was one word breathed against the directors.

9. BURGLARY IN THE STRAND.—

An extensive robbery of watches, jewellery, and articles of gold and silver, was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Jones, 338, Strand. The robbers showed much skill and daring. Next to Mr. Jones's is a public-house—a "night house," or one open all night. The company frequenting it is of course not very select; there is a cab-stand opposite. People have access to the back yard of the public-house, which is divided from Mr. Jones's yard by a wall only six feet high. The burglars scaled this wall. With strong "jemmies" or crow-bars they forced open the shutters of a back kitchen; a pane of glass was broken, sound being deadened by attaching paper with an adhesive coating; a small boy was put through the aperture, and he opened a door for the burglars. To enter the shop it was necessary to open another door, this was effected by the aid of centre-bits and other instruments. The robbers loaded themselves with plunder, left their cumbrous housebreaking tools behind them, and quitted the premises by a door which opens into a court on one side of Mr. Jones's house. The family, who slept on the second floor, had heard no noise,

and the first intimation they had of the robbery was the entry of a policeman who discovered the side door open.

The police made diligent inquiries after the thieves; but although they probably got hold of the right parties, they failed in proving the case against them. In the course of their researches, however, they discovered a systematic robber. One Henry Heasman had of late bought several expensive articles of Mr. Jones, there was something about the transactions that made Mr. Jones mention the matter to the police; Heasman was traced, and it was discovered that he had been robbing his master by wholesale, though he does not appear to have been implicated in the burglary at Mr. Jones's. Heasman was shopman to Mr. Capps, a grocer at Bayswater; recently Mr. Capps found great deficiencies in his stock as compared with his receipts. The police went to him about Mr. Jones's matter, and it was resolved to test Heasman's honesty; marked money was paid by a man in the employment of the police, and the greater part of that money was quickly found in Heasman's possession. Notes also were found upon him to the amount of 30*l.*, and a cheque for 28*l.* belonging to Mr. Capps. In the prisoner's box were a roll of notes of the value of 515*l.*, two diamond rings, three diamond studs, a gold watch, and a receipt to the amount of 350*l.* for a grocery business purchased by Heasman, and carried on in the Edgware Road by "Day and Heasman." On the back of some of the notes were the names of customers of Mr. Capps.

11. MURDER AND SUICIDE IN STEPNEY.—A tragical occurrence took place in Old Nelson Street,

Turner Street, Stepney, near the London Hospital. The house was occupied by Mr. Elliott, a tobacco spinner, whose family consisted of himself, wife, two children, (Elizabeth Mary Elliott, four years, and William Thomas Elliott, aged eighteen months), and a servant girl named Jane Collins, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who had charge of the children. On Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Elliott went out for a walk, and the servant girl also went out with the children. The girl returned home with the children about seven o'clock, and about an hour afterwards put them to bed, and went to bed herself with them. At that time there did not appear anything strange or unusual in the conduct of the girl; but on the following morning the girl was not stirring at the usual hour, and her master and mistress concluded that she had overslept herself. Soon afterwards the eldest child came down stairs, and on being questioned as to the cause of the girl not attending to her usual business, said the girl had been beating little Billy, meaning her brother; on which Elliott made an observation to the effect that he would not allow his little ones to be beaten by the girl, and that she should leave his service. Directly afterwards Mrs. Elliott went up stairs to the children's bedroom. The servant girl was not there, and on turning down the bedclothes Mrs. Elliott was horror-stricken at discovering her child quite dead, apparently from violence, with several bruises on its person. She called her husband, who proceeded to the bedroom. On his way he met the servant girl close to the parlour door, or on the stairs, and asked her what was the matter, and what she

had been doing. She made no answer. Mr. Elliott, on discovering the lifeless body of his child, first brought a surgeon, who pronounced the child beyond recovery; he then went out to give the necessary information for an inquiry. On his return home he made inquiries after the servant girl, who had disappeared directly after the child was found dead. Search was made for her in all directions, and after every room and every cupboard in the house had been looked into, a woman ascended into a loft over the top rooms, and there found the girl weltering in her blood, which issued from two wounds on her throat. On examination it was discovered that after inflicting these wounds with one of her master's razors, the girl had twisted her apron strings tightly round her neck, and by that means caused strangulation. She was quite dead. It appeared that on the Sunday evening the girl went to her mother's dwelling with the two children, took tea with her mother, and left about six o'clock. She appeared very attentive to the children during her stay with her mother, was very cheerful, and did not exhibit any symptoms of eccentricity or mental derangement. As no witnesses could give any further account of the tragical circumstances, the coroner's jury found an open verdict as to the death of the child; and "temporary insanity" in the case of the young woman.

13. A DESPERATE SAVAGE.—Cannon, the sweep, who had been in custody since the 13th of last month on a charge of having made a murderous attack on Police-constable Michael Dwyer, 135 P division, was placed at the bar of the Lambeth Police Court for final examination.

The uncommon ferocity of this ruffian had given his case great notoriety; he had been convicted not less than twenty times for brutal assaults, chiefly on police constables, and had undergone repeated imprisonments and fines, without abating his savage propensities in the least degree.

Dwyer, the prosecutor, who, up to the present savage attack on him, was one of the finest young men in the whole of the division to which he belonged, was obliged to be assisted into Court by two of his brother constables, and so altered was his appearance that even the officers of the Court scarcely recognised him. The poor fellow could only move when bent double, and his glassy eye, haggard appearance, and death-like countenance, sufficiently indicated the intensity of his sufferings.

Dwyer said—About seven o'clock on the evening of the thirteenth of last month I was at Camberwell station-house, when a man called there, and said he had been sent by Mr. Stevens, the landlord of the Bricklayers' Arms public-house in Southampton-street, to request the assistance of a constable, as there was a drunken man in front of the house, and they were afraid he would break the plate-glass windows. I was in consequence sent with the man, and, on reaching the Bricklayers' Arms, I saw the prisoner there, and a mob of about 150 people about him. He had a cut on the back part of his head, from which the blood was flowing so rapidly that his clothes appeared to be completely bathed in blood. I requested him to come with me to a doctor's to get his wound dressed, and he consented, and walked with me quietly for about a dozen yards. He then, all

at once, without my having the slightest suspicion of his intention, stooped down, rushed in upon me, and, catching me by the small of my legs, threw me with great force on my back. He then jumped on my chest and bowels with all his force three times, which caused me the greatest possible pain, and from the effects of which I am still severely suffering. He next got his hand between my stock and my neck, and forced his knuckles with such force against my throat that he must have strangled me had not the clasp of the stock given way. The prisoner, apparently disappointed in his object, exclaimed, "You ———, I now shall do for you," and, having no doubt that he was determined in his object to do me some serious mischief, I made a desperate effort. I managed to get him under me. I then got hold of his hands for the purpose of holding him down until I got some assistance, but the prisoner made every effort to bite me, and, finding from his extraordinary strength that I should not be able to prevent his doing so, I was compelled to let him get up.

Immediately after getting up the prisoner put himself into a fighting attitude, and, approaching me with his fists clenched, I thought his intention was to strike me in the face or body, and I therefore prepared to defend myself from his blows. Instead of striking at me he stooped, ran his head with great force and violence against the front of my person, caught hold of both my legs, and threw me a desperate fall on my back. He then commenced kicking at me, and did kick me, intentionally I have no doubt, on a delicate part of my person, and inflicted the most serious injury. The upper

part of my thighs were quite black, and much swollen by his kicks and brutal violence. I was so shaken and stunned by the fall and kicks, that it was some moments before I was sufficiently recovered to get up. I did get up, however, but was soon thrown again by the prisoner, who this time kicked me desperately on the hips, so as to cause them to be quite black and swollen, and they are still most painful. The prisoner, while I was on the ground this time, attempted to kick me in the front of my person, but my watch, which happened to be in my trousers' pocket, saved me, and it got broken to pieces. The prisoner also kicked me violently on the shin, which has since been very painful. On my getting up this time the prisoner said, "You ———, I shall give you another downer, and you'll never rise again." At this time I heard some person in the crowd exclaim, "Well done, Cannon, give it the ———," and on hearing the name of Cannon, and knowing him to be a desperate fellow, *I drew out my truncheon for the first time to defend myself*, and with it I kept him at bay until police constable 136 came to my assistance.

The other police officer deposed that when he seized the ruffian by the arm, Cannon instantly knocked him down; but as he fell himself, he was secured, but with the greatest difficulty, and after a desperate resistance.

It seemed that the mob cheered on the brute to his savage attack, and not one attempted to restrain his violence.

The ruffian, who had conducted himself with the uttermost effrontery, was indicted, not for an assault, as he evidently expected, but for the capital offence of inflicting

bodily injury with intent to murder. He then seemed utterly astounded at the position in which he had placed himself, but offered no defence, and was found guilty. The Lord Chief Baron in passing sentence said—"Sentence of death will now be recorded against you, and if you should eventually escape the punishment of death, which you justly merit, you must expect to receive a punishment next in severity to it; and I hope your fate will be a warning to those who, being possessed of brutal strength, feel inclined to use that strength, regardless of the injury and misery they inflict upon others."

A considerable sum was subscribed for the policeman Dwyer, and his pay has been continued by the authorities, but the poor fellow is probably disabled for life.

14. OUTRAGE AT YARMOUTH.—The town of Yarmouth, which was in the year 1844 the scene of a barbarous murder, for which one of the townsmen suffered death, has again been thrown into consternation by an attempt to murder, or at least a most murderous assault, upon a woman, who narrowly escaped with her life.

The victim of this brutality was a woman named Mary Ann Proudfoot, and her assailant Samuel Howth, by whom she was pregnant at the time. When the poor creature was placed in the witness-box for examination by the magistrates, her appearance produced quite a sensation of horror in the Court. A more hideous form probably was never witnessed. Her head and face were swollen to nearly twice their original size; the features appeared to be completely destroyed, the face presenting a blackened pulpy mass, produced by fearful blows inflicted by some

blunt instrument while on the ground. She was greatly exhausted, and almost bent double. A seat having been provided for her in the witness-box, she was sworn, when it was proposed that, instead of taking her examination *vivâ voce*, there should be read her deposition taken in the presence of the borough magistrates and of the prisoner on the night she was discovered on the sands—a step considered expedient, as it was thought by the medical man she would not survive the injuries which had been inflicted. The following statement was accordingly read:—

"I am a single woman, 36 years of age, a servant in the service of Mr. Bunn, corn-merchant, at Southdown, adjacent to Yarmouth. I have been a servant of his, off and on, about 20 years. During that time I have had the misfortune to have two illegitimate children. The prisoner was also in Mr. Bunn's service as corn-porter; I believe some ten or eleven years. He is married. His wife is living, and they have several children—some grown up. Between four and five months past an improper intimacy has existed between us. I frequently told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. He persisted, and I fell pregnant. He knew of my previous troubles. On discovering my condition, about three months ago, I told him how it was. He seemed vexed, saying it was a bad job; he would not have had it occur for all the world. Some time after I spoke to him for money to get me over my confinement, but he made no reply. Last Thursday was my day out, and meeting the prisoner early in the morning I begged of him again

for money. He answered, 'Meet me to-night at 8 o'clock.' I said, 'Whereabouts?' He replied, 'At the Pudding-gate.' I said, 'Very well; I will meet you there.' [Pudding-gate is a secluded spot on the North Denes, situate on the north side of Yarmouth, leading on to the sands.] I saw nothing more of him that morning. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the day I left my master's house, and went to see my child at my sister's house, where I remained till near 8 o'clock. I then went to meet the prisoner at the place he had named. I got there about 8 o'clock, and saw him coming towards me. He said he had been at the gates before, and, turning, went towards the beach. I followed him behind for about ten minutes or so, when he commenced pulling me about. We were then close to the north-east wall adjoining Tooley-mill (a wind corn-mill, close to the beach, a long way from any dwelling), where he had connection with me. He then said, 'How much money do you want towards your confinement?' I replied, 'It would take three or four pounds to get me over it.' I was then in the act of raising myself, when he rushed on me and thrust a sticking-plaster over my head and face, and at the same time grasped my throat with his hand tightly. I got away from him a few yards distant, and tore the plaster away from my face and shrieked out. He instantly closed and felled me down with his fist, and commenced striking me in the face with all his might. I screamed 'Murder!' as loud as I could, and struggled to get away from him. He, however, kept me down with his knees and placed one of his hands on my mouth, and with the other beat me over

the face and head until I lost all recollection. I cannot remember what he did to me afterwards. On recovering my senses I found myself in a room, on a chair, and several persons attending on me. I distinctly recollect tearing the plaster from my face and throwing it away. The prisoner never quarrelled with me, or I with him; he always has treated me with kindness."

A widow woman deposed that in consequence of hearing loud screams on the night in question, she went out, but the night being very dark she could only see something white on the sand, but was afraid to go further; having got assistance, and upon coming to the spot, found the object to be a woman, apparently dead. Her bonnet was off, and she appeared to have been brutally used. She was taken to a public-house, and there witness saw something adhesive hanging from the woman's mouth and chin. She pulled it off, and it appeared to be canvas covered with tar or some such substance.

The plaster was here produced and handed to the witness, who identified it as being the same she pulled off. It was very large, evidently formed to cover the face, head, and neck; the coating of plaster was a composition of Stockholm pitch and coal tar, very thickly laid on.

Several witnesses spoke of seeing the prosecutrix's face and head covered with pitch, proving that the plaster had completely enveloped it.

Serjeant Page, of the Yarmouth police, stated that on Thursday night last, in consequence of a communication made to him by the magistrate, he, with another

constable, proceeded to apprehend the prisoner. On reaching Row No. 50, where the prisoner and his family lived, they found him at home, seated before the kitchen fire, smoking his pipe. He told him the nature of his errand, and that he was charged with attempting to murder a woman that night on the North Denes. The prisoner said he knew nothing about it. He was without his slop and stock, and was not at all startled at the charge, but seemed perfectly calm and collected. On examining his hands one of them was found to be smeared with tar; the other hand had been washed and was cleaned. The same night he was taken to the bedside of the prosecutrix, who identified him as the man who had abused her. The next morning, on searching the prisoner's house, in the cellar was found an iron kettle containing pitch and tar mixed up, with a brush in it. The kettle was produced; the pitch and tar corresponded exactly with that spread over the plaster. A piece of canvas was discovered in the house, the same material in every respect as that of the plaster.

A glove besmeared with the composition of the plaster was picked up on the place, which belonged to the woman; and a man's trouser brace. When the prisoner was apprehended, he had but one brace on, which, however, did not correspond with the one found on the sands. Witnesses, however, deposed that the prisoner wore odd braces; and recognised the one found as such an one as the prisoner had been seen to wear.

The prisoner was tried at the Norwich Spring Assizes for assaulting Mary Ann Proudfoot, and attempting to murder her by plac-

ing a pitch-plaster over her mouth and nose.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of attempting to put a plaster over the face of the prosecutrix, but not with intent to murder her; and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

16. RELEASE OF ABD-EL-KADER.—The detention of this illustrious Arab warrior, contrary to the pledged word of his captors, has been an indelible blot on the reign of Louis Philippe and on the French character. When the king fled from the throne, by what the captive must have thought an act of Divine retribution, the Emir's fate seemed in no degree altered, nor could the remonstrance of his nearest friends move the Prince President to hold out any hope of the termination of his captivity. With that impenetrable reticence which is so remarkable a feature in Louis Napoleon's character, he kept his resolution in his own bosom, and the first intimation of any intention to set the captive free was the official announcement in the *Moniteur* that it was done:—

"The Prince has marked the end of his tour by a great act of justice and national generosity—he has restored Abd-el-Kader to liberty. This act has long been decided in his mind; he wished to carry it into effect as soon as circumstances should permit him to follow, without any danger to the country, the suggestions of his heart. At present, France has too legitimate a confidence in his strength and his rights not to show herself great towards a vanquished enemy. In returning to Paris, the Prince stopped at the Château d'Amboise, and, having seen Abd-el-Kader, informed him of the end of his captivity, in the

following terms:—‘Abd-el-Kader, I come to inform you of your liberation. You are to be taken to Broussa, in the states of the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations shall have been made; and you will receive there from the French Government an allowance worthy of your former rank. You are aware that for a length of time your captivity has caused me real affliction, for it incessantly reminded me that the Government which preceded me had not observed the engagements entered into towards an unfortunate enemy; and nothing in my eyes is more humiliating for the Government of a great nation than to misunderstand its force to such a point as to fail in its promise. Generosity is always the best councillor, and I am convinced that your residence in Turkey will not prove injurious to the tranquillity of our possessions in Africa. Your religion, like ours, enjoins submission to the decrees of Providence. But if France is mistress of Algeria, the reason is that God willed it to be so; and the French nation will never give up that conquest. You have been the enemy of France; but I am not the less willing to render justice to your courage, to your character, and to your resignation in misfortune. That is the reason why I consider it a point of honour to put an end to your captivity, having full confidence in your word.’

“These noble words deeply moved the ex-Emir. After having expressed to his Highness his respectful and eternal gratitude, he swore on the Koran that he would never attempt to disturb our rule in Africa, and that he would submit, without any ulterior design, to the will of France. Abd-el-

Kader added, that it would be quite to mistake the spirit and the letter of the law of the Prophet, to imagine that it allowed any violation of engagements towards Christians; and he pointed out to the Prince a verse in the Koran, which formally condemns, without any exception or reservation, whoever violates sworn faith, even with unbelievers. In the opinion of all intelligent Arabs, the conquest of Africa is a *fait accompli*; they see in the constant superiority of our arms a marked manifestation of the will of God. A loyal and generous policy is the only one that befits a great nation, and France will be thankful to the Prince for having followed it. Abd-el-Kader will remain at the Château d’Amboise until all the necessary measures have been taken connected with his removal, and his residence at Broussa.”

On the arrival of the Emir at Paris he became the *lion* of the season; he was presented in form to the Prince President and to all the chief persons of the French Government; was feted by the leaders of fashion, and followed by the mob. At the military spectacles, where he appeared mounted on the finest steeds in the President’s stables, he was the observed of all observers. The demeanour of the Arab prince is described as being simple, yet dignified in the extreme. All persons presented to him were received with a noble courtesy, and complimentary sentences flowed from his lips with singular eloquence and propriety.

19. FATAL DUEL NEAR EGHAM.
—A fatal duel, in which all the parties were Frenchmen, took place in a field at Englefield Green, near Egham. The sur-

vivors and their friends kept the circumstances so secret, that the particulars either of the cause of quarrel, or of the fatal proceedings, have not been ascertained—even the precise antagonist of the slain man is not certainly known.

It appeared from the evidence, that a party of six foreigners went to Windsor by the South-Western Railway on Tuesday afternoon; that a labourer, working near Englefield Green, heard a shot in a field, and saw a gentleman running. He was told by this person that a man had been shot; he went into the field and found the duellist shot through the body but still breathing. The other parties were standing round. The wounded man was conveyed to the Barley-mow, a small public-house on the Green, where he died in a few hours.

In the meanwhile the surviving parties returned to town; but the police having had information of the affair, three of them were arrested at the Waterloo station: they had swords wrapped up in a cloak. A fourth was arrested on his return to Egham with a French surgeon. The fifth escaped capture. The names of the prisoners are Baronet, Alain, Mornay, and Barthélemy, the last the supposed principal.

The deceased proved to be M. Cournet, formerly an officer in the French navy, but now a political refugee. He was of a good family, but had involved himself in perpetual political plots, had had many quarrels, had fought many duels, had been repeatedly imprisoned for political and other offences, and had finally made himself so obnoxious by his republican ideas, that on the accession of Louis Napoleon to the

Presidency, he had thought it safer to withdraw from France. The cause of the duel was of old standing, and was said to be an aspersion on another refugee, which his comrades would not allow to rest; in fact it seems to have been known for some weeks among the French residents of Leicester Square and its neighbourhood that the duel was to take place; and on the day it "came off" the pavements were crowded with expectants awaiting the result.

It appeared that the principals, according to the only information that could be elicited from the parties, Barthélemy and Cournet, had, as the former believed, arranged their difference; but that subsequently Cournet thought he detected a menace in the note requesting to know whether he had given currency to certain calumnious expressions in Paris regarding the other; whereupon he instantly withdrew his previous explanation, and in the eyes of Frenchmen a duel was inevitable. When the parties met at Egham, Cournet won the toss for choice of position, pistols, and right to fire. Cournet advanced his ten paces, fired, and missed. "Barthélemy, who had reserved his fire, then advanced his ten paces, and, standing 20 paces from his adversary, addressed him in the true style of French rhodomontade, reminding him that his life was now at his mercy, but that he would waive his right to fire if Cournet would consent to continue the duel with swords. Cournet, who it is said had previously shot fourteen men in different duels, refused the offer, and reminded his antagonist that he had still the right of another shot if he should fail. On this Barthélemy raised his pistol, drew

the trigger, exploded the percussion-cap, but failed to discharge the contents. A new cap was inserted, a second attempt was made with the same result. Barthélemy again appealed to Cournet to have the contest decided with swords; and again Cournet refused, but offered him the use of the pistol which he had formerly discharged. The offer was accepted; the pistol was loaded by Baronet (who, it is said, had before loaded both pistols), and being put into the hands of Barthélemy, was discharged with fatal effect."

The cause of the failure of Barthélemy's pistol was singular, and gave rise to suspicions of foul play. On drawing the charge, a piece of linen rag was found at the breach, which effectually prevented explosion. But it appeared that when the parties hired the pistols they were somewhat foul, and therefore the seconds had in each other's presence wiped out the barrels with linen rag, and afterwards sealed them in a packet. They were also loaded in each other's presence, so that the imputation of unfair dealing seems unjust. But it is singular that Cournet, who was a good shot, should have missed his helpless adversary, and should have fallen at the first shot on the weapons being exchanged.

The parties arrested were tried at Kingston in March, when notwithstanding the known law on the subject, and a distinct charge from Mr. Justice Coleridge—notwithstanding, too, the deliberate arrangement of the affair, and the inveterate malice of the duel—the jury returned the inexplicable verdict of manslaughter!

If it be one of the boasts of the time that law reform has granted

the criminal unjustly convicted the right of appeal, surely justice to society requires that there should be a power of quashing a verdict delivered in such manifest defiance of law and common sense.

19. IRELAND. — ASSASSINATION OF MR. MANIFOLD. — Another terrible assassination has been added to the bloody records of Ireland. This dreadful act was perpetrated in the King's County, and the victim was Mr. W. R. Manifold of Amaghmore, near Frankford. The unfortunate gentleman was returning home in the evening from Tullamore, where he had been on business connected with some suits at the quarter-sessions. He was accompanied by Mr. John Dyas, of Frankford. While they were ascending Pallas-hill, which is about four miles from Tullamore, and the horse was driven at a walking pace, somewhere about half-way up the hill the assassin got stealthily behind the gig and discharged the contents of a pistol loaded with slugs into the back of Mr. Manifold's head; the entire charge entered and passed out at the top of his skull, causing instant death; this took place about half-past 6 o'clock. The scene of this assassination is about half a mile distant from the Blue Ball police-station. Mr. Dyas, seeing the fate of his companion, jumped out of the gig and ran towards the station; but on his arrival there only one man of the party was in the barracks, the others being out on patrol. So soon as the party returned they proceeded towards the place where the murder had been committed, and on their way thither they met the horse and gig going slowly along the road with the body of the ill-fated gentleman in it, still seated, but

leaning backwards. His remains were conveyed to the police barracks. Behind a ditch close to the scene of the murder was found the lair of the assassins—evidently two in number—and a heavy stick, apparently a flail-handle. Although several houses are near the spot, none of their inhabitants would admit that they had seen any men lurking, or even that they had heard a shot. The murder took its rise from that fertile source of crime in Ireland. Captain Morris had purchased some land in the Encumbered Estates Court; the tenants refused, upon some frivolous pretext, to pay the rent, and they were necessarily ejected—Mr. Manifold was the officer whose duty it was to execute this perilous duty. Several suspected persons were arrested.

A double murder, for the sake of plunder, has been recently (on the 12th October) perpetrated at Swords, near Dublin. Patrick Smyth, an old man of upwards of seventy, lived in a cottage with his sister, a woman as old as himself, and nearly bedridden. It was supposed that they had a little money and a silver watch. The aged pair were found dead on the floor before the hearth; they had been killed by blows on the skull, inflicted with a wooden bar, which was found to have hair and blood adhering to it. The features of the deceased had evidently been composed after the murderous attack had been perpetrated. A box had been broken open, one of the man's trousers-pockets turned inside out, and there were other signs of a search for plunder. The Coroner's Jury were not able to indicate any individual as the murderer.

22. FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—An inquest was held at the York and Albany Tavern, on the body of Edward Horatio Gurling, a keeper in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, who was, owing to his own imprudence, bitten on the Wednesday previous, by a venomous serpent called the *cobra di capella*, of which bite he died in a few hours.

The body presented no very unusual appearance, not being swollen or otherwise disfigured, and the mark of the serpent's bite being indicated only by a slight discolouration on the bridge of the nose. The accident occurred in the Serpent-house, which is fitted up in such a manner as, with the most ordinary precautions, to insure perfect safety from casualties of the kind. The whole front of each cell is of thick plate-glass. By means of an iron rod, hooked at the end, and inserted through the small aperture at the top of each compartment, the reptiles are easily removed into the compartment next their own, and made secure there, while the keepers place food in and clean out the empty one. Visitors are enabled to see the serpents in perfect security through the thick glass fronts of the compartments; and nothing can be better than the arrangements of the Society in this portion of their display, the keepers having the strictest orders never on any account to lift the glass slides or to attempt doing anything in the compartments without first removing their occupants. The cobra which inflicted the fatal wound is that found in India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands, and differs from the African cobra, a specimen of which is placed beside it, in having its skin marked with rings of a dirty yellow colour.

Edward Stewart, one of the attendants of the humming-bird collection, said that he helped Gurling in the mornings, and had been with him on the evening preceding his death; they had been out together the previous night, and had not been to bed at all. Deceased was not intoxicated when they went to the Gardens, but was in an excited state. Witness was present when the fatal accident took place, and was going out of the room with a basket of sparrows, a little after 8 o'clock, when the deceased walked inside of the railing which fenced off the compartments in which the serpents are confined, and lifting up the glass front took out a Morocco snake by the middle. Another man entered the room at the time, and witness, turning round to Gurling, said, "For God's sake put it back again!" He replied, "I am inspired," and laughed at witness. He then laid the snake round the shoulder of witness, who stooped down, and said, "It will bite me in a minute;" after which he put it back. Witness then walked down the room, going on with his work, when the deceased, who was close beside him, inside the railing, exclaimed, "Now for the cobra!" Witness called out, "Good God! what are you about?" but he had the cobra out before he could prevent him, and put it under his waistcoat. It coiled round his waist and came out behind; when taking hold of it, about a foot from the head with one hand, and with the other lower down, he held it up in front of his face. It then flew at him, and witness saw the blood flowing from the bridge of his nose. Gurling said to him, "Run for Hunt," and he ran off accordingly.

How long he was away he could not tell, being in a maze, but deceased must have put back the snake in the interval, for he was in his compartment and the front glass closed down. Witness was perfectly sober at the time. He had seen deceased excited with drink once or twice before, but never so bad, and when he was intoxicated he generally went home.

Mr. G. F. Burder, house-surgeon at the University College Hospital, said that he was present at the death of the deceased, which happened on the morning of Wednesday, the 20th of October, at half-past 10. He had been there about an hour before the event took place. When taken in he appeared almost if not quite unconscious, and unable to support his head. His face was livid, his respiration very imperfect, he moved himself uneasily, and pointed to his throat and moaned. The pupils were rather large and acted very imperfectly, the left, however, being most active. The surface of the skin was of the natural temperature, and the pulse pretty good and strong. He never spoke after his admission, and could not walk or stand. Witness had him taken at once to a ward and put to bed, when artificial respiration and galvanism were at once resorted to. He seemed quite unable to swallow. The artificial respiration seemed able to keep up the action of the heart after natural respiration had ceased, but he rapidly sank, and galvanism had no effect. About five minutes after his admission respiration was at 20, but then shallow, and it shortly after became very slow and ceased. His eyes were partially open through-

out, but did not give indications of paralysis. The wounds were small punctures on either side of the bridge of the nose, symmetrically placed, four on the right side, and six on the left. The right eyelid was swollen, but the left not at all. The largest puncture would be about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, and the deepest was about an eighth of an inch. It had penetrated through the skin into the cellular tissue, but witness could not detect any mark in the periosteum. The face was more livid than is usual before death, and continued much so for some time. It extended, on the *post-mortem* examination, half way down the neck, and also about the back. Witness had never seen a case of the kind before. The *post-mortem* examination was made 29 hours after death. In the brain there was no unnatural congestion, and the same might be said of the spinal column, except that it seemed unusually soft in the lower part. The chest and lungs were less collapsed than in ordinary cases, which might be attributed to artificial respiration, but towards the back part of both lungs they were intensely congested, were black in colour, and a blackish froth issued from the tissue. The mucous membrane of the inner passages was of a very dark colour, and the passages themselves were filled with a dark frothy fluid. The same sort of fluid had also issued in considerable quantities from the wounds, between the death and the *post-mortem* examination. The artificial respiration was continued for 40 minutes after the natural respiration had stopped, and until the pulse ceased to beat. There was nothing unusual about the

larynx or glottis, and there was no sign of constriction. The black colour of the mucous membrane commenced in the lower part of the trachea, and increased as it descended. There was nothing unusual in the pericardium, and the heart was free from disease. The left cavities were firmly contracted and free from blood; the right were moderately full of dark-coloured blood, and a small quantity of very loose coagulum. The stomach had patches of dark-coloured spots like ecchymosis, the surface of the mucous membrane being mottled, and in some parts red, in others pale. The stomach contained a small quantity of fluid, but witness could not say of what kind. The intestines were healthy throughout; the liver was of a darkish colour on the surface and in sections. The kidneys, though sound, were much congested. The spleen was excessively congested, almost black in colour, and very soft. The deepest of the punctures had been constantly since death exuding a thin bloody fluid. There was an ecchymosis under the skin, such as might take place from any other puncture, but no unusual inflammatory action.

The Coroner.—Did you discover the cause of death?

Witness supposed it was from asphyxia, and he had no doubt that it was caused by poison. Some of the *post-mortem* appearances could be accounted for as the result of the artificial respiration, but others resulted from the poisonous bite of a serpent.

The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had lost his life by the bite of a serpent known as the cobra di capella, when in a state of intoxication,

and in consequence of his own rashness and indiscretion.

25. DREADFUL MURDERS NEAR STAFFORD.—A crime of terrible atrocity was discovered to have been committed at a lone hamlet called Ash Flats, about three miles from Stafford, near the road from Wolverhampton. The fearful circumstances which attended the murders, the suspicion which fell upon the nearest relatives of the murdered persons, and the mystery in which the case was for long involved, excited the intensest interest throughout the county.

The parties who were the victims of this shocking tragedy were an aged couple, named John and Jane Blackburn. The house which they occupied was situated by the roadside, and consisted of what were formerly two cottages; the old couple, though in independent circumstances, kept no servant, and slept in separate bedrooms, at the extreme ends of the house, at the greatest possible distance from each other, and in rooms having no direct communication, so that to get from one to the other it was necessary to descend from the one, to pass through the kitchen underneath and a side room, then through what was formerly the kitchen and another room of the other cottage, and then ascend a narrow staircase.

The circumstances of the murders, as detailed by the counsel for the Crown at the trial of the accused parties, were these:—The deceased, John Blackburn, had formerly been a maltster. He had retired from business, and was possessed of some little property. He lived at a place called the Ash Flats, about two miles and a half from the town of Stafford, and to

be reached by going on the Wolverhampton-road to a place called Moss Pit, where the road divided—the one to the left went towards Penkridge, and the other, to the right, a lane, led to the cottage where the deceased lived, and which was about half a mile from the place where the roads separated. The deceased occupied the premises with his wife. They were people of considerable age—he being 78 years of age, and she 78. They had no servant. They had a large family—as many as eight children. Some of them were married and in business, and others out at business. The deceased was possessed of some property, having some 60 or 70 acres of freehold land at the Ash Flats, and also some property in an adjoining parish; and, although he was possessed of this property, he lived in a humble and even dirty state; his house was not well furnished, but he was at times in possession of considerable sums of money. The last time old Blackburn and his wife were seen alive was on Sunday, the 24th of October. They had been seen in the morning of that day quite well, at that time the old couple were alive and well. On the morning of the 25th of October, at half-past 7 o'clock, a gentleman named Spilsbury, who occupied some lands adjoining Ash Flats, was going about his farming pursuits, when he perceived smoke issuing from the top of Blackburn's house. He obtained the assistance of a man named Askey, and also of some "navvies" who were at work in the neighbourhood, and the door was broken open with a crowbar. After considerable difficulty the fire was extinguished, or partially

so. The smoke was of that black character which belonged to smoke confined for some time without the means of escaping, and a most disagreeable smell pervaded the interior of the house. On these persons getting into the house, as soon as the smoke had sufficiently cleared away, they went up stairs into the bedroom occupied by the old man. They found that the floor of the bedroom was burnt through, the bedstead used by the old man was burnt on the one side and one of its legs, and the bedstead at that end had fallen to the ground. On the bedstead were two bodies, not lying lengthways, as in a state of repose, but the body of the man was lying on its back on the top of the bed, and the body of the woman was lying on its belly across the bottom of the bed. The bodies were burning; a sort of flame still came from them. They were charred considerably, and the fire had almost made them trunkless. It would, however, appear that death had been caused by violence, and not by fire. The head of the man had been severely wounded in several places. There were two places near the eyes where the skull had actually been forced in. There was a large wound on the right side of the forehead, and a very severe wound on the top of the head. On the old woman there was found a severe wound on the right eye, and also on the back of the head, and it was quite clear, although the article was then almost reduced to ashes, that something had been drawn tightly round her throat. There could not be the slightest doubt that the old people had been murdered, and that their death took place at a period previous to the burning

of their bodies. The bedroom of the old woman was searched, but everything was in order, and there was no sign of violence having been perpetrated there; and, from the impression on the bed at that time remaining, it would appear that the old woman had been in bed that night. At the foot of the stairs leading to the old woman's bedroom there was a pool of blood, and there seemed also to be marks of blood on the wall just at the foot of the stairs. There could be little doubt that it was at that spot that the old woman met with the violence which caused her death; that hearing a noise, probably, she came down and was there killed, and her body dragged up the other pair of stairs, and put on the bed where it was found. Reference has been made to the disagreeable smell which was in the house, and it was probable that something had been used with the view to consume the bodies more rapidly, as there was a strong smell of pitch or resin; and some pitch or resin was found among the remains of hay and feathers in the bedroom, and between the knees of the old woman were found a pitcher and teacup, very much browned, but whether they had contained inflammable matter or not it was difficult to say. In the fireplace was found the pocketbook of the old man, turned inside out, and this circumstance might probably lead to the conclusion that whatever was the object of the person who committed the murder, he was not willing to leave the premises without an attempt to discover the property of the deceased. In the further search of the premises a well outside the door of the house was drawn, and in that

well was found an axe, and a dog with his head smashed in, as though it had been struck against a wall, which probably was the case, as there were corresponding marks of blood on the walls of the house. The dog was rather savage to strangers, and belonged to the prisoner Henry Blackburn, who, it seemed, three weeks prior to the murder, had taken it to his father's house. The axe had hair and blood on it, and a flat iron, also bearing marks of blood, was likewise found in the house. There could be little doubt that a murder of a most fearful character had been committed; and, from the circumstances, it was to be supposed that more than two or three persons were engaged in it, and from the manner in which the premises were entered, and the state in which they were left, there was also little doubt that the murderers were acquainted with the interior. It was also clear that they contemplated removing all trace of the crime in a general conflagration of the entire building. After the discovery of the murder, crowds flocked to the Ash Flats, and Henry Blackburn, a son of the deceased, and Charles Moore, an Irish labourer, were on the scene as early as 10 in the morning. Blackburn was taken into custody in the evening of that day, and conveyed to prison, and Moore appeared as a witness against him. At that time there were dismay and consternation in the neighbourhood of the town, and no clue could be obtained to the perpetrators of the dreadful deed. While the preliminary inquiries were going on, Mr. Hatton, chief constable of the county constabulary, received on October the 28th an

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anonymous letter, in which the writer cast suspicion upon Henry Blackburn, but also referred to circumstances which showed that he was either on the spot or had been associated with those who committed the murder. The writer of the letter was not at that time discovered; but on the 3rd of November, and again on the 8th of November, Mr. Hatton received further anonymous letters, which, with the one first received, were all in the same handwriting. The day after, Mr. Richards, superintendent of the Stafford borough police, also received an anonymous letter, and likewise in the same handwriting. On the 12th of November, when Moore was examined as a witness against Henry Blackburn, he made a long statement, and in coming away from the magistrates' room Mr. Hatton made some observations to him respecting his evidence, when he stated that he was confused while before the bench, but offered to write down what he knew. As he said he had neither pens, ink, nor paper, those articles were supplied him, and he took them home with him, and on the following day he produced a written statement, which, when seen by Mr. Hatton, convinced him that Moore was the writer of the anonymous letters; and on charging him with it he admitted that he had written two of the letters, but made some excuse as to the others. Moore's premises were searched, and a child's whistle was found, the end of which he had used as a seal; and he subsequently made other written statements. These letters were very illiterate; but the general tenour of them was to accuse Thomas and Henry Blackburn, Edward Walsh, another

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Irish labourer, Peter Kirwan, and the writer, of having perpetrated the deed nearly in the manner stated; they made reference also to some "boots" and a "dagger," which articles were afterwards found in a ditch. As to the case presented against Walsh, when Walsh was taken into custody he made a statement, showing that he had a knowledge of what was going to be done at the Ash Flats. He said that Moore told him, "If you will come with me to-night, we shall get what will put us over the winter comfortably. The place I mean is the Blackburns'. They are a very old couple, and have no servants, either boy or girl, in the house. Their son Henry left for Wolverhampton on Saturday, and will not be back until Monday, and we shall be certain to get from eight to ten sovereigns, the price of the cart they are about to buy; at all events, we shall get some money, and, if all fails, we shall be sure to get a bit of bacon." That Walsh's wife observed that Saturday night was a bad one for such a job, as there would be so many people about; to which Moore replied, "This will stop them from telling tales," at the same time holding up a knife to which he had put a new handle, about 14 inches long, and made of a portion of a handle of a hatchet. This was Walsh's statement when taken into custody. Marks of a burn were found on his left hand, and he attempted to account for them by saying that he had hurt his hand in pulling turnips for a Mr. Brewster; but Mr. Brewster deposed that all the time Walsh worked for him he noticed that he kept a glove on the left hand. Marks of blood were also found upon Walsh's breeches.

As regarded Thomas Blackburn and Peter Kirwan, no evidence whatever was obtained to confirm the statements made by Moore, though the coroner's inquest returned a verdict against the latter. As regarded Henry Blackburn some circumstances corroborative of Moore's accusation were found. It appeared that he lived at Wolverhampton, 13 miles from Ash Flats, and that he sometimes came over to work for the old people: that on the Monday morning, within two hours of the discovery of the murder, he appeared at Ash Flats, and after a very few words, on seeing Moore he exclaimed, "I give that man into custody as the murderer of my father"—a very extraordinary proceeding, and inferring some previous knowledge. He stated that he was at home all Sunday night; but witnesses stated that they had met him on the road near Ash Flats; and other witnesses stated that at 7 o'clock on the following morning they had seen him with some Irishmen on the Wolverhampton road: his shoes corresponded with some marks on a field path near Ash Flats, and three stiles in those fields were marked with blood. A chemist of Wolverhampton also recognised him as a person who had bought six or seven pounds of resin of him on the Friday before the murder.

Henry Blackburn, Moore, and Walsh were tried at the following Spring Assizes for the murder of the old man. The case against the two latter was clear from their own confessions. As regarded Henry Blackburn, the above stated suspicious circumstances were explained away. He gave Moore into custody after a few words of

explanation with his brother Thomas, coupled with the knowledge that Moore was to have been at the house the evening before; the Irishmen seen on the road, and the bloody marks on the stile, would be accounted for by the guilt of Moore and Walsh, both Irishmen. Witnesses were produced who proved most distinctly that Blackburn was working on his brother's farm at the very moment he was stated to have been buying the resin at Wolverhampton; and that he was at Wolverhampton when the witness stated that he had seen him on the road with the Irishmen; and as to the identity of the accused, it was proved that the witnesses had altogether failed to recognise him among the prisoners in the gaol, even when told that the accused would be one of the three first who would be passed before them.

The accused Henry Blackburn was therefore acquitted; but Moore and Walsh were found "Guilty," and sentenced to death. Moore was executed after exonerating Walsh and others who were implicated. Walsh was respited. Kirwan was arraigned on the coroner's inquisition, but no evidence was offered against him on the part of the Crown, and he was acquitted.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.—A series of railway collisions have again occurred at nearly the same time, in which, almost by miracle, no lives were lost; but which are deserving of record with the view of showing the defects of the system and the necessity of some legislative interference.

On Monday morning, the 25th instant, an accident, resulting from extreme carelessness, occurred at the Camden Town Station of the London and North Western Rail-

way. The "siding" which serves the enormous goods traffic of this railway is on one side of the main line, the locomotive shed on the other; and when an engine proceeds to take up a goods train, it has to cross the main line by means of "points," which are expressly opened for the purpose; if not opened the engine would run further on its own siding. On this occasion, the further siding was full; wherefore the pointsman wedged open the points, and left another man in charge. This subordinate, thinking he could be of no use at wedged points, went about other business. The driver of an engine, finding the points open, concluded that all was clear, and went on to the main line. At this moment, the down mail train approached, and dashed into the engine with fearful effect. The engine was knocked over and broken, the engine of the mail train jumped off the line, and tore up the sleepers and rails for 20 yards before it became embedded in the earth. Several of the passenger carriages were driven off the rails and broken; one containing ladies was thrown on its side, and the passengers were extricated through the windows. Numerous other passengers were severely cut and bruised.

On the following Monday morning (Nov. 1), a similar accident occurred at the Redhill Station, near Reigate. A goods train was being "shunted" from the siding on to the up-line—that is, on to the very line by which it must have been known that the express train from Brighton was approaching—when that train came up and dashed into the goods train. The shock was severe, though happily the speed of the express train had

been slackened on approaching the Reigate junction. Some trucks were destroyed, and both engines damaged. There were twelve or fourteen passenger carriages full of passengers, 71 of whom were hurt; one lady sustained a compound fracture of the leg, of which she afterwards died. The Earl of Chichester and Lord Foley were among the passengers, and the former was wounded on the head. It was agreed that the accident arose from the insufficiency of the staff employed at the station. The driver of the goods train, the guard, and the pointsman received each two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, as the punishment of their negligence—but the railway managers remained untouched.

On the 26th November, an accident occurred at the Heyford Station of the Great Western and Birmingham line, from conduct even more culpable. The ordinary train from Birmingham had arrived late at this station; the driver was ordered to back his train *across the down-line* to the goods station on the other side. At this time the London express train was due; and while the ordinary train was in the act of crossing, the express appeared, advancing with fearful speed—for it does not stop at Heydon. Happily the express engine struck the other locomotive and not the passenger carriages, or the loss of life must have been fearful; many passengers were, however, seriously bruised; but the innocent driver of the express train was killed on the spot.

26. MURDER NEAR PLYMOUTH. —A shocking murder was committed at the village of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, on Friday night or Satur-

day morning. The murdered person is a Mrs. Mary White, a widow, about 60 years of age, who carried on a small huckster's business, selling tea, coffee, candles, &c. She bore an excellent character for frugality and honesty, and was supposed to have saved some money. Nearly opposite the house lives her brother-in-law, an old man, named John White, a miller. With him resided a son of the deceased, a young man, aged 31 years. Mrs. White had formerly lived with her brother-in-law; but had been driven from the house by the quarrelsome behaviour of her son.

The deceased was accustomed to milk one of her neighbour's cows both night and morning. On Saturday morning, therefore, as she did not appear, about 8 o'clock one of her neighbours began to speak of its being odd that Mary White had not come down; and shortly after 9 one or two of them tried the door. It was found that the door was locked, and that the key was not inside; whereupon, one of them got a ladder, and ascended to a window over the shop, about twelve feet high, and having cut the fastening, opened it, and crept into the chamber. He saw some one lying in the bed, the bed-clothes apparently undisturbed, and the person being, to all appearance, in a calm sleep; but on coming close, and slightly moving the clothes, he found that there was an immense gash in the throat, and that the person had either committed suicide or been murdered. He immediately returned to the window, and descended into the street, but so horror-stricken was he with what he saw, that he thought it was a man, and not Mrs. White, whom

he had known when living, but who was so disfigured by the blood that was about her face, that he was unable to recognize her. He immediately ran over to Mr. White's, and there stated what he had seen. Young White went over with others, and broke open the door. The party found all below undisturbed. They proceeded up stairs, and one of the men went forward and pulled down the bed-clothes, and then a most awful sight presented itself. The poor woman was lying in a pool of blood; her head had literally been almost severed from her body. The curtain at the bed's head was "dashed" with blood, and there was a little blood on the floor, which had evidently dripped from the curtain. The deceased was lying on her left side, with her face towards the window, and her hands upon her chest; and it would seem that the murderer came on the left-hand side of the bed, and, while she was asleep, almost chopped off her head. The instrument used must have been of a powerful character, and very sharp; for, with the two cuts that were made, the instrument cut through the two carotid arteries, the jugulars, and even severed the vertebrae between the fourth and fifth bones, dividing the spinal marrow. The guillotine (said the doctor) could not more effectually or more instantaneously have destroyed life. So effectual was it, indeed, that her eyes and mouth, and all her features, were as placid as if she were in the most tranquil state of repose. Everything in the bedroom was apparently undisturbed; but the pocket of the deceased was found, quite empty, at the top of the stairs, on the left-hand side of the

bed. There was also a brown-coloured bag afterwards found hanging over the box where the money was kept; and this bag, in which the deceased kept her money when she went to market, was also empty. The police immediately investigated the premises, and, besides the matters above stated, found, in the room below, a towel with marks of diluted blood upon it, but there were no marks of blood upon the window, the door, the box, the pocket, the money-bag, or anywhere else. There was a little blood on the outside of the counterpane; but after the murder had been committed, the clothes had been most carefully adjusted, so that the poor woman appeared to be in a calm sleep. Search was made for an instrument, but nothing whatever was found with which the wounds could have been inflicted.

26. STORM AND SHIPWRECKS.—A fierce gale, which continued four days, devastated the northern coasts, and wrecked many vessels. The principal loss appears to have occurred near Sunderland. The *Napoleon* brig, in attempting to enter the harbour, struck against the pier-head, and immediately foundered. Only one of the crew was saved; the rest, six or seven in number, were drowned. A French lugger was destroyed in the same manner. All her crew of six sailors perished. Fourteen vessels are named as having run on shore, or on the sand-banks. Most of these were broken to pieces; some of the crews drowned; but the larger portion were rescued by the daring exertions of the crews of the life-boats, whose conduct seems to have been above praise. Several vessels were said

to have foundered at sea, with the loss of all their crews.

27. DARING BURGLARY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—An audacious burglary, accompanied by somewhat ludicrous circumstances, was perpetrated at a farm at Llanover. While the farmer and his wife were from home, the house was entered between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening by six men, five of whom were armed with bludgeons, and the sixth with a pistol. All had their faces partly concealed by crape or handkerchiefs. On the men entering the house, the farmer's niece, who had been left in charge of the premises, made her escape and reached the vicarage. She informed the Rev. Mr. Evans that thieves had entered her uncle's premises, and the rev. gentleman immediately repaired alone to the farm, without thinking of the company he was to meet. As the rev. gentleman entered the outer gate, he was seized by the shoulders by a robber, who, without using violence or threats, conducted him into the kitchen, and introduced him to another robber, armed and masked, who ordered the rev. gentleman to take his seat with his face to the wall, and not to move, speak, or cast his eyes around. When thus seated, the rev. gentleman discovered that all the servants, male and female, had been similarly captured, and were likewise solemnly seated with their faces to the wall. Soon after, Mr. Prince, a neighbouring miller, passing by, looked in, and he too was captured and placed with the other prisoners. In the meantime, the cry of "thieves" had been raised in the village, and three men—a farm servant, an under gardener of Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., and the village harper

—proceeded to the farm, when they, too, were captured, and compelled to stand in a corner of the kitchen with their faces to the wall. Having ransacked the house, the robbers took Mr. Evans into the dairy, where they searched his pockets, and took from him 20*l.*; one of them drew his watch from the pocket, but the rev. gentleman requesting them not to take it as it was an old piece, the chief replied, "Yes: an old family piece; you may keep it." They then went away. Two of the robbers were apprehended, and convicted at Monmouth, and sentenced one to ten, and the other to fifteen years' transportation.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received of the destruction of some valuable merchantmen at sea.

The *Enchantress*, Captain Buckland, of Yarmouth, was wrecked on her passage from Pernambuco for Falmouth. The *Enchantress* struck on a sunken reef three days after leaving that port, and immediately went to pieces. The captain, two mates, one man, and a boy, were washed off the reef and drowned. The remainder of the crew, six in number, succeeded in constructing a raft out of the bowsprit of the wrecked vessel, and another which they found on the reef; by which means they reached a small uninhabited island, some distance off, called *Lass Island*, where they remained for 25 days, enduring the worst of privations, the only thing they had to subsist on being the eggs of sea-birds. There seeming to be no hopes of their being taken off the island, they again put to sea on the raft; when they were happily fallen in with and rescued by the *Richard* from Pernambuco.

The *Jordeson*, from Cuba, recently arrived in the Thames, brought home the crew and the single passenger of the English ship *Helen*, which was destroyed by fire while on her voyage from Para to Liverpool. The fire broke out in the after-hold, and all exertions to extinguish it were in vain: among the cargo were 140 tons of India-rubber. The people were compelled to take to the two boats, in which they were tossed about on a boisterous sea, with little food to sustain them, for ten days, when they were picked up by the *Jordeson*. But their sufferings were not at an end; so large an addition to the crew of the *Jordeson* caused her provisions to run short, and after all hands had been half-starved, and fain to eat rats and grease, they would probably have perished, but from falling in with a ship, the *Ocean Wave*, which assisted them with provisions.

A terrible catastrophe has also been reported as having occurred to the *Maise* of South Shields. The *Maise* was laden with Indian corn from Ibrail for Cork or Falmouth. While off Cape Bon, on the 3rd August, the weather suddenly became overcast, and about 10 o'clock P.M. there came on a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning. While the crew were employed on deck, and, the master states, before any one had time to say, "God help us," a ball of fire came out of the heavens, struck the masts of the vessel, and in a moment capsized her. The master computes that in three minutes she went down, and there was nothing left on the surface of the water but the spars floating about. The principal part of the crew must have been killed by the electric fluid, as the master, after

narrowly escaping death on being sucked down by the vessel, did not, when he came to the surface, see any of them, with the exception of a sailor lad. The master got hold of two oars, a rigger ten feet long, and a studdingsail-yard, with which he made a raft as best he could; and having secured the poor lad, they floated away to sea. Their sufferings were intense during the night, as they were partially immersed in the water, and the oars and spars chafed their bodies, abrading the skin, and producing a great "raw." Their sufferings when the sea got up were increased by the sun's rays striking their bare heads. The master, the stronger person, cheered up the boy, who seemed, however, towards 12 o'clock at noon, to give way. His bowels then appeared to protrude, the muscles of the abdomen having been chafed through, and he was suffering the most intense agony. Having stood out bravely so long, at last the poor lad begun to sink. He said, "Good bye, master. God help my poor mother!" and was lost to the master's sight. Having drifted about till 5 P.M. of the 4th, the position of the master was described by the bark *Peter Schroeder*, of North Bergen, who bore down to him, and got him on board in a most exhausted condition.

A Dutch vessel, called the *Prince Hendrick*, of Amsterdam, left Liverpool for Port Philip on the 8th October, with a cargo of flour and salt, and about 60 passengers. About 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, she came into collision with the Russian bark *Ilma* off Cape Finisterre, and the vessels remained entangled until 5 o'clock in the morning. It was found that the

Ilma was so much damaged by the violence of the concussion, that the crew jumped on board the Dutch vessel as they stood, leaving their clothes, chests, and whatever other property they possessed. As morning broke, the united crews succeeded in releasing the Dutch ship from the other vessel; and on removing the chains and ropes by which they were attached, the Russian bark fell over, and went down in deep water. The *Prince Hendrick* was so much damaged that she was obliged to bear up for Cork.

31. FIRE AT BATTERSEA.—A terrible fire occurred at Battersea, by which a woman lost her life, and which had this of singularity, that the premises destroyed were the works of Phillips' Patent Fire Annihilator Company.

The buildings were situated on the banks of the Thames, and were the same that had been used for public demonstrations of the power of the annihilator in extinguishing conflagrations; they had been repeatedly set in flames, which were then immediately extinguished. They were now used for manufacturing the composition. The ground-floor was fitted with the ovens for baking the composition from which the gas is evolved. Other rooms were used as stores of the composition, of which nearly seven tons were on hand; of large numbers of the machine, and for nearly 1000 charges.

The man who was left in care of the premises states that his wife came to the works on the Sunday forenoon to prepare his dinner—that he left her for a few minutes to get some herbs; on his return he was astonished to behold the building in flames, the dense black smoke pouring in

volumes from the windows. He attempted to rescue the poor woman, but being unsuccessful in getting an entrance, ran for assistance. In the meanwhile the flames spread with the utmost rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The charges of the composition, as they became ignited, poured forth immense volumes of steam, which repelled all the assistants. The engines soon arrived, and poured large quantities of water upon the burning mass, but without the least effect. Suddenly, however, the outer walls gave way, and then the flames spread around with the utmost fury, but were soon exhausted. The firemen then searched the ruins, and found the remains of the unfortunate woman bent double in a cupboard. The back part of the head was burnt away, and the brain exposed; one of her legs and a hand were burnt off.

The coroner's jury assembled to inquire into the death of the poor woman, made a minute investigation into the cause of the fire; but nothing could be ascertained. The jury found "that the fire occurred from the ignition of wood in the oven or drying room, by reason of a too close approximation thereof to the flues."

It had been publicly stated that no danger was to be apprehended from the composition taking fire, but that precisely the contrary effect would be produced when the machines were properly used; but certainly in this case it burned most furiously—quite as rapidly as turpentine or oil.

GREAT FLOODS AND INUNDATIONS.—The heavy and long-continued rains have produced disastrous floods in all parts of the country. The local journals are

filled with accounts of inundations, which have destroyed the fruits of rural industry to a vast amount and occasioned incalculable damage.

At Lewes the torrents which poured down from the hills covered the face of the low ground for miles—boats were seen traversing the meadows; the traffic on the railway was suspended, and the water burst into the cellars and overflowed the streets in the lower parts of the town. Stacks of corn and hay, planks, and rural produce were carried away, and many sheep drowned.

The Thames, all along its course, overrun its banks, inundated the meadows and low-lying villages. Barge traffic was suspended.

In all the valleys and levels in the north of England the waters were spread abroad like immense lakes. The railways were submerged for miles, and the traffic was either suspended entirely, or the trains ploughed their course through miles of water.

In Scotland, where similar visitations are usually attended with such destructive consequences, the floods were more extensive and more disastrous than have been known since the great floods of 1829. The terrific rains were attended by great storms at sea, by which many vessels were wrecked. In Inverness-shire, the Deveron, the Spey, and the Findhorn came down with their characteristic violence, committing great havoc, bearing with them trees torn up by the roots, planking, and the ruins of farm buildings. On all the streams numerous bridges were swept away. The Spey rose eight feet in a few hours, and bore on its waters evidences of its devastating powers.

In Morayshire the damage was considerable—its mountain torrent, the Lossie, committing sad ravages.

The Findhorn is particularly infamous for its sudden rise and fall. On this occasion it did not belie its character. It swept away in its course large quantities of timber, ruined large extents of cultivated ground, and drowned a great number of sheep.

NOVEMBER.

1. ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.—The wonderful operation of the electric telegraph having been once ascertained, and the passage of the subtle fluid through the wires under a wide expanse of ocean having been safely effected, the transmission of messages for undetermined distances ceases to be matter of astonishment. Yet it could not be without a thrill of pleasure and satisfaction, that the scientific and mercantile operators witnessed the first opening of an uninterrupted and instantaneous communication with Paris. This remarkable event took place this afternoon. A large company assembled to witness the experiments at the head offices in Cornhill. The first message was sent to Paris at precisely ten minutes past two. "What time is it?" The instantaneous reply was "2.10 P.M." The last message was:—

"The Directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company beg leave to approach His Highness the Prince President with the expression of their best thanks for the assistance which he has uniformly given towards the establishment of this instantaneous means of communication between France and Great Britain. May this wonderful invention serve, under the

Empire, to promote the peace and prosperity of the world!

"Dated Nov. 1, 1852,
"30, Cornhill, London."

It is somewhat remarkable that this important operation communicated the first recognition by England of the Empire then proclaimed in France. This direct communication with Paris has continued uninterrupted; and by means of the lines concentrated at Paris, almost instantaneous correspondence is maintained with every principal city on the Continent. This rapidity of conveying intelligence has led to some inconvenience; for news has been thus sent so much in advance of authoritative advices, that the Government have been greatly embarrassed in the measures proper to be taken in supposed emergencies.

2. **FREE-TRADE DEMONSTRATION.**—With the acceptance of the principle of free trade by the Government of the Earl of Derby, the association which had had so great a share in asserting that principle was understood to be dissolved. The declarations of the Prime Minister and his colleagues were, however, understood by their opponents not to convey that decided adoption of the principle which they would alone deem satisfactory; and such a demonstration was resolved upon as should show that the party was on the alert and ready to take such steps as should effectually prevent any derogation from the policy now adopted by the country. This "demonstration" took place in the Free-Trade Hall, at Manchester, ostensibly in the form of a lunch or collation. Of 120 Members of Parliament, who adhered to the party, 60 were present—of the

vice-presidents, 85 were delegates from large towns; and the company present, which exceeded 8000 persons, no doubt represented the opinions of the whole manufacturing industry of the kingdom. The President of the former Anti-Corn-Law League, Mr. G. Wilson, took the chair; and Mr. Cobden, *facile princeps* of the "Manchester school," addressed the meeting as the exponent of the fears and objects of the meeting. Other distinguished leaders of the free-traders also spoke.

Although no definite plan of operations was adopted, or even proposed, at this meeting (for the speeches were made in responding to toasts), there can be no question that this demonstration of the activity and resolution of the free-traders had a considerable effect on the current of political events, which resulted in the defeat and resignation of the Derby Ministry.

5. **THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.**—Three men have been killed on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near Sheffield, by a fall of earth. A large engine-shed was to be constructed on the side of the railway, at the foot of an embankment, and a deep excavation had been made beneath the embankment for the foundation of the walls; the soil was very loose, and the sides of the trench were supported by timber and planks. In the afternoon, while four men were in the trench, the earth began to fall in. One man escaped, but the others were overwhelmed by an immense mass of soil and timber. As soon as the workmen could attempt the task, though even then at the risk of their own lives, they began to sink a shaft in the direction where the men were buried, and after a time

heard voices beneath: two of the men were actually got out alive, though only speedily to die in the upper air; the third had been killed on the instant by a stone breaking his neck. Peasnell, a carpenter, was uncovered after he had been buried for 24 hours: timbers had fallen so as to protect his head and shoulders; he could speak when taken out, but, before any medical aid could be rendered a fatal collapse occurred. Kemp, a navigator, was in the earth for nearly double the time: his head was boxed in with timbers in a most extraordinary way, but was not crushed. Hours before he was liberated, the workmen were enabled to administer to him brandy and beef-tea. Before any of the timber which hemmed him in could be removed, it was necessary to substitute other timbers to act as a roof, and the operators worked in perpetual danger of their own lives. At four in the afternoon of Saturday the task appeared on the eve of completion, but it turned out that the ground required further excavation. At half-past 10 at night a scarf was tied round the poor fellow's waist in order to hoist him up, when it was discovered that one of his legs was fast. The workmen were shocked at finding that while making the second excavation, and throwing the earth into the pit dug for the extrication of Peasnell, they had been burying one of Kemp's legs. They had now to work hard till half-past 2 next morning in order to undo the mistake, when it appeared that the other leg was bound firmly among some huge balks of timber. The most tedious task of all had yet to be performed: the timber had to be cut away by morsels at a time, and it was 7 o'clock before the

sufferer was drawn from his strange prison-house. He had then been in the earth about 40 hours: his tall bulky frame compressed into a space little more than three feet in length. Notwithstanding the greatest attention he died the same day. The third man was dug out quite dead on Sunday afternoon.

9. EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.—The island has been frightened from its propriety by a most unwonted occurrence—an earthquake.

About half-past 4 in the morning, the inhabitants of the north-western districts—particularly of Liverpool and its neighbourhood—were aroused from their beds by a peculiar trembling sensation, which was found to arise from a convulsion of nature. The weather had been sultry for some days, and the barometer had risen considerably, notwithstanding that the rain continued to fall heavily. Towards midnight the air had become almost stifling; and it was the general opinion that a violent thunderstorm was approaching. At the time named, however, a vibratory motion of the earth was experienced, which was recognised by the numerous persons who had experienced the same phenomena in South America, for an earthquake. The convulsion was, however, very moderate, and the general effects rather ludicrous than fearful. Some thought there were robbers under the bed; others that it was the cat; that a boy had fallen out of bed; the news-monger thought the gun of a mail-steamer had awakened him, and hurried to the port. Clocks were stopped, and crockery thrown down. The shock was most distinct at Liverpool and Birkenhead, but extended over a considerable area. It was felt at

Chester, Bangor, Conway, Holyhead, Congleton, and generally in North Wales; at Manchester and its neighbourhood. It was also felt in Ireland, in and around Dublin, and in the Wicklow Mountains. Animals seemed to have recognised the nature of the phenomenon instinctively; dogs howled and trembled; cattle lowed and ran wildly about.

In Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography," it is stated that 255 shocks of earthquake in these islands have been recorded—all slight. Of these 139 took place in Scotland, 14 in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 30 in Wales, and 31 on the south coast of England.

10. THE LATE DUKE—REMOVAL OF THE CORPSE TO LONDON.—The decease of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle was felt with the deepest interest in the district of which he had been so long the Warden, and which appeared to be his favourite residence. Before the corpse was removed to London, the garrisons of the neighbouring forts, and the inhabitants generally, were admitted into the castle to view the coffin, and the rooms which the deceased inhabited and in which he died. All the arrangements for the public funeral having been at length completed, the venerated remains were conducted to London on the 10th of November. The hearse, bearing the coffin, left Walmer Castle at 7 P.M., followed by the present Duke and other mourners, and escorted by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade. As the hearse left the castle, the lower battery commenced firing minute guns; and as the *cortège* proceeded by torchlight, the castles of Sandown and Deal took up the firing. At the Deal Station the coffin was re-

ceived with some ceremony, and thence conveyed to the London Station. At the stations on the line the officials were drawn up, holding lights. From the London Station the corpse was escorted by Life Guards to Chelsea, where it was received by the Lord Chamberlain, and conveyed by a guard of honour into the great hall of the hospital, which had been fitted up for the lying-in-state. [For the description of this, and of the public funeral, see APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.]

11. THE LYING-IN-STATE.—The venerated remains of the late Duke of Wellington having been deposited on the bier in the hall of Chelsea Hospital, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal children privately visited the lying-in-state; after their departure, the Chelsea Pensioners, the Life Guards and Grenadiers, and the boys and girls of the Duke of York's schools, were admitted. On the following day, those of the nobility and gentry who had procured Lord Chamberlain's tickets were admitted. Unfortunately the early arrangements for this ceremonial were defective. On this occasion, which was considered special and private, 10,800 persons passed through the hall between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., and many thousands were unable to obtain admittance. The day was very wet and boisterous; and the long trains of gentlemen and delicate and lightly-clad ladies who patiently waited their admission for hours, suffered grievously. The adjacent roads were crowded with lines of carriages for miles.

Unfortunately these arrangements were not amended for the public admission, and a scene of confusion, crushing, screaming,

and injury ensued, which were disgraceful; the injuries and bruises have not been recorded, and the ultimate injury to health cannot of course be ascertained; but one part of the catastrophe was too certain—three persons were crushed to death!

At a very early hour in the morning, thousands of well-dressed persons were seen approaching the hospital; before the gates were open the crowd was tremendous. The police do not appear to have anticipated any such influx, and very few precautions had been taken. The consequence was, that the tide of people set in like an inundation, and before the small force on duty were aware, the entire approaches were blocked up. There ensued a scene of frightful confusion, of struggles for bare life, frightful shrieks and screams of agony, such as will never be forgotten by those present. Women were knocked down or fainted away; children were held aloft to escape suffocation; strong men were seen with the perspiration, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, falling in great drops from their faces; and fathers and brothers strove in vain to recover their relatives torn from them in the crowd. The multitude actually smoked like a heated haystack from the pressure and strain upon individuals. It now became absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to restore order, that the carriageway in front of the hospital should be cleared, the people confined to the causeway, and a sufficient force obtained to form barriers. Most fortunately the able Superintendent (Pearce) who had the charge of the police arrangements at the Exhibition came on duty, and by his experience and

exertions a far greater sacrifice of life than what actually took place was in all probability prevented. He sent for more men, and with the aid of the military (who were brought in cabs) barriers were constructed at the points where they were required. All this confusion and disaster happened to foot-passengers only; for the visitors who came in carriages started later, and found the hospital beset by the crowd; the roads were choked with thousands of carriages and cabs, but the inmates, seeing the confusion and terrified by the shrieks, turned back. This back tide might have been seen throughout the day. The new arrangements offered considerable facilities for the passage of the visitors, and it is computed that near 50,000 persons passed through the hall.

By the hour of opening on Monday the arrangements had been further improved, and the ease with which the immense concourse were passed through, only renders the confusion of Saturday more disgraceful. The number of visitors on Monday were estimated at 50,000; on Tuesday, at 60,000; and on Wednesday, at 65,000. Of course, when such multitudes were gathered together, some confusion must occur; and during the three last days two other persons were killed.

The unfortunates who lost their lives in the confusion of Saturday, were Sarah Bean, a married woman, and Charlotte Cooke, servant in a private family: they both died by suffocation from intense pressure, and the latter had two ribs fractured on each side. The third was Mr. Pearce, a builder, who was so much hurt in the crowd, that he died in a few days. Charles

Barton, a japanner, was killed by a suffusion of blood on the brain, caused by pressure, on Tuesday. The death of the fifth was due to natural causes, accelerated by the pressure.

Late on the night of Wednesday, the corpse was conveyed to the Horse Guards, escorted by a squadron of cavalry.

PAYMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—As the day of the funeral ceremonial approached, it became evident that the public feeling was that the day was one of great—almost of religious—solemnity; and also that the immense crowds which would occupy the western part of the metropolis, and the general wish to share in the obsequies, would be a complete bar to commercial transactions. To obviate any inconveniences which might arise from the law in regard to bills of exchange and promissory notes, a Bill was hastily passed through Parliament, entitled “Bills of Exchange and Notes (Metropolis) Bill,” by which it was provided that all such instruments which should fall due on the 18th of November should become payable and be presented on the day previous; but that if they were paid before 2 o'clock P.M. on Friday the 19th, the parties should not be subjected to any notarial charges arising from the delay.

13. BANK-NOTE ROBBERY AT LIVERPOOL.—An impudent robbery of bank-notes, to a large amount, was perpetrated at Liverpool. A young clerk was sent by the cashier of Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., of Chapel Street, the agents for the United States Transatlantic Steam Company, to the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England, with notes to the amount of 8000*l*. On arriving at the bank the youth

inconsiderately placed the roll of notes on the counter, covering them with his left arm. Just at this moment a person tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him civilly where he should be able to obtain change for a 5*l*. note. Thrown off his guard, the young man raised his arm, and pointing to a particular counter, said, “There.” During this brief period the notes disappeared from the counter. The clerk immediately perceived his loss, and, in considerable alarm, he told the agreeable-looking gentleman at his side that some one had stolen his notes. “Indeed,” was the reply; “then it was the person I saw go out just now. Here, come to the door, and I’ll show you which way he went.” He accompanied his friend into the street. “See, that’s the man; he’s just turned down Cook Street.” While the youth pursued the imaginary thief down Cook Street, the other, who is supposed to be the real thief, or a confederate, walked away in the opposite direction.

16. THE YELLOW FEVER.—The steam-ship *La Plata*, with the mails from the Pacific and the West Indies, arrived at Southampton. She had had a most disastrous passage. The yellow fever was raging in the West Indies with uncommon violence; and the infection had spread to the *La Plata*. Three days after leaving St. Thomas’s, the yellow fever appeared on board, and carried off, in succession, the commander, Captain Allen, Mr. Elliott the purser, and seven of the crew. At Southampton, the *La Plata* was boarded and inspected by the Health Officer of the port, who withheld pratique, and refused to allow the landing of the mails. A

report was handed to him of the health of the persons on board; from which it appears, that besides the nine who have died, there were "21 invalids ill during the voyage, including the doctor—seven invalids from the *Great Western*, eight from the *Thames*, and three from Her Majesty's ship *Highflyer*;" and that they had no disinfecting fluid but chloride of lime.

Upon consultation with the officers of the port, the ship was allowed to remain in the river instead of being removed to the quarantine station at the Motherbank. The mails were placed in a boat, taken to the Motherbank, fumigated, and then transmitted to Southampton to be forwarded to London. The passengers were not allowed to land until the Friday week following; but the crew, luggage, and cargo were still detained.

The *Medway* arrived Dec. 9th, and brought the usual mails, but was in the same foul condition, having had seventeen cases of yellow fever on board, of which nine were fatal. The mails, baggage, dispatches, and passengers of this vessel were landed; but the ship and crew were placed in quarantine at the lower buoy. She brought intelligence that the yellow fever was raging fearfully in the West India Islands, and particularly at Barbadoes.

The *Orinoco* arrived from the West Indies on the 19th Dec. The yellow fever appeared on board her soon after she left Barbadoes. Eight of the crew and one passenger had died during the passage; there had been 41 cases in all. A boy died seven hours after she reached Southampton; and the ship, crew, and passengers were immediately

placed in quarantine. The mails were landed. The *Orinoco* brought a dreadful account of the ravages of the yellow fever on board Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Dauntless* at Barbadoes.

Mr. Vincent, the young officer who escaped from the burning *Amazon*, fell a victim to the yellow fever at the Bahamas, on the 9th of November, being then second officer of the steamer *Esk*.

18. PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The mortal remains of the Duke of Wellington were this day interred by the side of Nelson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, with a magnificence becoming the last tribute of a great nation to its greatest man, and with a solemnity which testified that the memory of the great dead was deeply graven on the minds of the people, whom he had during his life led to victory in the hour of peril, and counselled to peace and prosperity in happier times.

For many days the ardour of preparation had shown that the approaching ceremonial would be attended with unexampled interest. Endless ranges of seats, covered with black cloth, were erected along the lines of route, on every space which could afford a view. The windows of the houses were fitted with the means of secure accommodation; the public buildings were arrayed in the *insignia* of mourning, and barriers were erected at the *embouchures* of the side streets, and along the whole line of Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill, to prevent the crush that was anticipated from the immense multitudes that would be drawn together to view the solemn, but magnificent, spectacle.

A detailed account of these

national obsequies will be found in another part of this volume. It is proposed here to give some of the incidental circumstances which cannot well form part of that description.

So great was the anxiety felt to obtain an adequate sight of the funeral procession, that many hundred persons took up their position on every "coign of vantage" that the streets presented, either on the preceding night or long before daylight, and kept it despite the heavy rain and wind which prevailed for some hours. The railings in St. James's Park, towards Constitution Hill and Piccadilly, were lined with a row of such early occupants. Before day dawned the people poured into the line of *routes* in astonishing numbers, and took their places with the uttermost quietude and good order, but with dogged resolution to keep them against all comers. Nevertheless, so thoroughly were the people impressed with the sense of propriety, and of confidence in the arrangements made, that on the slightest request by the authorities, they abandoned their chosen stands and sought positions elsewhere. At a very early hour the carriages of the richer classes began to arrive in continuous streams, which continued without ceasing until the hour when the police closed the avenues. All these were dressed in mourning, and most of the pedestrians had put on as much black as their means would allow. The entire course of the procession was thickly lined with spectators; but so well disposed that, except in some of the narrower streets, a free passage was left in the rear. The windows and roofs of all the houses were quite full. Nothing could exceed

the decorum which pervaded the immense mass; and the judicious arrangements of the police, backed in some points by military, prevented—with a few unavoidable exceptions—any confusion or dispute. All seemed impressed with a mixed sense of solemnity and curiosity—but certainly the overruling feeling was the deepest interest, a combination of awe, respect, and a mute sense that in aiding to pay the last tribute of respect to so great a man, each individual was performing an act creditable to himself. It is computed that not fewer than a million and a half of spectators were assembled to view the funeral pageant; of whom about 300,000 were provided with seats in the windows of the houses, and sittings erected on vacant sites.

The conduct of this immense assemblage as the solemn procession passed was creditable to the national character. As the head of the column approached every sound was hushed; and as the dark mass of the Rifles appeared, and the solemn dead march was heard, the people were deeply affected—very many, of both sexes, to tears. The slow and solemn step of the soldiers, the reversed arms, the crape they wore, and the muffled roll of the drums, produced a most mournful impression. As the funeral march of the Rifles became lost in the distance, the notes of another solemn air became audible, and renewed the impression; and great interest was felt as the Duke's regiment, the 33rd, passed. When the detachments of several *corps* had passed, the procession, without losing its solemnity, took a new character—that of a grand military spectacle; and the vast crowds became eager

to learn the names of the fine detachments of horse and foot that were passing before them. The passage of the artillery (seventeen guns) excited great attention, for very few of the lookers-on had probably ever before seen a gun in motion. As the procession presented its special and personal character, the interest excited appeared very great—the Pennon, Guidon, and Banner, displaying the feudal knightly and armorial *insignia* of the illustrious deceased, attracted great wonder and curiosity; and the carriages in which were carried the *bâtons* which indicated the military rank of the departed warrior in nearly all the nations of Europe—France the necessary, and Austria the regretted, exceptions—were eagerly scrutinised. At length the Car bearing the venerated remains appeared—and every emotion save that of solemn awe was hushed. The massive structure moved on its course with a steady pressure, and produced a heavy dull sound as it ground its path over the road. Though different opinions have been expressed as to the design of this car, it could not but be felt that it was far better suited to the purpose than that which conveyed Nelson to his last resting-place; but the car, apart from its vast size, passed unnoticed, for on its highest stage rested a red velvet coffin, which contained all that was mortal of England's greatest son. It seemed that the thousand memories of his great and long career were awakened at the sight of that narrow tenement of so great a man—there was a solemn hush, in which might be heard suppressed sounds, which the intense interest of the moment had called forth. The car passed on;

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and the solemn feelings impressed by the bodily presence of the great dead were melted into homely sorrow when the horse of the deceased, led by his aged groom, followed—it was the one touch of the domestic life of the late Duke which the public ceremonial permitted. Many burst into tears.

As the closing ranks of the procession passed along, the detachments of cavalry, which had been placed at various points, wheeled into line across the streets, and presented a barrier which kept the people from rushing tumultuously in; a precaution so effectual that no confusion took place. In an hour the streets became freely passable, the carriages took up their owners from the houses, and by 4 o'clock the public vehicles began to traverse the thoroughfares.

Very few accidents occurred on this remarkable day. A man was killed by falling from the roof of Messrs. Drummond's house at Charing Cross; another was run over by a cart while crossing the road to get to his seat, and died in the hospital; and—the only mishap which any foresight of the authorities could have prevented—a woman was thrown down and much trampled upon at the corner of the Old Bailey.

The admirable arrangements of the military and police authorities, and the judicious manner in which they were put into execution, received their due meed of approbation from the Queen; and all the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the police, received gratuities for their services and endurance, on an occasion when these qualities were well tested. In the letter addressed by the Home Secretary to the Commissioners of

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Police, that high functionary adds, "Her Majesty has commanded me to express her strong sense of the admirable conduct of her people, who showed such real feeling and true respect for that illustrious man, who was carried amidst a whole nation's tears with such pomp and honour to the grave."

THE FUNERAL CAR.—The general design of the Funeral Car was committed to the Superintendents of the Department of Practical Art; and the object kept strictly in view was to obtain soldier-like simplicity with grandeur, solemnity, and reality. All its parts—coffin, bier, trophies, and metal carriage—were real—everything in the nature of a sham was carefully eschewed.

The Car, with its various equipments, consists of four stages or compartments.

1. The coffin was the principal object on the Car: it was placed uncovered on the summit, the usual military accoutrements, cap, swords, &c., being placed upon it. To shelter the coffin from the rain, a small canopy of rich tissue of silver and silk, of a pattern suggested by Indian embroidery, was suspended over it from halberts, on the corners of which were hung chaplets of laurel.

2. The bier was covered with a black-velvet pall, diapered alternately with the Duke's crest and Field Marshal's *batons* crossed saltire-wise, in silver; and having a deep silver-lace fringe of laurel-leaves, with the legend, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

3. The platform of the Car is of an architectural treatment, gilt, on which are inscribed the names of the Duke's victories. In the centre, at the four sides, are mili-

tary trophies of modern arms, helmets, guns, flags, and drums.

4. These were placed on a richly-ornamented carriage of bronze, of immense weight—20 feet long and 11 feet wide. It is supported on six wheels of cast bronze, of rich design, the intervals of the spokes being filled with dolphins; the axles terminated with lion-heads. At the four corners are figures of Fame bearing branches of palm; on panels between the wheels are also statuettes of fame; the spandrels and mouldings represent laurel-branches with a key of helmets and arms. In front of the whole Car is a magnificent trophy of the Duke's armorial bearings, supporters, helmets, crests, flags, and arms.

This rich and magnificent production was the work of three weeks only. For more than four days before it was completed the workmen in the bronze foundries never ceased their labour. Fifty female students of the School of Art worked incessantly at the embroideries, to the very dawn of the day of the solemnity.

THE DUKE'S ROYAL DESCENT.—As upon the decease of a private individual family pride endeavours to trace out some remote connection with great families, so on the death of the Duke of Wellington the heralds have been busy in the flattery peculiar to their order; and have accordingly discovered, that in addition to his claim to fame by his own great deeds, he is entitled to the distinction of Royal descent. According to these learned authorities, Edward the First's youngest daughter Elizabeth Plantagenet married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; their daughter Eleanor married James Butler, first Earl

of Ormonde; a daughter of the eighth Earl of Ormonde, in lineal descent from James and Eleanor, married Donoch O'Bryen, second Earl of Thomond; their daughter Margaret married Dermot, Lord Inchiquin: a daughter of the fifth Lord Inchiquin married Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, whose daughter Eleanor married the Right Hon. William Hill; whose great-grand-daughter, the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, married Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, and was the Duke's mother. His Grace was, therefore, nineteenth in direct descent from Edward I. Now, as Queen Victoria is the lineal descendant in the twenty-first degree from the same great sovereign, the heralds have deduced that his Grace was of kin, *though remotely*, to Her Majesty! Having established this community of ancestry, it necessarily follows that the Duke was a descendant in the twenty-fifth degree from William the Conqueror; and in the thirty-second from Alfred the Great.

THE DUKE'S FRENCH HONOURS.—It is stated that the long and glorious list of titles borne by the illustrious deceased does not contain all that he was, or had been, entitled to bear.

Upon the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons to the French throne, they did not forget the great debt they owed to the commander whose uninterrupted successes had twice contributed to that event, and whose moderation in the exercise of his unlimited power on the French soil was supposed to have avoided much of the odium attached to the character of a conqueror. Louis XVIII. acknowledged the Duke's services by creating him a Marshal of France, a Knight of the Order of the Ste.

Esprit—an order as illustrious in France as the Garter in England, or the Golden Fleece in the Empire—and Duke of Brunoy. These dignities ceased with the dynasty which had conferred them.

VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

—For some days after the funeral the public were admitted to view the interior of the great cathedral church. The aspect of the vast area was singular and impressive. The black-cloth fittings, now unrelieved by faces, uniforms, or dresses, presented a gloomy and sombre aspect; but above it rose, in unnatural whiteness, the beautiful architectural details of the building. The interminable single line of gas jets which ran along the cornice threw an ample light over the building, which, however, was so absorbed by the black cloth, that few were aware of the amount of illumination they threw around. This line of light, however, being confined to the nave and choir, gave to the cathedral the appearance of narrow, indeed mean, proportion as to width. When, however, the spectator was placed under the dome, the single line of gas jets which ran along the gallery and resembled a ring of burnished gold, formed a circle of stupendous circumference. Beyond it rose in dim perspective the vast hemisphere of the dome, with its paintings dimly visible, until lost in the darkness of the far distance. This aspect of the familiar feature of the metropolitan cathedral was novel, vast, solemn, and impressive.

23. AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—The marvellous discovery of gold in our Australian colonies—the tales of which have seemed more like the fabled glories of the Arabia Nights—have received a visible and tangible demonstration, by the arrival of "ship-loads" of the pre-

cious metal in the Thames. On one single day, three vessels arrived bringing the marvellous quantity of seven tons of gold!

One of the ships, the *Eagle*, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to have arrived in one vessel—150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than 600,000*l.* The *Eagle* also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in 76 days. The other ships are the *Sapphire*, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board, and the *Pelham*, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The *Maitland* arrived a day or two since from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces, and the first steamer from those colonies, the *Australian*, brought a still larger quantity.

The *Lady Flora* arrived in December, bringing gold-dust valued at 420,000*l.*

Besides these ships, the *Dido* is expected to arrive with 280,000 ounces, or nearly 10½ tons; the *Nep-tune* with 17,000 ounces, and the *Andromache* with 42,000 ounces, are daily expected. Every ship from these quarters brings large quantities. One of the most singular of the phenomena attending these imports of gold is, that they do not seem to have produced any noticeable effect on the value of the commodity. Silver has slightly risen in value; but this occurred before the Australian gold-fields were known, and was partly due to the demand in the United States, but more to the disturbed state of the continental nations, where the metallic currency is silver, and would have occurred had these inestimable deposits never been discovered.

24. LOSS OF THE GEELONG STEAMER.—This steamer was intended to run on the local service of our rising colonies in Australia, and was going out in ballast under sail. She left Greenock on the 4th of November. On the 23rd, while in the Bay of Biscay, she encountered a terrible gale from the west, and lost her rudder. At midnight a heavy sea broke on board and carried away bulwarks, stanchions, and sweeping everything off deck but the life-boat, washing the chief mate and two of the men from the pumps, bruising them severely, and doing much injury to the hull of the steamer, which caused her to make water very fast. The pumps were kept constantly going, but the water gained very fast and put all exertion at defiance. The crew only waited daylight to abandon her with the boat, hoping some vessel might be near. At daylight 24th, they descried a large ship lying to leeward of them, which proved afterwards to be the Swedish man-of-war *Naijaden*, from the North Sea, and bound to Gibraltar. This vessel had also encountered the gale, and had lost her boats; but the crew of the *Geelong* having saved a small boat, they managed to get on board the stranger, who received them most kindly, and landed them at Gibraltar. The *Geelong* went down about half an hour after her crew had left her.

— HIGHWAYMAN SHOT. — In Ireland a notorious and most desperate character, named Philip Smith, has met his death under the following circumstances:—In October last Smith had broken into the house of a gentleman resident near Clonee, co. Dublin. A party of the Clonee constabulary succeeded in apprehending him,

He was handcuffed heavily, after a desperate resistance, and taken by them to their barrack at Clonee for the night; but at an early hour on the following morning, he contrived to effect his escape, manacled as he was. The constabulary were in immediate and active pursuit, but nothing could be heard of him. In November the police gained information that Smith was lurking in the neighbourhood of Celbridge. Search was made for him without effect, until, as a police-constable was conveying a prisoner to the station-house, Smith suddenly appeared from behind a ditch, rushed on the constable, and discharged two shots at him, both of which took effect, dangerously wounding him in the neck. Since that the constabulary of the district have been unceasing in their exertions to effect his capture. The ruffian was unexpectedly discovered. As a party consisting of four men were on day patrol in the neighbourhood, they applied at a house for admission, but were refused, and were about to enforce their demand for entrance, when Smith rushed out, bearing in one hand a double-barrelled pistol, in the other a blunderbuss. The police challenged him to surrender himself their prisoner. He answered no—that before they could take him he was sure of taking one of their lives at least. As he said this he raised one of the pieces with which he was armed, and was in the act of firing, when one of the police discharged his carbine at him with, as it proved, fatal effect. At the same instant a sub-constable received the contents of Smith's pistol or blunderbuss in the mouth, by which his jaws were dreadfully shattered, the wound inflicted on

him being of a very serious character. The criminal was raised and removed from the spot in a dying state. He had been hit in the thigh, and before timely assistance could be procured to stop the effusion, he expired from loss of blood.

25. POACHING AFFRAY AT WOMERSLEY. — A murderous affray took place in the preserves of Lord Hawke, at Womersley, between the keepers and a party of poachers. Two keepers and five assistants went, on the evening of the 24th, to the Bird Spring Wood—a pheasant preserve—about a mile from Womersley. They had heard the reports of guns in this wood for several nights previously. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the following morning, they came in contact with a body of seven poachers, armed with double-barrelled guns, and their pockets well laden with heavy stones. The keepers seeing that they had no chance with their opponents thus formidably armed, Mitchell, the head keeper, hailed the poachers, and intreated them to leave the ground quietly. Finding that they were not willing to do so, Mitchell threatened them to induce them to beat a retreat, in order that some of the gang might be secured. The poachers swore that if the keepers advanced they would shoot them. The keepers then advanced a pace, when the poachers hurled a volley of stones at the keepers and watchers. Finding this prove ineffectual, the poachers cried out, "Shoot the devils, kill them; give it him" (meaning Mitchell). No sooner had this cry been raised than about six of the poachers fired, the greater part of whom aimed at Mitchell. The shots struck Mitchell in the face and

other parts of the body, for he fell to the earth as if dead, exclaiming, "Oh, they've done the job for me." The poachers then retreated, and Mitchell, who had fainted from loss of blood, was found to have been shot in both eyes, by which he was entirely deprived of sight. His face was completely perforated with shot, and he has also received injuries in other parts of his body, from stones and shot. George Hepworth, the under keeper, was also shot in the back, and seriously injured; one of the watcher's received near 70 shots in his shoulders and 20 in his arms; another was hit, but the thickness of his clothes prevented the shot from penetrating.

Several of the poachers were apprehended; one of whom gave such information as to his companions as will probably lead to their conviction.

THE FLOODS AND INUNDATIONS.—The heavy rains which have continued for more than two months have produced wide-spread destruction and loss of life.

The land-waters meeting the high tides of the Thames, have flooded those parts of the metropolis which lie upon its banks. The streets on the Surrey side have been laid under water. Lambeth, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe have been some feet under water, and the inhabitants have been driven to the upper floors, or have left their houses in waggons and boats. Great exertion was required, in many cases, to prevent the tide from rushing into the furnaces of gas-works, iron-foundries, and breweries. The Temple Gardens were repeatedly covered. Maidenhead, Reading, and Oxford have been inundated; in the latter city the gownsmen amused them-

selves by rowing over the meadows. At Kingston, Egham, Windsor, and Staines, the waters extended over an immense surface. The traffic on the Great Western Railway, and its branches, was interrupted in many places. At Windsor, two farmers shooting from a boat, were carried away and drowned; a boy and a farm labourer were drowned. At Walton four persons were drowned by the upsetting of a beer-cooler, which they were using to ferry over to dry ground.

In the Midland Counties a wide expanse of country was covered by the waters; the people dwelt in the upper stories of their houses. Large numbers of cattle and sheep were drowned, and much farm produce destroyed. The trains were stopped on many of the lines, and their works, viaducts, and bridges sapped and damaged.

At Shrewsbury more than 700 houses were flooded; the water-works and gas-works were extinguished.

The whole vale of Gloucester was one wide-spreading sea; the water covered the fences, and left nothing but the tops of the trees visible; the gas-works were flooded; and the magistrates made arrangements for conveying food to the inhabitants in boats and waggons.

A terrible disaster occurred at Hereford. The Wye, the Lugg, and the Frome overflowed, and inundated the town and adjacent country. The mail-coach from Gloucester, with three passengers, the coachman, and guard, had made its journey to within five miles of Hereford, through miles of water, and was about to pass the bridge called the Five Bridges over the Frome, then invisible from the floods, when the coach-

man suddenly exclaimed, "Good God!" and in an instant the coach was buried in the water—the bridge had been carried away by the flooded river. Coach, horses, and passengers were hurried down the raging current. The cries of the endangered persons alarmed the neighbouring cottagers, who hurried to their assistance with ropes, carts, horses, and ladders. The guard was found hanging on a rail and willow tree about 20 yards from the bridge, and was rescued. One passenger was seen safe in a tree, and the assistants hastened to the rescue of a person whose moans were heard at a short distance. He proved to be Mr. Hardwick, a respectable solicitor of Hereford. He was hanging in a wild rose-bush, up to the neck in water. He was got out in a very exhausted condition, and died soon after he had been conveyed to a neighbouring cottage. Another of the passengers had in the meanwhile saved himself, and seeing the coachman struggling in the water, and nearly drowned, dragged him to a place of safety. The mail-coach was found near the place where Mr. Hardwick had stuck; most of the luggage, and the mail-bags, were got out. Three of the four horses were drowned.

Market Harborough and Leicester were inundated; at Newton Abbots the Teign burst its banks, and carried off much property.

The lower parts of Birmingham were inundated by the waters of the Rea, which was choked by the rains from the neighbouring hills. Streets, houses, and manufactories were flooded, walls were washed down, and some small houses wrecked. The stream brought down many carcasses of animals.

Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire suffered severely. Both the Midland and North-Western Railway traffic was interrupted. Whittlesea Mere, which had recently been drained at a vast expense, and had been brought into rich cultivation, was again an expanse of water, with no present hope of drainage, the whole country around being in a similar state. At Cambridge the students were rowing over the country, the fens and Isle of Ely being one sheet of water. Leicester was flooded a second time.

Many individual cases of drowning occurred; large numbers of sheep were drowned; hares, rabbits, wild animals, and birds perished in vast numbers; all farm industry was interrupted, and low fevers became prevalent.

STORMS AND WRECKS.—A further series of marine disasters have occurred on our coasts.

A terrible gale blew on the coast of Northumberland on the 30th, 31st October, and 1st November, by which a large number of vessels, chiefly light, were wrecked, near Shields and Sunderland. In some cases all, in others most, of the crews were lost, to the number, it is supposed, of more than 100. The life-boats and the ordinary "cobbles" of this coast, manned by humane sailors, saved the crews of many stranded vessels; but in other cases, the cargoes and luggage which came ashore were shamefully plundered by wreckers.

The *Marie Elizabeth*, of Christiania, with a general cargo, said to be worth 100,000*l.*, went ashore at Shields, and soon began to break up; while the brave pilots were risking their lives to save the

crew, a lawless mob revelled in drunkenness — knocking in the heads of casks of wine and spirits that came to land, and drinking the liquor out of boots, sou'-westers, &c., and also plundering the bales and boxes washed up by the sea. Some of the wretches were carried away in carts to the workhouse, insensible; while others were arrested by the police, and committed to prison.

During a storm on the 12th and 13th, the *Weir* packet was lost on the Hasborough Sands, and all hands perished. Some smacks picked up a large foreign brig, a wreck, with three dead seamen in her cabin.

On the east coast of Ireland many vessels perished. Near Drogheda, a Swedish three-masted vessel went on the rocks and broke up; of the crew, only the master and a boy escaped. A part of the pier at Kingstown was swept away, and the railway covered with sand and stones.

Similar disasters occurred near Aberdeen, on the 25th. In the evening it blew a perfect hurricane. The *Venus*, of that port, went on the sands to the north; every effort was made by the friends and relatives of the crew to save them, but the wind swept away the rockets to windward, and the sea prevented any approach by boats—they were all dashed away by the waves singly, save one; the master and five men perished. Nearly at the same time, a brig ran on the sands, within a short distance of the *Venus*. Assistance was equally unavailable; the crew of six perished, the master only was saved. To the south of Aberdeen, other vessels were wrecked, with great loss of life.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received of the wrecks of two valuable merchantmen, with great loss of life.

The *Fairfield*, Indiaman, of 680 tons burden, sailed from Calcutta on the 6th July, with a rich cargo. On the 7th September, she sighted the east coast of Africa. A tremendous hurricane was blowing, and a strong current carried her rapidly towards the shore. In a few hours she ran on the beach, about 110 miles to the south of Port Natal. She was almost immediately broken up, and the captain, two mates, and seventeen of the seamen swept away and drowned. The others, seven in number, succeeded in gaining the shore, where they were kindly treated by the natives, Kaffirs.

On the 8th October, the *Successor*, of South Shields, was wrecked at Madras, when the chief mate, three apprentices, and 60 natives were drowned. The vessel had been hired by the Indian Government to convey to Rangoon troops, camp-followers, drivers, horses, and cattle. Before sailing, the European crew got drunk, and were removed on shore in custody of the port captain; the master and other officers went on shore to give evidence against them, leaving the vessel in charge of the chief mate and some Lascar seamen. A gale arose, and the vessel dragged her anchors, went on shore, broke, and turned bottom upwards. The military officers and troops, and a large part of the men (there were 284 persons on board at the time of the disaster), got to land; but the others, to the number of 64, chiefly camp-followers and drivers, perished.

DECEMBER.

2. DECLARATION OF THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.—The Legislative Body of France having officially declared "that the French people, convoked to vote in its *comitia*, wills the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," the late Prince President declared himself "Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III." On the same afternoon—the anniversary of the famous *coup-d'état* by which he seized on dictatorial power—the Emperor made his official entry into his capital.

At sunrise, the booming of 101 guns announced the opening-day of the Imperial *régime*. The ceremony of the proclamation of the Empire took place at 10 o'clock at the Hôtel de Ville, amidst the thunder of salutes, of 101 guns each, from the Invalides and Montmartre, and of from 25 to 30 from each of the forts round Paris. The great officials then proceeded to the palace of St. Cloud, to congratulate the Emperor. They were received in the Gallery of Apollo, which the Emperor entered surrounded by his household, civil and military. M. Billault, President of the Legislative Body, announced to the Emperor "the solemn expression of the national will," seconded by M. Mesnard, the Vice-President of the Senate. The Emperor made "a suitable reply"—all which proceedings are given at length in the HISTORY—and then withdrew, and the deputation returned to Paris.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor entered Paris in grand procession, mounted on a beautiful horse. He was received

by the large concourse assembled, and especially by the military, with loud shouts and acclamations—some, however, deny the existence of any enthusiasm—and entered the garden of the Tuileries. He was received at the palace by his uncle, the ex-King Jerome, his cousins, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Camarata and her son, Prince Lucien Murat and the Princess Murat, and alighted amidst the roar of artillery. Shortly after, His Majesty appeared at the balcony of the centre window of the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and was received by the crowd in the gardens with loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" After bowing on all sides, he withdrew.

The day was wretchedly wet and cold, by which the splendour of the spectacle, and perhaps the enthusiasm of the spectators, were greatly diminished. The Emir, Abd-el-Kader, in his simple white *berous*, was in one of the side windows, and attracted much attention.

3. SINGULAR CASE OF LIBEL.—*The Queen v. Lord Viscount Frankfort*.—This strange case, which had attracted much public notice when the charge was investigated before the police magistrates, was an indictment for a defamatory libel. The first set of counts charged the noble defendant with conspiring with one Mary Taylor to publish, and the second charged his Lordship singly with publishing, a defamatory libel with intent to defame Lord Henry Lennox.

The Attorney-General briefly stated the facts of the case. The learned counsel said he was instructed to say that Lord Henry Lennox, who was in fact the prosecutor in this case, had no desire

but that of public duty in coming forward when he found his name so scandalously made use of in an indecent and disgraceful publication like that contained in the letters which would be brought under the consideration of the jury. All persons must feel astonishment and regret to see a nobleman guilty of the act which was charged against Lord Frankfort—that of publishing and circulating an immoral and indecent communication, against all decency and decorum, and by which any person, no matter what his station in society, if such a course were to be tolerated, would be every minute at the mercy of any man. The learned Attorney-General then read the printed paper, the subject of the indictment, which was directed to the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and was contained in an envelope with seven others, and was as follows:—

“Mr. Macbeath presents his duty to the peeresses and the daughters of the nobility and gentry, and informs them that he continues to arrange assignations with the most perfect impunity and safety.

“Mr. M. begs to call the attention of the ladies to his long-established mode of transacting business. He himself waits upon them at dusk, sending up his card in a tissue envelope, always seeing the parties himself, and arranging personally with them for the reception of the Lothario of the evening at 1 o'clock at night, when he is enabled by his peculiar system to keep the husband insensibly asleep, while the parties are amorously engaged in the drawing-room.

“P.S. He guarantees to mar-

ried women half their husbands' fortunes, or more, if they are found out; and will put him in the Ecclesiastical Courts, which are on the appendage of his establishment. To spinsters, he promises husbands, whom he puts in mad-houses, and gets all the fortunes for the wives. His predecessor broke one baronet's neck for his wife's sake, and having got rid of another, is now endeavouring to destroy his will. Those ladies who will turn up with the parties sent, may be satisfied they will be looked at; but those who refuse to do so will not be looked at at all.”

To this infamous document were attached the names of Lord Henry Lennox and seven other gentlemen. It was to put a stop to the circulation of this and similar disgraceful papers that the noble Lord whose name stood first had come forward as prosecutor.

The evidence produced distinctly traced the offensive publication to Lord Frankfort; he had a small printing-press in his house, at which the papers were printed; and his servant, Mary Taylor, was arrested while putting a large number of them into the post—the detective police, in fact, were in possession of every step.

The counsel for the prisoner urged first, that there was no conspiracy, for there was no evidence that Mary Taylor, or any one else, knew the contents of the papers; second, that there was no publication, for no evidence had been produced to show that any one had received any of these offensive circulars. As to the question of libel, there was nothing to connect the name of Mr. Macbeath with those of Lord Henry Lennox and the other gentlemen; nor was there anything in the way in

which those names had been appended to the paper that connected the contents of the paper and the names which were inserted after the paper: the question was, whether or not there was a libel on Lord Henry Lennox.

The Lord Chief Justice thought there was no evidence of conspiracy; but as to the second point, he would leave it to the jury, who immediately found the noble defendant guilty; and the Lord Chief Justice, with some severe comments on his conduct, sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

5. **BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR AT BURY.**—A disaster similar to that at Holmfirth, but happily without loss of life, and with less destruction to property, occurred near Bury in Lancashire. At the head of the valley in which the village of Elton is situated, were two large reservoirs for collecting the waters brought by small streams from Cockey Moor: they are formed one below the other, in a narrow gorge, by embankments of earth like that at Holmfirth. The water was there collected for the use of some bleach-works. In the heavy fall of rain last week, the water accumulated so rapidly, that the people in the vicinity grew alarmed, and not without cause. On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, the embankments gave way in two large breaches, and a great portion of the bleach-works were washed away—the wrecks carried for a mile down the valley. Lower down the valley more damage was done, not merely by the rush of the water from the two reservoirs, but also from that flood causing other reservoirs to burst. The Elton bleach-works, Elton-ford cotton mill, and Mucklow's chemical works,

were greatly damaged. When the waters arrived at Bury, the tunnel which ordinarily carries away the stream into the Irwell was unequal to the task, and the flood rushed through the streets, and swept over a canal. The inhabitants of that part of the town suffered a good deal, and were in some danger for a short time. It was fortunate that the flood occurred on a day when there are no persons in the mills, and that no village lay in the course of the waters in their first burst. It is estimated that the damage done by this disaster exceeds 35,000*l*.

6. **BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.**—*Langley v. Rose*. An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried in the Court of Exchequer, which had a feature of novelty in it.

The disappointed fair was about 24 years of age, and the deserter about the same age, both resident in Shropshire. The acquaintance commenced in September, 1851. The parties went to London in November, and made a second trip soon after for the purpose of raising money to stock an hotel, which they proposed to conduct. These expeditions were unsuccessful, and soon after the defendant's ardour began to cool; and, on being remonstrated with by the lady's father, he put a summary end to the engagement in words which it is necessary to obscure thus: "— and — your daughter and all of you to —." Hence arose the present action. Now the singular feature of the case was, that the fair plaintiff had already been engaged in a similar disruption of these tender ties, for which in 1849 she brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against the false one, and received 400*l*. da-

mages. This was known to the defendant.

The jury thought the injury inflicted on the plaintiff on this occasion worth 325*l.*; the fair lady, in two years and a half, thus receiving a little fortune of 725*l.* as the *solatium* of her wounded feelings.

13. SUICIDE OF MR. LASCHELLAS.

—An inquest was held on the body of Mr. William Lewis Moinier Laschellas, wholesale stationer and paper-maker, of No. 32, Budge-row, who committed suicide under the following painful circumstances:—

Edward Gissing deposed, that he was warehouseman to the deceased, who, besides being a wholesale stationer, was a rag-merchant. That morning, about a quarter to 8 o'clock, when he was in bed asleep, he was awakened by one of the female servants, who told him that she could not find Mr. Laschellas. Hearing that he had not made his appearance at breakfast, witness proceeded to search the premises, and eventually he found him sitting between two piles of paper in one of the warehouses. His mouth was open, and his feet were stretched across the pathway, which induced him to think that he was only asleep. He at once lifted him, when he found blood streaming from his head. Having obtained assistance, he sent for a surgeon, who, on arriving, pronounced life extinct. Deceased had been for at least a year in a very desponding state, which arose from his thinking that he had lost all his property. He expostulated with him, and endeavoured to show the mistake he had made, but deceased would only answer that he was sure it was a fact, and he could swear to it. He also asked him if he had not

enough on his mind to make him commit suicide? Witness then inquired of him what he had to hope for if he destroyed his life? when he said that at least it would be a great change. On the 6th of March he attempted to commit suicide in a similar manner. He was sane on every point except money matters. On the previous occasion he begged hard that his brother might not be informed of the circumstance.

He had been with the deceased twelve years, and he had no hesitation in saying that he laboured under a delusion in supposing that his affairs were disarranged.

Besides the discharged pistol which was grasped in the deceased's right hand, another was found, which was loaded with a very small charge of powder and ball.

Mr. John Laschellas said that the deceased was his brother. He was about 57 years of age. He thought he had been suffering mentally for more than twelve months. The disorder commenced some time after a mill, which formed a principal part of his business, was destroyed by fire; and he had an erroneous impression that he was in consequence going to ruin. Witness's opinion was, that the business was too great for him to carry on. The persons who took stock proved that his affairs were not in the least disarranged; but he said that the figures were conjured up to deceive him.

The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

16. MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, Henry Horler, 24, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Anne Horler.

It appeared that the prisoner had married the deceased in June, 1851. She was the daughter of a

"fortune-teller" of Bath, who made a great deal of money, and to whom her daughter had proved a valuable confederate. The prisoner and his wife, though they seemed much attached, quarrelled violently. Upon one of these occasions the mother came up to London and interfered, and proposed to take her daughter back with her to Bath. The prisoner was violently excited, and went out to fetch the police. A sergeant and constable came, and proposed to remove the mother; but finding the quarrel to be "a family affair" they went away. At this time the daughter was resolved to go away with her mother, alleging her husband's ill usage, and that he had sold and pawned nearly everything. In the evening, however—these things occurred on the 14th of November—things assumed a more peaceful aspect, and the wife consented to stay that night in her husband's lodgings; the prisoner refused to permit her mother, who wished to stay for her protection, to sleep on a temporary bed; and she went away with a foreboding of evil; the prisoner saying, "You shall be sure to have her to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock." I wished (the mother continued) him to let me have her that night, that I might get home to my family, as they would be uneasy, but he refused, and I wished the prisoner good night, and went away. I got a lodging close by for the night, and about half-past 10 o'clock the following morning I went again to the prisoner's apartment. I went up stairs, and knocked at the door of the room, but for ten minutes I had no answer; and then I heard the prisoner get off something and say, "That is Mrs. Rogers." I called out, "Henry, where is Anne?" and he replied, "We are all right;

she is happy now: ain't we, my dear?" I then said, "Anne, my dear, if you are there, why don't you answer me?" The prisoner replied, "We are here; we are happy." I said, "Well, open the door;" and he replied, "No hurry." I repeated, "Will you open the door? Let me see her; it is all I want." I then said that if he did not open the door I should go and get a policeman. Finding I could not gain admission, I went for a policeman, and returned with him, and found the prisoner in the passage, and the policeman asked him where his wife was; and he replied, "She is right enough; we are happy enough." He appeared to be tipsy. The policeman then asked him to tell him where she was, and proposed that they should go up stairs, and the prisoner said he was not obliged to go up stairs unless he liked; and he added, that if the policeman would go with him, he would show him the spot where he parted from his wife at 6 o'clock in the morning, and kissed her, and parted in happiness. I told him that if she was out of the house, she was in the river, or some water, for he had certainly murdered her; and I told the policeman not to let him go, for he was a murderer. The prisoner then went out under the pretence of showing us where his wife was, and the sergeant took him to the police-station. I did not see my daughter's body until the following day, and she was then dressed as I had seen her on the Monday evening, when I had the conversation with her.

Dixon, the sergeant of police, corroborated this evidence, to the point of their leaving the house with the prisoner, and continued:—I said we would go up and see if

she was in the house; and the prisoner replied, that he should do as he liked about that, and he objected to go up stairs. He then said he would take us and show us where she was, and went out, followed by me and the mother. I asked the prisoner where he was going to take us to, and he again said, "She is all right," and added, "I loved her; I worked hard to make her comfortable and happy, and we should have been very comfortable, if we had not been interfered with by her relations." I then again asked the prisoner to show us where his wife was, and he made an evasive answer, and I told him he must go with me to the station-house, where I charged him with being drunk, and on suspicion of making away with his wife. Upon searching him I found a shoemaker's knife. I went back soon afterwards to the prisoner's room with another constable, and, upon going in, I saw a bedstead near the window, and on removing the counterpane I found the body of the deceased lying on her back, with her throat severely cut, and quite dead and cold. The bed was completely saturated with blood. Upon making a search in the room I found a workbox, in which there was a razor, which I produce. There are still marks of blood upon it, and at that time the handle was completely smeared over with blood. The prisoner was taken to the Mansion House, and remanded, and while he was in my charge he was about to say something. I cautioned him, and he said, "I know, I know;" and then he said, that after his wife's mother went away, he had some conversation with his wife about her going away in the morning, which he believed she did not wish to do. He said they did

not undress, but they mutually agreed to destroy each other, and she took a knife, and he took a knife. They were on the bed together, and he said to her, "Remember, Anne, this is the last time we shall have communication together." He was then, he said, about to use his knife, when the deceased told him to stop, and she would tell him where his razor was, with which he could do it much quicker, and put her out of her misery the sooner; and she, at the same time, told him to do it quick, and not to put her to much pain; and he then cut her throat with the razor.

Thomas Balchin, a city policeman, said, that while the prisoner was left in his charge at the police-station, he addressed him and said, "I can tell you more than the whole world can tell you. I did it, and by my own hand. I don't care about dying for it. I know I shall be hanged; but her mother was the cause of it."

Mr. G. B. Childs, the surgeon to the city police force, said:—"I was called upon to examine the body of the deceased, and found a very extensive wound upon her throat, which was undoubtedly the cause of death. It is my impression that she was either in a state of stupor, or of very sound sleep, at the time the injury was inflicted, and, from the nature of the wound, death must have been instantaneous. The right arm was slightly raised, as though she had made an effort to protect herself, but the suddenness of her death arrested it in the effort, and it remained in that position.

The counsel for the prisoner would not deny that the unfortunate deceased had perished by the hands of the prisoner; and the

only defence he could urge on his behalf was, that at the time he committed the dreadful act he was in a state of temporary madness, occasioned by the injuries he imagined he had received at the hands of the relations of his wife, and was, therefore, not amenable to a charge of wilful murder.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and the learned Judge passed sentence of death. The cries and supplications of the prisoner during the address of the Judge were fearful.

He confessed his crime; and was executed.

22. COLLISION ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A collision, which in this instance appears to have originated in misfortune, and not negligence, occurred near the Harrow Station of the London and North Western Railway. The Liverpool and Manchester express train, which was due in London at half-past 10, was late, and, on arriving at Rugby, had attached to it the Midland train, which ought to have come on to London by the Birmingham express, but was too late. The train, which was drawn by a new express-train engine, consisted, on leaving Rugby, of fifteen carriages and three guards' vans. This train passed the Harrow Station at its usual speed (upwards of 40 miles an hour), when, on arriving within about three-quarters of a mile of that station, the tire of the right side leading wheel of the engine flew off. The engine, after the tire was off, kept on the line for nearly 400 yards, until it came to a slight curve, which it could not go round, owing to the absence of the flange. It here left the line, ploughing up the road for some distance, and then ran across the line and turned over on its side, but not before it

had imbedded itself completely up to the smoke-box in the left bank. In consequence of the jerks of the engine and tender when it got off the line, the coupling-irons between the tender and the guard's van were broken, and, as the engine and tender were crossing the line, the guard's van, urged on with terrific velocity by the impetus of the heavy train of carriages behind it, dashed into the tender, and immediately turned over on to the right embankment, smashed to atoms. At this moment, unfortunately, the 11 o'clock down goods train, with 40 or 50 goods-vans, was close upon the express train, and, before the driver could receive any signal, ran into a first-class carriage which had been, by the previous shock, thrown across the down line. Another collision thus took place, and although the carriage in question, a "composite" carriage, the centre being a first-class compartment, was frightfully crushed, the two passengers who were in it escaped through the window without any injury. Three carriages were thrown off the line, and the second collision caused both lines to be blocked completely. The body of the guard of the destroyed van was found among the fragments of the break-van, crushed into an almost undistinguishable mass. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Numerous other railway accidents are recorded as having occurred during the present month; some attended with loss of life.

On the Great Northern Railway an engine ran over a gang of men employed in re-laying the plates near Grantham, killing two, and dreadfully mutilating a third.

On the 2nd December an express engine of the North Western

Railway went over an embankment near the Huyton Station; the driver and stoker were killed. The line had been damaged by the heavy rains.

On the 7th November a melancholy accident occurred at Liverpool. An aged gentleman, Mr. Hamnett, a spirit merchant, usually visited his three nieces at Seaforth on Sundays. On this occasion one of the nieces accompanied him to the railway station on his return. He got on to the platform as a train was moving forward, and opened a carriage door; his niece expostulated, and he shut the door, but directly afterwards opened another. The moving train pulled him off his feet; Miss Hamnett clung to his coat; and, in an instant, both were drawn between the carriages and the platform; and though the train was quickly stopped, both uncle and niece were crushed to death.

16. MANILLA DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE. — Accounts have been received that the city of Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, has been nearly destroyed by repeated earthquakes. The first occurred on the 16th of September; these visitations were repeated on the six following days, the earth trembling more or less during the whole period. A succession of shocks was experienced again on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of October. The consequences of these repeated commotions were very disastrous. The palace, two churches, the cavalry barracks, a new hospital, a convent, and some bridges, were among the public buildings destroyed. The private houses were wrecked, some totally destroyed. In the country districts the same effects were experienced; churches, plantation buildings, and

private houses, were thrown down, and property to an immense value destroyed.

— CONFLAGRATION OF SACRAMENTO. — The destruction of the great cities of California by fire has been already repeatedly chronicled. The terrible devastations to which they seem constantly exposed form one of the peculiar features of Californian society.

By the American mails intelligence has been received that the city of Sacramento has been again swept away by a fire which broke out on the 4th of November. It is estimated that 2500 buildings were destroyed; and that property was consumed worth 5,000,000 dollars. At about the same time the rising town of Marysville was destroyed, and San Francisco, which has earned the name of "the city of conflagrations," experienced a partial visitation of the same infliction.

Nor are the disasters of the modern El Dorado confined to the land. The superb steam-ship *City of Pittsburgh*, of 2000 tons, built in the United States for the traffic between New York and San Francisco, took fire after leaving Valparaiso, and was totally consumed.

18. RESIGNATION OF THE DERBY MINISTRY. — In consequence of the adverse division in the House of Commons on Thursday, equivalent to the rejection of the financial measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Ministry, the Earl of Derby went to Osborne House and tendered to Her Majesty, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, the resignation of their offices, which Her Majesty was pleased to accept. This change in the Government, which had been for some days anticipated, produced no marked

effects; the funds even rose slightly—a circumstance due to the certainty that our present commercial system would remain as settled, and partly to the long and continued rise in the public securities.

20. CHILD MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.—At the York Assizes, Alfred Waddington, aged 20, was indicted for the wilful murder of his female illegitimate child, Elizabeth Slater, on the 18th of August last, at Sheffield.

The prisoner, a Sheffield artizan, had courted a young woman of considerable personal attractions, named Sarah Slater, whom he had known from childhood, and whom he had asked to marry him. The result of the prisoner's intercourse with Sarah Slater was the birth of a female child, which in August last was a year and a half old. This infant was affiliated on the prisoner when it was a month old, and he was ordered to pay 2s. per week for its support. The infant was kept and maintained at its grandmother's, the mother of Sarah Slater. It appeared that the prisoner was in arrears in his payments for the support of the child, and a summons was issued against him on the 16th of August for its payment. It also appeared that Sarah Slater had refused to marry the prisoner unless he would provide her a home and be steady, and that the prisoner laboured under the mistaken impression that she had become some rich man's mistress. On the night of the 18th of August last, the prisoner's child was taken out of its grandmother's house for a walk by a girl; they were met by the prisoner, who, in spite of the girl's remonstrances, took the child away from her. Sarah Slater, the mother of the child, an exceedingly handsome girl, had

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gone that night to attend her reading-class at the Lyceum. About 8 o'clock the prisoner Waddington put his head into the room where she was with other girls, and called her out, saying she was wanted. As soon as she got out the prisoner said to her, "Where hast thou left thy child? Who hast thou left with it?" She said she had left it with Martha Barlow. The prisoner then said, "She has fallen off a wall and broken her neck; if thou wants to see it alive, thou must come with me directly." Slater said, "Oh, surely not!" The prisoner then took a shoemaker's knife out of his pocket which had blood on it, and said, "This is thy child's blood; I have murdered it;" and he showed her some blood on the back of his hand. Slater said, "Surely to the Lord thou hast not hurt the child?" The prisoner said, "I have." She then ran down the street towards the music-hall, and the prisoner ran after her and overtook her, and said, "Come with me, and I will take thee to the child." She crossed over the road and went into a lane called Ayre Lane, the prisoner going with her, and she asking him how he could hurt the child. The prisoner then fell on his knees, and said, "I declare to God I have not hurt the child." He then got up and said, "Wilt thou follow thy child?" She answered, "Yes, I will go anywhere for the child." He said, "I have placed it where nobody can get it but myself. Before I will let it be a slave under anybody I will murder it." He then said he had left the child at Caroline Wainwright's house. Slater said, "If you have taken it there, she will take it home." The prisoner looked into her face and said, "Ay, but it is not there."

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He then said, if she did not follow him he would go and kill it. She followed the prisoner into Jessop Street, and then said she would not go any further; she would go to her mother's. The prisoner then said to her, "Thou can either save thy-child's life or kill it." He then seized her by the waist and tried to stab her in the side with the knife. She got away from him and ran down Sylvester Street, the prisoner following her. There he caught her by her dress, and immediately tried to cut her throat. She held her head down so that he could not, and he then tried to cut the back of her neck. She cried out "Murder," and held her hands up to the back of her neck, and one of her hands was very severely cut, the other slightly. She got away, and ran home to her mother's. The child was not there. In May last the prisoner had assaulted her, and she had complained to the magistrates; and in August, two days before this occurred, she had a summons out against him for non-payment of arrears of his affiliation money, and she had told him if he did not pay he would have to go to Wakefield. The prisoner had repeatedly threatened he would kill her since the child was born—that he would blow her brains out and play Rush with her.

Another witness, named Sarah Dobson, stated, that after Sarah Slater had left the Lyceum, she went out into the street after her, and met the prisoner, of whom she asked where Sarah Slater was. The prisoner said he had murdered her, and, showing her his hands, said, "This is her blood." As soon as he had said this the prisoner gave the witness a cut across the face with his knife, inflicting a deep gash, and she immediately

ran away. Soon after the prisoner gave himself up to the police, and told them the body of the child was in Cutler Wood. On search there the police found the body of a female child lying on its back, apparently entire. On attempting to raise it by the head, the head parted from the body and rolled down the embankment. There was much blood at the place. The body was afterwards identified by the mother of the child. On searching the river at the place described by the prisoner, a sharp shoemaker's knife was found.

The surgeon, who described the condition of the child's body when found, admitted, on cross-examination, that there was a disease called homicidal monomania, and that persons labouring under that disease often attempted to destroy those to whom they were most fondly attached. It was possible for this impulse to be long felt and concealed; sometimes it was suddenly developed: but added that he had conversed with the prisoner after this occurrence, and thought him perfectly sane.

The counsel urged for the prisoner that his conduct was only reconcileable with insanity, that he was labouring under a jealous monomania at the time he committed the act; but the learned Judge told the jury that because the prisoner had committed a great crime he was not to be presumed to be insane from the very atrocity of the crime.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hanged. He was afterwards executed at York.

25. TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.—Christmas Day was closed by a most violent hurricane, which visited various parts of the country,

at different hours, till Monday morning. At London the storm produced the customary effects; many trees in the parks and gardens were snapped in twain; chimney-pots and tiles were scattered in all directions; the chimney-stacks of old houses were blown down, crushing in the crazy roofs, and injuring the inmates. One person was struck on the head by a tile, and killed; a woman was killed in Bishopsgate by the falling of a stack of chimneys. At Manchester the gale was very furious. Trees, cottages, a brewhouse chimney, and portions of roofs, were blown down. Two pinnacles of the new church of St. Paul were blown down, and crushed through the roof. At Liverpool great damage was done to the shipping; some vessels were blown on to the sands and wrecked; and a mill in the course of erection was completely overthrown. At Windsor a large gasometer was blown down, and there was great havoc among the trees in the park. At Oxford a large stack of chimneys at Magdalen College gave way, and fell upon the President's residence. At Southampton the shipping was much damaged. At Carlisle a large wool-spinning factory was blown down. The steeple of Trinity Church, Stockton-on-Tees, fell upon the roof, and destroyed much of the structure; part of Middlesborough Church was destroyed.

On the coasts the shipping suffered severely, with lamentable sacrifice of life. A vessel was seen to founder near Tynemouth. At Brighton and Portsmouth vessels were driven on shore. At Plymouth—where considerable damage was done to the harbour works—a brig was lost near the Mew Stone: all the crew perished:

on Tuesday fourteen bodies had been washed ashore. Two ships were lost on the sands near Dungeness; one was an emigrant ship from Hamburg to South America, and had some 80 people on board, of whom only 40 came to shore alive by clinging to pieces of wreck; of the other all hands were saved. Three ships foundered in the Downs: all the crews are supposed to have been lost. At Lyme Regis, the *Heroine*, an emigrant ship from London to Port Philip, was totally lost. Boats put out, and the crews and passengers were saved; but, unfortunately, four brave fellows perished through a wave filling the boat. At Aldborough a brig was dashed to pieces, and all on board perished. A Dutch vessel was lost at Orfordness, and some of the hands were drowned. In Yarmouth Roads a vessel foundered, and four of her people were lost. Three men were drowned in a brig that was wrecked near Bridlington. In Morecombe Bay the gale was heavy from the south-west; a schooner was driven ashore, with all on board dead, with the exception of one man. Higher up the coast many wrecks happened, and the south pier and lighthouse at Maryport are reported to have been broken up.

Very early on Christmas morning Dublin was visited by a fierce storm, which raged for some hours, strewing the streets with tiles and slates from the roofs. On Sunday night the storm broke out again, but with far greater violence, and lasted for eleven hours. Houses were damaged as in other places, but no life was lost. Some damage was done to the Exhibition building. At Milltown a large tree fell on the lodge of a factory, and three persons were killed. The

shipping at Kingstown was a good deal damaged, and a schooner was sunk by another vessel running foul of her. The accounts from other parts of the country are equally disastrous. At Limerick a man was killed; the wind lifted him from the pavement, his head struck against a wall, and his brains were dashed out. Many vessels were driven on shore, some of which became total wrecks.

A complicated disaster occurred near the Isle of Man. A large bark, named the *Lily*, from Liverpool for Africa, was caught by the gale on Sunday evening, and driven on shore close to the Calf of Man. In endeavouring to leave the ship the captain and five of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but only to meet with a death in another form. Next morning a number of people from the shore boarded the ship, along with the portion of the crew saved. A considerable quantity of gunpowder (near 50 tons) formed part of the cargo. They had been on board about an hour when the vessel blew up, and every one on board was killed. It is thought that not fewer than 30 perished. The vessel was blown to fragments, and pieces of wood, iron, copper, guns, and parts of human bodies, were strewed around the country for miles.

THE FLOODS.—The overflowing of the waters has continued to an extent which has produced great damage and distress in many parts of the kingdom.

In Herefordshire, the Wye and other streams have subjected the adjacent parts to repeated inundations; the Hereford and Gloucester Canal, which had burst its embank-

ments, combined with the surplus waters of the Lugg, laid a large extent of land under water. These disasters completely put a stop to the inland traffic, and large numbers of bargemen and "navvies" (the excavators employed in the earthworks of railways) were thrown out of employment and reduced to great distress.

At Carnarvon, the streams, generally small rivulets, were swollen by the rains from the Welsh mountains, and laid the valleys under water, flooded the town, and did much damage to the vessels lying in the harbour. A mountain lake, near the Penrhyn slate quarries, burst its boundaries, swept away several houses, and drowned one man.

The country round Oxford continued inundated: at Nottingham, the Trent again overflowed: at Shields, the Tyne came down with great violence, and did much damage to the shipping—a barge laden with iron was upset, two men were crushed and drowned; a wall was undermined and thrown down, burying two men; a schooner was forced from her moorings and wrecked; nine men were drowned in the vicinity.

At Exeter, the Exe and other small streams rose to a great height, and did much injury to the houses and the railway in the lower parts of the town.

At Dover, the continued rains brought down large masses of cliff; 40 or 50 tons of chalk crushed a house in Snargate Street, but no one was hurt. At Hastings, an immense mass of sandstone cliff fell upon the beach, nearly burying two persons—one, a woman, fainted on perceiving her narrow escape.

In Cumberland and Westmoreland the numerous streams were

greatly swollen; the waters in the lakes were consequently raised far above their usual mark; the valleys were inundated, and many persons were drowned.

In Scotland, the inundations were not less formidable. The impetuous streams of that country were greatly swollen, and did great damage. The Tay and the Earn, in Perthshire, rolled down in immense floods. The whole neighbourhood of Perth was a vast lake, the beautiful Inches were covered, and much of the "fair city" laid under water. In the western counties, the Nith, the Annan, the Moffat, and the Dee, rose over the adjacent country. In every part large numbers of sheep were drowned, and the labours of the husbandman suspended.

From Ireland similar accounts have been received; floods have been prevalent in all parts of the country, putting a stop to agricultural operations, and diffusing a general gloom.

Towards the close of the year the tremendous falls of rain had somewhat abated, and the inundations in some measure subsided. There has not been so great a fall of rain within a limited period since 1834; and then it was only 16·65 inches for the year. In 1850, the amount for the year was 18·28 inches; in 1851, 20·79 inches; in November, 1852, nearly 8 inches; the estimated amount for the year being 33·17 inches. The annual average is 24 inches.

One of the most serious consequences of the long-continued wet weather is that a very large breadth of land has been excluded from cultivation altogether, and seriously deteriorated; elsewhere the land has been rendered unfit for seed, and the harvest of next year

will be in a great measure dependent upon the spring sowing. Corn rose considerably in price.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS. — Some terrible catastrophes have occurred this month in collieries.

On the 6th instant, a huge column of water, accumulated in an old shaft, burst into the Shortwood Colliery near Bristol. It appeared that the works had been carried on with great irregularity, and had approached the still more irregular workings of the old shaft so closely, that, upon striking the side, an orifice had been made, through which the water poured, but which had been stopped by a wooden plug. It was at some slight partition like this that the water burst in, and put the lives of near 50 people in jeopardy. The greater part, however, made their escape into higher workings, but two were drowned.

More terrible consequences ensued from an explosion of gas in the Elsecar pit, near Barnsley, and not far from the scene of the frightful accident at Rawmarsh. The Elsecar pit belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam, and had been fitted with such precautionary appliances as made it one of the best-ventilated and safest pits in that county. Unfortunately, these precautions were defeated by the carelessness of the men, 142 of whom were working in the pit at the time of the accident (the 22nd December). A part of the arrangement consists of "broad gate doors" which are the communications of one passage with another, and keep the current of pure air in one continual course throughout the pit. While the men were at dinner, one of these was left open; and the consequence was that there was a large accumula-

tion of inflammable gas. One of the men, knowing that it was wrong that it should be open, suddenly shut it, and thus sent a strong current of atmospheric air and gas into the south level of the pit, where it took fire and exploded. The men working in that level were instantly entombed in

a mass of fallen coal; and the noise of the explosion was so great that it was heard for miles. By this catastrophe nine men were instantaneously killed; eleven others are named as more or less severely burnt or injured; and many others are reported to have been more slightly hurt.

Return of the number of Persons killed and injured on the Passenger Railways in Great Britain and Ireland, during the Years 1851 and 1852.

	1851.	1852.
Passengers killed from causes beyond their own control	10	19
Passengers injured from ditto	372	355
Passengers killed, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	22	17
Passengers injured from ditto	8	20
Servants of companies or of contractors killed from causes beyond their own control	57	64
Servants injured from ditto	65	27
Servants of companies or contractors killed, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	63	53
Servants injured from ditto	40	21
Trespassers killed by crossing or walking on the railway	64	61
Trespassers injured by ditto	17	14
Suicides	4	...

	1851.	1852.
Killed	218	216
Injured	437	486

	1851.	1852.
Number of passengers conveyed during the year	85,391,095	89,135,729
Number of miles of railway open on the 31st December	6,890	7,336

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of the Parliament on the 3rd of February, 1852.

IN THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Lord Truro.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bt.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Right Hon. Fox Maule.
<i>Postmaster General</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Clanricarde.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
<i>First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings</i>	Right Hon. Lord Seymour.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Most Noble Duke of Wellington.
<i>Master General of the Ordnance</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Anglesey.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith.
<i>Secretary of the Admiralty</i>	John Parker, esq.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, knt.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir William Page Wood, knt.
<i>Judge-Advocate General</i>	Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, knt.
<i>Chief Poor Law Commissioner</i>	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	George Deas, Esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir William M. Somerville, bt.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Right Hon. John Hatchell.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Henry George Hughes, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Westminster.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Most Noble Duke of Norfolk.
<i>Mistress of the Robes</i>	Duchess of Sutherland.

*The MINISTRY as formed by the Earl of Derby in
March, 1852.*

IN THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Lord St. Leonards.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Lonsdale.
<i>Privy Seal</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Malmesbury.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, bt.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Most Noble Duke of Northumberland.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Right Hon. John Charles Herries.
<i>Postmaster General</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Hardwicke.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley.
<i>First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings</i>	Right Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>Commander-in-Chief</i>	Most Noble Duke of Wellington.
<i>Master General of the Ordnance</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-Presi- dent of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Lord Colchester.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Right Hon. William Heresford.
<i>Secretary of the Admiralty</i>	Stafford Augustus O'Brien Stafford, esq.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Frederick Theigier, knt.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Sir FitzRoy Kelly, knt.
<i>Judge-Advocate General</i>	Right Hon. George Banks.
<i>Chief Poor Law Commissioner</i>	Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, bt.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Right Hon. Adam Anderson.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	John Inglis, Esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Eglintoun.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Francis Blackburne.
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Lord Nass.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Right Hon. Joseph Napier.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	James Whiteside, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Most Noble Duke of Montrose.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Exeter.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Jersey.
<i>Mistress of the Robes</i>	Duchess of Athol.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

NOT IN THE CABINET.—General the Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge, to be *General Commanding-in-Chief* vice Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington, *Commander-in-Chief*, deceased. The Right Hon. Lord Raglan to be *Master General of the Ordnance*, vice Viscount Hardinge, appointed *General Commanding-in-Chief*.

*The MINISTRY as formed by the Earl of Aberdeen in
December, 1852.*

IN THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>	Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Lord Cranworth.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
<i>President of the Council</i>	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
<i>Privy Seal</i>	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
<i>Home Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
<i>Colonial Secretary</i>	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	Right Hon. James Robert George Graham, bt.
<i>President of the Board of Control</i>	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
<i>Secretary at War</i>	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
<i>First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings</i>	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, bt.
	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

<i>General Commanding-in-Chief</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge.
<i>Master General of the Ordnance</i>	Right Hon. Lord Raglan.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
<i>Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade</i>	Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	Right Hon. Edward Strutt.
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	Right Hon. Viscount Canning.
<i>Secretary of the Admiralty</i>	Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Richard Bethell, esq.
<i>Judge-Advocate General</i>	Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
<i>Chief Poor Law Commissioner</i>	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Lord Advocate</i>	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	Robert Handyside, esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Lord Lieutenant</i>	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
<i>Chief Secretary</i>	Right Hon. Sir John Young, bt.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	Right Hon. Abraham Brewster.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	William Keogh, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

<i>Lord Steward</i>	Most Noble the Duke of Norfolk.
<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
<i>Master of the Horse</i>	His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
<i>Mistress of the Robes</i>	Duchess of Sutherland.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1852.

ENGLAND.

<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Sir John Montague Burgoyne, of Sutton, bart.
<i>Berks</i>	John Samuel Bowles, of Milton Hill, esq.
<i>Bucks</i>	Charles Robert Scott Murray, of Dancesfield, esq.
<i>Camb. and Hunts</i>	William Parker Hammond, of Pampisford, esq.
<i>Cumberland</i>	George Henry Oliphant, of Broadfield House, esq.
<i>Cheshire</i>	George Holland Ackers, of Moreton, esq.
<i>Cornwall</i>	Sir John Colman Rashleigh, of Prideaux, bart.
<i>Derbyshire</i>	Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, of Chaddesdon Hall, bart.
<i>Devonshire</i>	James Cornish, of Black Hall, esq.
<i>Dorsetshire</i>	Augustus Foster, of Warmwell, esq.
<i>Durham</i>	John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, esq.
<i>Essex</i>	Sir Charles Cunliffe Smith, of Sutton, bart.
<i>Gloucestershire</i>	Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, of Sodbury, esq.
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	William Trevellyan Keville Davies, of Wigmore, esq.
<i>Herts</i>	Wynn Ellis, of Ponsbourne Park, esq.
<i>Kent</i>	Sir John William Lubbock, of High Elms Down, bart.
<i>Lancashire</i>	Thomas Weld Blundell, esq.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	Sir George Howland Beaumont, of Coleorton, bart.
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	George Tomline, of Riby Grove, esq.
<i>Monmouthshire</i>	William Hunter Little, of Llanvare Grange, esq.
<i>Norfolk</i>	Frederick William Irby, of Boyland Hall, esq.
<i>Northamptonshire</i> . . .	Langham Christie, of Preston Deanery, esq.
<i>Northumberland</i>	Thomas Wood Craster, of Craster Tower, esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire</i>	Henry Frederick Walker, of Blyth Hall, esq.
<i>Oxfordshire</i>	John Henry Ashhurst, of Waterstock, esq.
<i>Rutlandshire</i>	William de Capell Brooke, of Martinthorpe, esq.
<i>Shropshire</i>	Robert Burton, of Longner Hall, esq.
<i>Somersetshire</i>	Montague Gore, of Barrow Court, esq.
<i>Staffordshire</i>	John Ashford Wise, of Clayton Hall, esq.
<i>Southampton, Co. of</i> . .	Francis Jervoise Ellis Jervoise, of Herriard House, esq.
<i>Suffolk</i>	James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, of Hintlesham Hall, esq.
<i>Surrey</i>	George Robert Smith, of Selsden, Croydon, esq.
<i>Sussex</i>	Philip Salamons, of Brighton, esq.
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, of Anley Hall, bart.
<i>Westmoreland</i>	Richard Burn, of Orton Hall, esq.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	John Bird Fuller, of Neston Park, esq.
<i>Worcestershire</i>	Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, of the Rhyd, bart.
<i>Yorkshire</i>	Sir J. H. Lowther, of Swillington, Wakefield, bart.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

<i>London and Middlesex</i> .	{ John Carter, esq., alderman.
	{ Alexander Angus Croll, esq.

WALES.

<i>Anglesey</i>	Rice Roberts, esq.
<i>Breconshire</i>	Paul Mildmay Pell, of Tymawr, esq.
<i>Carmarvonshire</i>	G. Hammond Whalley, of Plas Madoc, Ruabon, esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire</i>	Charles Hamlyn Williams, of Derllys Court, esq.
<i>Cardiganshire</i>	Alban Lewis Gwynne, esq.
<i>Denbighshire</i>	F. James Hughes, of Acton House, Wrexham, esq.
<i>Flintshire</i>	Henry Potts, of Glan-rafou, esq.
<i>Glamorganshire</i>	Griffith Llewellyn, of Baglan Hall, esq.

IRELAND.

<i>Antrim</i>	Robert Smyth, of Gaybrook, Mullingar, esq.
<i>Armagh</i>	Marcus Synnott, jun., of Newtownhamilton, esq.
<i>Carlow</i>	Clement Wolaley, of Sandbrook, Tullow, esq.
<i>Carrickfergus Town</i>	William K. Martin, of Carrickfergus, esq.
<i>Cavan</i>	Samuel Winter, of Agher, Summerhill, esq.
<i>Clare</i>	Edmund John Armstrong, of Willow-bank, Ennis, esq.
<i>Cork</i>	John Courtney, of Ballyedmond, Middleton, esq.
<i>Cork City</i>	Francis Bernard Beamish, of Cork, esq.
<i>Donegal</i>	Thomas Alexander, of Ahilly, Buncrana, esq.
<i>Down</i>	S. D. Crommelin, of Carradore Castle, Donaghadee, esq.
<i>Drogheda Town</i>	George Harper, of Killineer, Drogheda, esq.
<i>Dublin</i>	J. E. Venables Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, Clontarf, esq.
<i>Dublin City</i>	Thomas Wilson, of Temple Street, esq.
<i>Fermanagh</i>	John Gerard Irvine, of Rockfield, Enniskillen, esq.
<i>Galway</i>	Thomas A. Joyce, of Bahasan Park, Craughwell, esq.
<i>Galway Town</i>	John Ireland, of Eyre Square, Galway, esq.
<i>Kerry</i>	The Hon. D. B. De Moleyns, of Burnham House, Dingle, esq.
<i>Kildare</i>	Robert Borrowes, of Giltown, Kilcullen, esq.
<i>Kilkenny</i>	George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Kilkenny, esq.
<i>Kilkenny City</i>	Edmund Smithwick, of Kilcreene, Kilkenny, esq.
<i>King's County</i>	John Gilbert King, of Ballylin, Ferbane, esq.
<i>Laitrim</i>	Lieut.-Col. E. W. Story, of Riversdale, Ballinamore.
<i>Limerick</i>	John Low, of Rockbarton, Bruff, esq.
<i>Limerick City</i>	William Gabbett, of Strand House, Limerick, esq.
<i>Londonderry City and County</i>	Leslie Alexander, jun., of Foyle Park, Derry, esq.
<i>Longford</i>	Henry B. W. Slator, of Whitehill, Edgeworthstown, esq.
<i>Louth</i>	John Murphy, of Castletown, Dundalk, esq.
<i>Mayo</i>	John Knox, of Greenwood Park, Ballina, esq.
<i>Meath</i>	Edward Rotheram, of Crossrum Oldcastle, esq.
<i>Monaghan</i>	Capel St. George, of Dromore, Omagh, esq.
<i>Queen's County</i>	William Kemmis, jun., of Kildare Street, Dublin, esq.
<i>Roscommon</i>	Christopher French, of Clonequin, Tulsk, esq.
<i>Sligo</i>	John Irwin, of Raheen, Elphin, esq.
<i>Tipperary</i>	Sir Thomas B. Dancer, Modreeny, Cloughjordan, esq.
<i>Tyrone</i>	William L. Ogilby, of Tirkeensghan, Donemana, esq.
<i>Waterford</i>	Thomas St. John Grant, of Killinurry, Fermoy, esq.
<i>Waterford City</i>	Charles Newport, of William Street, Waterford, esq.
<i>Westmeath</i>	John Malone, of Darlington Lodge, Ballymore, esq.
<i>Wexford</i>	William Jacob Blacker, of Woodbrook, Enniscorthy, esq.
<i>Wicklow</i>	Right Hon. James Grattan, of Tinnehinch, Bray.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

1852.

JANUARY.

1. At Walton-on-Thames, Lady Thompson, a son and heir.
2. At Lissadell, the Countess of Dunraven, a son, still-born.
3. At Wear House, near Exeter, Lady Duckworth, a daughter.
— At Cranley Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Sapte, a daughter.
5. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. Bonham-Carter, esq., M.P.
6. In Stanhope-street, the Lady Cremorne, a daughter.
7. At Ince Blundell Hall, the lady of Thomas Weld Blundell, esq., a son.
— In Carlton-gardens, Lady Lyttelton, a son.
— In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. George Cadogan, a daughter.
8. At Bert House, county of Kildare, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a son and heir.
— At Government House, Isle of Man, the Lady Isabella Hope, a daughter.
9. At Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. H. Lloyd Anstruther, a son.
10. At Chatham, the lady of Colonel Ellis, C.B., a son.
— At Worthing, the Lady Marcus Hill, a daughter.
— At Wensley Rectory, Bedale, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. Orde Powlett, a daughter.
11. At Kensington, the lady of John Thomas Longman, esq., a daughter.
12. At Wicken Park, the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, a daughter.
— In Lowndes-square, the lady of Peter Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, a son.
— At Wimpole Rectory, Flora, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Reginald Yorke, a son.
13. At Bodmin, the lady of Sir Colman Raashleigh, bart., twins—a son and daughter.
14. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, of Rossie Castle, a son and heir.
— At Lewisham, the lady of Charles Chad Turnour, esq., a daughter.
15. At Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Pelham, a son.

15. The lady of the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, of Shrigley Hall, Cheshire, a daughter.
16. At Delvine House, Perthshire, the lady of Sir John Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, bart., a daughter.
— In Endaleigh-street, Tavistock-square, the lady of William Atherton, esq., Q.C., of a son.
17. At Totworth Park, Glouc., the Hon. Mrs. Percy Moreton, a son.
19. At Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotes, a daughter.
21. At Foremark Hall, Derbyshire, Mrs. Henry Allsopp, a daughter.
— At Torquay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Douglas, a daughter.
— At Brighton, the lady of Capt. Farquhar, R.N., a daughter.
22. At Florian, near Torquay, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Percy Douglas, a daughter.
— At Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, the lady of J. Tollemache, esq., M.P., a son.
— At Munich, the lady of Sir John R. Millbanke, bart., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a son.
25. At Edinburgh, the Lady Louisa Wardlaw Ramsay, a son and heir.
— At Dublin, the lady of Sir Jocelyn Coghill, bart., a son and heir.
27. In Sumex-gardens, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Crofton, a daughter.
28. At Kiddington, Oxon., the lady of Mortimer Ricardo, esq., of twins, a son and daughter.
— At Northwood House, St. John's Wood, the lady of Mr. Serjeant Bellasis, a son.
— At Redenhall Rectory, the lady of Archdeacon Ormerod, a son.
29. In Carlton-gardens, the Viscountess Goderich, a son.
30. In Berkeley-square, the lady of John Martin, esq., M.P., a daughter.
— At Farncombe, Surrey, the lady of Baldwin Arden Wake, esq., Com. R.N., a son.
31. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Passy, a daughter.

FEBRUARY.

3. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the lady of Capt. Samuel Morrish, R.N., a son.
5. In Welbeck-street, the lady of T. Campbell Foster, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

6. At Adbury Lodge, Hants, the lady of James Richard Lysaght, esq., a daughter.

7. In Wilton-place, the lady of Capt. H. Codrington, R.N., a daughter.

— At Montreal, the Countess of Errol, a son and heir.

8. At Bath, the lady of J. Trevelyan, esq., a daughter.

9. In Portugal-street, the lady of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, bart., a son.

— At Barnes-terrace, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Grove, a daughter.

— At Pengelly House, Cheshunt, the lady of George R. Osborne, esq., a daughter.

10. At Corfu, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Walpole, a son.

— At Rome, the lady of Sir George Baker, bart., a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Sir George Glyn, bart., of Ewell, Surrey, a daughter.

11. In Mansfield-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a son.

— At Langton Lodge, Dorset, the lady of George Pleydell Mansell, esq., a daughter.

12. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Newport, a son.

14. At the Manor House, Langley, Bucks, the lady of Captain Worth, R.N., a son.

— At Odell Castle, Beds, the lady of Crewe Alston, esq., a son.

— At Preston Fields, near Edinburgh, the Duchess of Argyll, a daughter.

15. At Halifax, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Savage, R.E., Nova Scotia, a daughter.

— At Hollybank, Hants, the Lady Major R. M'Mundy, a son.

17. In Park-crescent, the lady of Capt. Baring, Coldstream Guards, a son.

18. Lady Rivers, a daughter.

19. At Paignton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. H. G. Boileau, Bengal Eng., a son.

— At Berkeley-square, London, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, a daughter.

21. At Southfield Park, near Tunbridge Wells, prematurely, the lady of the Rev. George Goldney, a daughter.

22. At Marchington, Lady Harriet Vernon, a daughter.

— At Netherley House, N.B., the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Petre, a son and heir.

23. At Moulton Paddocks, Suffolk, Lady Pigot, a son.

— In Wilton-crescent, the lady of

the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., a son.

23. In Wilton-crescent, the lady of the Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., a daughter.

— At Sulham Rectory, near Reading, the lady of the Rev. H. Mowbray Northcote, a son.

24. At Edinburgh, the Lady Cardross, a son.

— At Moore Hall, county of Mayo, the lady of George Moore, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

25. At Elm Lodge, Finchley, the lady of Sir William White, twin daughters.

29. At Dublin, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Baker, of Hilderstone, Staff., a daughter.

— At the Manor House, Birkenhead, the lady of William Jackson, Esq., M.P., a daughter.

MARCH.

1. At Southwold, the lady of J. H. Heigham, esq., of Hunston Hall, Suffolk, a daughter.

— At Lixmount, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, bart., of Stanhope, a son.

2. At Barton Grange, near Taunton, the lady of F. W. Newton, Esq., a son and heir.

3. At Syndall Park, Faversham, the lady of F. Colville Hyde, Esq., a daughter.

6. At Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Ossory, a daughter.

7. At Salisbury, the lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Macdonald, a daughter.

8. At Ayott St. Lawrence, Lady Emily Cavendish, a daughter.

— Lady Armstrong, the lady of Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart., M.P., a son.

13. At Tavistock House, Tavistock-square, Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.

— At Ham Green, near Bristol, the lady of P. J. Miles, esq., a son and heir.

14. At Littleton Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Peter A. L. Wood, a son.

15. At Highfield, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Eyre Crabbe, K.H., a son.

16. At Chesterford Vicarage, Essex, Lady Harriet Hervey, a son.

18. At Prince's Gate, the Hon. Mrs. Hubbard, a son.

— In Arlington-street, the Lady Walsingham, a daughter.

20. In Dorset-place, the Lady Louisa Rabett, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

21. At Heavitree, Exeter, the lady of the Hon. W. Addington, a daughter.

— In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Sir Edward North Buxton, bart., M.P., a daughter.

22. At the Lodge, Bedford, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Fitzpatrick, a son.

24. At Kettlethorpe Hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, the lady of Harry Burrard Farnall, esq., a son.

25. At Midhurst, the Lady Jane Knox, a son.

— At Castle Rising Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Chancellor Bagot, a son.

26. The lady of John Upton Gaskell, esq., of Ingeraley Hall, Cheshire, a son and heir.

— The Lady Alfred Paget, a son.

— At Culverthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of C. Hill, esq., a daughter.

29. At Lawshall Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Evan Baillie, a daughter.

30. At Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, Lady Olivia Ossulston, a son.

12. In Prince's-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Home Drummond, a son.

14. In Hyde Park-square, the lady of William Longman, esq., a son.

— At Earliham Lodge, near Norwich, Mrs. Henry Morgan, a daughter.

— At St. Helena, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, C.B., a daughter.

16. At South Willingham Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. Andrew Corbett, twin sons.

— In Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Maitland, a son.

— In Cavendish-square, the Lady John Manners, a son.

— In Eaton-place West, the Lady Elizabeth Russell, a son.

18. In Montagu-place, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. M'Leod of M'Leod, a son.

19. At Bristol, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Woodburn, C.B., a daughter.

20. At Escrick Park, prematurely, the Lady Elizabeth Lawley, a son.

— In Hill-street, the lady of William Strahan, esq., a son.

21. At Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a daughter.

— At Harefield House, near Uxbridge, the lady of Capt. Crespigny, a daughter.

22. At the Deanery, Bocking, Essex, the lady of the Very Rev. Henry Carington, a daughter.

25. In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Harvie Farquhar, a son.

26. In Eaton-square, Lady Gladstone, a son.

27. At Langley Lodge, Wilts, Mrs. S. Abdy Fellowes, a son.

28. At Bath, the lady of the Hon. William Stourton, a daughter.

— At the Rectory, Clapham, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Wentworth A. Bowyer, a daughter.

— At Rome, the Viscountess Campden, a son.

30. In Chapel-street, South Audley-street, Lady Louisa Nina Lascelles, a son.

MAY.

1. At Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, the lady of William Haggard, esq., a daughter.

— At Lullingstone Castle, Kent, Lady Dyke, a son.

2. At Gibraltar, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hogarth, C.B., a son.

3. At Croft House, Leicestershire, the

APRIL.

1. At Swakeleys, Middlesex, the lady of Capt. Thomas Cochran, R.N., a son.
— Mrs. Edward St. John Mildmay, a daughter.

2. In Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Baroness de Linden, a son.

— In Carlton-gardens, Mrs. William E. Gladstone, a son.

3. At Colombo, Ceylon, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Drought, a daughter.

4. At 39, Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Capt. Arthur John Pack, Deputy Assistant-General, a daughter.

5. In Whitehall-yard, the lady of the Hon. S. P. Vereker, a daughter.

7. At the Grove, Lymington, the lady of Capt. Mackinnon, R.N., a son.

8. At the Willows, West Ham, the lady of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a daughter.

— At Great Malvern, the lady of Capt. Winnington Ingram, a son.

— At Bedgebury Park, Lady Mildred Hope, prematurely, a daughter, still-born.

— In Harrington-square, the lady of the Rev. Henry Gehle, D.D., a son.

10. At Egham Park, the lady of Col. Salwey, M.P., a son.

11. At Broughton, Manchester, the lady of William Kaye, esq., three daughters.

12. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Macdonald, a daughter.

BIRTHS.

lady of the Rev. W. Henry Cooper, a daughter.

5. At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Schomberg, R.N., a son.

6. At Bookham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Toler, a son.

8. The lady of H. H. H. Hungerford, esq., a son and heir.

9. At the Cedars, Windlesham, the lady of Robert Hallowell Carew, esq., a son.

10. In Ely-place, Dublin, the Lady Kilmaine, a daughter.

11. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Verulam, a son and heir.

— At Richings Park, Bucks, Lady Willshire, a daughter.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., a daughter.

12. In Belgrave-square, the Marchioness Camden, a daughter.

— At Sidmouth, the lady of Capt. Fulford, R.N., a son.

— At Thirlestane, Selkirkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a daughter.

14. At Brighton, the lady of Col. C. Kemeys Tynte, M.P., a daughter.

— At Udale House, Fortrose, Rosshire, N.B., the lady of William Lautour, esq., a son.

15. In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Manners, a son and heir.

16. At Charleville Forest, Tullamore, the Countess of Charleville, a son and heir.

17. At Eglington Hall, the lady of Robert Ogle, jun., esq., a daughter.

18. In Eaton-place, the Countess of Galloway, a daughter.

— In Eaton-place, Lady Agnes Duff, a daughter.

19. At Marchfield, Berks, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hugh Mitchell, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

— At Madeira, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Napier, a daughter.

— At the Elms, Chudleigh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. Lethbridge, H.E.I.C.S., a daughter.

— In Berkeley-square, Lady Lindsay, a daughter.

20. At Macroon Castle, the Hon. Mrs. White Hedges, a daughter.

22. At Dover House, the Hon. Mrs. Bagot, a daughter.

— At Brasenose College, Oxford, Mrs. Harrington, a daughter.

25. In Hamilton-place, the Hon. Lady Legard, a daughter.

26. At Harewood, Cornwall, the lady

of the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse, a daughter.

26. In Chester-street, the lady of M. Wyvill, jun., esq., M.P., a son.

27. In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a daughter.

— At Chester-square, the lady of James P. Currie, esq., a daughter.

— At Ickleford House, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Dudley Ryder, a daughter.

30. In Marine-parade, Dover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S., a daughter.

31. At Fynecourt House, Broomfield, Somerset, the lady of Andrew Crosse, esq., a son.

JUNE.

2. At Kippax Park, Yorkshire, the lady of Thomas D. Bland, esq., a son and heir.

— At Rawcliffe Hall, near Selby, Mrs. Creyke, a daughter.

— In Sussex-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens, the Lady Garragh, a son and heir.

3. In Grosvenor-street, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a son.

4. At Malahide Castle, Lady Talbot de Malahide, a son.

— In Dover-street, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a daughter.

5. At Halswell House, the lady of Capt. Kemeys Tynte, a son and heir.

6. At Berkeley-square, Lady Harriet Duncombe, a son.

7. At Wimborne, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a daughter.

13. At Grace Dieu Manor, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq., a son.

14. At Kirouctree, N.B., Mrs. Edward Heron Maxwell, a son.

16. At Paris, the lady of Col. B. S. Rotch, a daughter.

17. In Chesham-street, the Lady Rose Lovell, a son.

— At Wilburton Manor, Cambridgeshire, the lady of Alexander Pym, esq., a daughter.

19. At Reauby House, Leicestershire, the lady of H. C. Woodcock, esq., a daughter.

20. At Shalford Vicarage, near Guildford, the Hon. Mrs. John Gifford, a daughter.

— At Pyrton, Oxon., the lady of Hugh Hamersley, esq., a daughter.

21. In Great Stanhope-street, the Hon. Mrs. Vesey Dawson, a son, still-born.

BIRTHS.

21. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Fowell Burton, esq., a son.
22. At Brighton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a daughter.
23. At Endsleigh Cottage, Torquay, Devon, the lady of Capt. Edgell, R.N., a daughter.
24. At Heanton Satchville, Devon, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a son.
— At Treehill, the lady of John Henry Ley, esq., a daughter.
— At Hinchley Wood, Ashbourn, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Holland, twin daughters.
25. In Chesham-street, Lady Hayes, a daughter.
— At Cottesmore Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, a son.
26. In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Ebrington, a daughter.
— In Bolton-row, the Lady Louisa Alexander, a son.
27. In Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Francis Maule, R.N., a son.
— The Hon. Mrs. H. Manners Sutton, a son.
29. At Burley Vicarage, Rutland, the lady of A. Carlton Cumberbatch, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General in Turkey, a daughter.
— At Barnstaple, the lady of Capt. J. H. Boteler, R.N., a son.
— At Carlisle, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, a daughter.
30. In Cadogan-place, the Lady Georgina Forbes, a son.
- the lady of Lieut.-Col. George Lister Kaye, a son.
8. At Keyham, the lady of Roger Dutton Miles, esq., a daughter.
9. At Holly Grove, Windsor Park, the Lady Emily Seymour, a daughter.
10. At Barlow Hill, Lancashire, the lady of William Cunliffe Brooks, esq., a daughter.
— At Kirkby-Mallory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Colville, a son.
11. The Viscountess Jocelyn, a son.
— At the Little Cloisters, Westminster, Mrs. Henry Frere, a daughter.
12. At Grandisburgh Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, the lady of John Meade, esq., a son.
13. At the Palace, Wells, the Hon. Mrs. George Bridgeman, a son.
15. Lady Roper, a daughter, still-born.
— At St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Lady Mary Stephenson, a daughter.
— At the Rectory House, Woolwich, the lady of the Rev. Henry Brown, a daughter.
16. At Queen's-square, the Lady Mary Hoare, a daughter.
17. In Park-lane, Viscountess Seaham, a son and heir.
— At Lowesby Hall, Leicester, the lady of Frederick Thomas Fowke, esq., a daughter.
— At Knole Park, Gloucester, the lady of George W. Gunning, esq., a son.
19. In Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.
— In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Hodgkinson, a daughter, still-born.
— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Mulgrave, a daughter.
21. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son.
22. At Bolton Hall, near Clitheroe, the lady of H. A. Littledale, esq., a daughter.
23. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Parsons, a son.
25. At the Moat, Britford, Wilts, the lady of F. J. Jervoise, esq., a daughter.
— At Rathronan House, Clonmel, the lady of the Hon. George S. Gough, a son.
— At Mivart's Hotel, the Lady Emma Anderton, of Euxton Hall, Lancashire, a daughter.
26. In Lower Seymour-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Birch Reynardson, Grenadier Guards, a son.

JULY.

1. At Grey Abbey, Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a daughter.
2. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Cunyng-hame, a daughter.
3. At Queen-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Robert Temple Frere, a daughter.
— At Westbourne-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Percy Ricardo, esq., a son.
— The lady of Charles William Beauclerk, esq., a son.
4. At Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, a daughter.
7. At the Government House, Sydney, N.S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, a son.
— At Drayton Hall, West Drayton, the lady of Octavius Ommanney, esq., a daughter.
8. At West Huntington, near York,

29. In Chesham-place, Mrs. Baillie Cochrane, a daughter.

30. At Keith Hall, N.B., the lady of Capt. Peter Lanoe Hawker, a son.

31. At Megginch Castle, Perthshire, the lady of John Murray Drummond, esq., a daughter.

AUGUST.

1. At Trelassick, Cornwall, the Hon. Ann, lady of J. D. Gilbert, esq., a son.

— At Livermead Cottage, Torquay, the Lady Anna Maria Courtenay, a son.

— At Brockley Court, the lady of Henry Smyth Piggott, esq., a son.

— In South-street, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, a son and heir.

2. In Princes'-terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of Arthur Otway, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Twickenham, Mrs. Thomas Twining, née Baroness von Hagen, a daughter.

— At Arbour Hill, Dublin, the lady of Capt. Dillon, a son.

— At Kensington, the lady of Henry Cole, esq., C.B., a daughter.

3. In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton Milnes, a daughter.

— At Wymondham Rectory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a daughter.

— At Tarbat House, the Marchioness of Stafford, a son.

6. At Brandsby Lodge, York, the lady of Henry Cholmeley, esq., a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the Lady Rose Greville, a son.

— At Clifton, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a daughter.

7. At Wentworth Woodhouse, the Viscountess Milton, a son.

— At the Rectory, Great Stanmore, the Lady Ellen Gordon, a son.

9. In Russell-square, the lady of Samuel Morton Peto, esq., M.P., a son.

— Mrs. C. Wentworth Dilke, a daughter.

11. At Beechwood, Midlothian, the lady of Sir David Dundas, bart., of Beechwood, a daughter.

12. At Hazelwood Castle, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a daughter.

— At Lugmount, near Edinburgh, the Countess of Kintore, a son and heir.

13. The Countess of Clarendon, a son.

— At Stubbing Court, Derbyshire, the lady of T. H. Pedley, esq., a daughter.

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13. In Carlton-terrace, the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, a daughter.

14. At Friar's Hill, near Hastings, Sussex, the lady of William Drew Lucas Shadwell, esq., a son and heir.

15. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Bateson, a daughter.

— At Brighton, the Lady Katherine Evans Freke, a daughter.

16. In Portland-place, the Lady Susan Vernon Harcourt, a son.

18. At Southill, Beds, the lady of Comm. Hon. Mark Kerr, a son.

19. At Johnstone Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Robert Hargreaves, esq., a daughter, still-born.

21. In Eaton-terrace, Eaton-square, the lady of the Hon. Sir Arthur Buller, a daughter.

— At Doneraile, the Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, a son.

— At Pleasington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of John Butler Bowden, esq., a daughter.

22. At Bentcliffe Old Hall, Eccles, the lady of the Rev. John Raven, Rector of Broughton Astley, a son.

— At King's Lynn, in Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. F. J. Cresswell, a son.

23. At St. Ann's, Trinidad, the Lady Harris, a daughter.

— At Hedgerley Park, Bucks, Mrs. Rice Clayton, twin daughters.

— In Savile-row, the lady of Joseph Toynbee, esq., F.R.S., a son.

24. At Bracondale, the Lady Henrietta Harvey, a daughter.

— At Kilkenny Castle, Ireland, the Marchioness of Ormonde, a son.

— At Bordesley Park, near Alvechurch, Worcestershire, the lady of Richard Hemming, esq., a son.

25. The Hon. Mrs. Parnell, of Bryanston-square, a son.

— At Bloomsbury Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Villiers, a daughter.

26. At Southchurch, Essex, the lady of the Rev. John H. R. Sumner, a son.

29. At the Lawn, Wilts, the lady of A. L. Goddard, esq., M.P., a son.

30. At Campden Hill, Kensington, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.

— In Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, the widow of the late T. C. Gran- ger, esq., M.P., a son.

31. In Howley-place, the lady of Charles W. Watkins, esq., of Badby Hall, Northamptonshire, a son and heir.

— At Ladbroke House, Kensington Park, the lady of W. Downing Bruce, esq., K.C.S., F.S.A., a son.

Q

BIRTHS.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Woburn Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a son.
— At Pixton Park, the Lady Mary Hood, a daughter.
2. At the West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire, the lady of Egerton Leigh, jun., esq., a son.
3. At Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Noble, R.N., a son.
— At Brighton, the lady of the Rev. W. Montgomery Beresford, a daughter.
— In Lower Brook-street, the Lady Wodehouse, a daughter.
— At Mauritius, the lady of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., a son.
— At Mussoorie, Bengal, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, a son.
4. At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Lady Dick Lauder, a son.
— At Field House, Durham, Lady Brackenbury, of Skendleby Hall, Lincoln, a son.
— In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a daughter.
6. In Burlington-street, Lady Theresa Digby, a son.
7. At Clontibret Glebe, Monaghan, the lady of the Ven. Archdeacon Russell, a daughter.
9. At Springfield House, Warwickshire, the lady of Edmund Vernon Mac-kinnon, esq., a son and heir.
10. At Alderney, Channel Islands, the lady of Capt. Jervois, a son and heir.
— At Hackness Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Johnstone, a daughter.
11. At Gilmore Hill, near Glasgow, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Blake, a son.
12. At Leamington, the lady of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, esq., a son.
— In Upper Seymour-street, the lady of George Reid, esq., a son and heir.
— At Wallington Lodge, Surrey, the lady of T. J. Miller, esq., M.P., a daughter.
14. At Springkell, Dumfriesshire, the lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart., a son.
— At Withington Rectory, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, a daughter.
17. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Mayne, a daughter.
— At Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Richard Sutton, esq., a daughter.

18. In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley, a son.
— At Holbrooke House, Ipswich, the lady of F. D. Fryer, esq., a son.
— In Eaton-square, the lady of the Rev. J. Drummond Money, Rector of Sternfield, a son.
19. At Government House, Cape Town, the lady of Lieut.-Governor Darling, a son.
20. In Thurloe-square, Brompton, the lady of William Digby Seymour, esq., M.P., a son and heir.
— In Montague-street, the lady of W. Curteis Whelan, esq., of Herndon Hall, Tenterden, Kent, a daughter.
21. At Mounnington Rectory, Mrs. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, a son.
— At Wimbledon, the lady of George F. Pollock, esq., a son.
23. In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Eastnor, a daughter.
— At Darley House, Sunbury, the lady of Capt. Hayes, a daughter.
— At Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Taylor, a son.
25. At Perdiswell, Lady Wakeman, a son.
26. At Ringrose House, Devonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Stretton, a son.
27. At Bishop's Court, County Kildare, the Countess of Clonmell, a daughter.
— In Grosvenor-square, the Lady Foley, a son.
— At Nottingham-place, Marylebone, the lady of Edward Arthur Copleston, esq., a daughter.
29. At Lauriston House, Kincardineshire, the lady of Alexander Porteous, esq., a son.
— In Eaton-terrace, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, a daughter.
30. At Bath, Lady Wade, a daughter.
— At Langley Park, Bucks, the Marchioness of Chandos, a daughter.

OCTOBER.

1. At Hither Green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a son.
2. At Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, the lady of James Johnstone Bevan, esq., a daughter.
3. At Shirburn Castle, the Countess of Macclesfield, a son.
5. The Countess Nelson, a daughter.
— The lady of Thomas Hillersden Bulteel, esq., a daughter.
— At Morden Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Henry James Hoare, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

6. At Barnes, Surrey, the lady of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq., a son.

7. At Haughton Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Thomas Gifford Forsyth, esq., a son.

— At Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of William Jessop, esq., a son.

— In Oxford-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Coningham, a daughter.

8. At Bredbury Hall, Cheshire, the lady of John Pender, esq., a son.

— In Curzon-street, Mrs. Villiers Hatton, a son.

9. The lady of Henry Wilde, esq., a daughter.

— At Cheltenham, the widow of Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, a daughter.

10. In Kensington-gardens-terrace, the lady of Colonel R. Cannon, a daughter.

12. At Babworth Rectory, the Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson, a daughter.

13. In Wigmore-street, the Hon. Mrs. R. Lambert Paynes, a son.

15. In the College, Ely, the lady of the Rev. B. Webb, a son.

16. The Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.

— At Blythwood House, Renfrewshire, Mrs. Campbell, of Blythwood, a son.

17. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Lady Adelaide Cadogan, a daughter.

22. In Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Maude, a son and heir.

— At Bath, the lady of Brig.-Gen. C. B. James, Bombay Army, a son.

23. In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, Lady Payne Gallwey, a daughter.

— At Kirkham Abbey, the lady of Edward Clough Taylor, esq., a daughter.

24. At the Deanery, Southampton, the lady of Archdeacon Wigram, a son.

25. At Paris, the lady of the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a daughter.

— At Hammersmith, the lady of Sir Charles S. Kirkpatrick, bart., a son.

26. At the Vicarage, Crowle, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. William Duncombe, a son.

28. At Clifton, near Bristol, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Frank Sugden, a son.

29. At Morden Park, the lady of Edward Majoribanks, jun., esq., a daughter.

29. At Auchintoul House, N.B., the Lady Cochrane, a son.

— At Eaton-square, the Countess de Marella, a daughter.

30. In Tavistock-square, the lady of Edward Solly, esq., F.R.S., a daughter.

31. At Weaving, Maidstone, the Lady North, a son.

— At Diswillstown, Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Henry Sugden, a daughter.

NOVEMBER.

2. At Pynes, Devon, Lady Northcote, a son.

3. At Estwell Park, the Countess of Winchilsea, a son.

— At Compton Castle, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a daughter.

4. At Patshall, Staffordshire, Viscountess Lewisham, a son.

5. In Park-place, St. James's, the Lady Georgiana Codrington, a daughter.

6. At Townhouse, near Littleborough, the lady of Lieut. Molesworth, R.N., a son.

7. In Belgrave-square, the Duchess of Montrose, a son.

— At Casewick, Lincolnshire, Lady Trollope, a son.

8. At Oran, Yorkshire, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a daughter.

— In Dover-street, the Countess of Airlie, a daughter.

— At Writtle Park, the lady of the Hon. Frederick Petre, a son.

— The Lady Eleanor Wodehouse, a daughter.

— At St. James's Rectory, Piccadilly, the lady of the Rev. John Jackson, a daughter.

9. At Kilbrittain Castle, county of Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Alcock Stowell, a daughter.

11. At Shillinglee Park, Sussex, the Countess of Winterton, a son.

— In Eaton-square, the Lady Georgiana Gurdon Rebow, a daughter.

— At Carleton Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bonham, a son.

— At Willey House, Surrey, the lady of John Spicer, esq., jun., a son.

12. At Northchurch House, Hertfordshire, the lady of John Lane, esq., twins—son and daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the Lady Caroline Augusta Ricketts, a daughter.

— In Kensington-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. William Law, a son.

13. In the East Indies, Mrs. Arthur St. John Mildmay, a son.

14. In Eaton-place, the lady of William Jones Lloyd, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

14. At Hemsworth Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. W. H. Leatham, a son.
— In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Laura Palmer, a daughter.
— In Devonshire-terrace, the lady of Sir George Larpent, bart., prematurely, twin sons; one still-born.
— In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. O'Callaghan, a son.
19. At Oare House, near Marlborough, the lady of Major Pears, C.B., a son.
— At Tawstock Court, Devon, the lady of Edward Weld, esq., a daughter.
20. In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Lady Pierson, a daughter.
22. At Hale House, near Salisbury, the Lady Adela Goff, a daughter.
— At Washington Rectory, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, a daughter.
25. At Dover, the widow of Brevet-Major Henry Griffith, a daughter.
27. At Toulon, the lady of Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Fredk. Adam, G.C.B., a son.
29. At the Rectory, Romaldkirk, in the North Riding, the lady of the Rev. Henry Cleveland, a son.
— At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a son.
8. At Summerhill, Kilderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a daughter.
11. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswell, a son.
— At Barton Fields, near Derby, the lady of Henry Chandos Pole, esq., a daughter.
— At Pentloe Hall, Essex, the lady of Henry Coldham Mathew, esq., a son and heir.
12. At Down-Ampney, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a daughter.
13. At Wykeham, the Viscountess Downe, a son.
14. At Bradie House, Fornes, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, lady of Col. Grant, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a son.
15. In Gloucester-square, the lady of A. Mackinnon, esq., M.P., a son.
16. At Carton, Maynooth, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.
— At Debenham Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. J. Bedingfeld, a son.
— At Kinnaird Castle, N.B., the lady Catherine Carnegie, a daughter.
— At Hindlip House, Worcestershire, the Countess Henri di San Damiano, a son.
17. At Cumner Vicarage, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spencer, a daughter.
21. The Lady Huntingtower, a daughter.
22. At Great Malvern, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, a son.
26. At Elton Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Piers C. Claughton, a daughter.
— At Syston Park, Lady Thorold, a son.
— Viscountess Maidstone, a son and heir.
27. In Eaton-square, the lady of Major Ormsby Gore, a son.
— At Peterley House, Bucks, the lady of Wildman Y. Peel, esq., a son.
29. At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a daughter.
30. At Bramford Speke, the lady of Trehawke Kekewich, esq., a daughter.
31. In Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Peel, a son.
— At Berne, the lady of Andrew Buchanan, esq., H.M. Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confed., a daughter.
— At Bye-field House, Barnes, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wrotteale, a daughter.

DECEMBER.

1. At Sledmore, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a son.
— At Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Anstruther, twin sons.
— At Lathbury House, the lady of Col. St. Quintin, a daughter.
— At Hawstead House, near Bury St. Edmund's, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, esq., a daughter.
2. At Spa, Belgium, the Lady Elizabeth Osborne, a daughter.
— In Lowndes-square, Lady Fredk. Kerr, a daughter.
3. At Torquay, the lady of Sir Paul Hunter, bart., a daughter.
4. At Youlston Park, the lady of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart., a daughter.
— At Eaton-place, the lady of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq., a son.
— At Balbirnie, N.B., the Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.
— At the Goldrood, near Ipswich, the lady of Capt. Lacon, R.N., a son.
7. At Melton Mowbray, the Hon. Mrs. Coventry, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

1851.

JULY 17. At Melbourne, Port Phillip, T. F. Hamilton, esq., to Bessie, second daughter of Sidney Stephen, Esq., Judge at Otago, New Zealand.

OCTOBER 16. At Hobart Town, Lieut. Charles Style Akers, R.E., to Henrietta Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. Despard, C.B., Commander of Her Majesty's Forces in Van Diemen's Land.

NOVEMBER 28. At Otago, in New Zealand, Lewis A. Bernays, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Borton, esq., of Cottenham, Oxfordshire.

DECEMBER 23. Adelaide, South Australia, Albemarle Bertie Cator, esq., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of N.A. Knox, esq., Londonderry.

27. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Charles O. Torlesse, Esq., to Alicia, third daughter of James Townsend, esq., of Lyttelton.

Punjab, to Susan A. Mitford, daughter of the late Capt. C. Howard Henry, R.N., and widow of the late John Mitford, esq., of Exbury, Hants.

6. At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederic R. M. Gossett, esq., 28th B.L.I., to Mary Anne, only daughter of J. W. West, esq., of Datchet Lodge, Bucks.

8. At Trinity Church, Sloane-street, the Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, of North Petherton, Somerset, to Agnes Wordsworth, only daughter of the late William Lawrence, esq.

— At Chelmsford, William Coeswelt Kortright, esq., to Augusta Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Carew Anthony St. John Mildmay.

— At Corbridge, George Butler, esq., M.A., to Josephine Elizabeth, fourth daughter of John Grey, esq.

— At Blechingley, Surrey, J. Tuite, esq., late of H.M. 15th Reg., to Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Fox Chawner, M.A.

— At South Elmham, the Rev. Valentine S. Barry Blacker, Vicar of East and West Rudham, Norfolk, to Jane, youngest daughter of George Durrant, esq., South Elmham Hall, Suffolk.

12. At Meerut, East Indies, H. Topham Clements, esq., 14th Light Dragoons, to Caroline Sarah, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. L. H. Smith, 6th B. L. Cav.

13. At Uttoxeter, the Rev. J. J. Blunt, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Thomas Sneyd Kinnersley, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Calcutta, Robert Doran, esq., to Mary Rebecca, daughter of the late Thomas Bracken, esq.

14. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Thomas Garden Carter, to Louisa Jones, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Turner.

15. At Battersea Church, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Henrietta, the elder daughter of the late George Hyde Wollaston, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Lawrence, esq., to Augusta, only daughter of the late Col. Pell Hay.

17. At Botleys, the Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, Rector of Bushbury, Salop, to Elenor, fourth daughter of Robert Gosling, esq.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Theresa Caroline, daughter of the late John Bishop, of Sunbury House, Middlesex, to Hugh, the third son of the late Her-

1852.

JANUARY.

1. At Swanscombe, Kent, Charles Burney Young, esq., to Nora Creina, fourth daughter of General and Lady Charlotte Bacon, of Swanscombe Lodge.

— At Bombay, the Rev. John D. Gibson, B.A., Chaplain E.I.C., to Katherine, third daughter of the late Brig. Pennycuik, C.B. and K.H.

— At Hansworth Church, Staffordshire, the Rev. John William Donaldson, D.D., Head Master of Bury School, Suffolk, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Rawlins, esq.

— At Stoke Damerel, Capt. John P. Coode, 35th Reg., M.N.I., to Emily Sarah, youngest daughter of Commander E. Collier, R.N.

2. At Weston-super-Mare, Thomas Gifford Forsyth, esq., to Rosa Sarah Anna Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar.

5. At the Cathedral of Calcutta, W. S. R. Hodson, esq., 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and Assist. Commiss. in the

MARRIAGES.

cules, Lord Langford, of Summerhill House, Ireland.

17. At Cuckfield, Sussex, Edward Tatham, esq., Commander R.N., to Catherine Agren, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Brown, esq.

20. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Ewing Winslow, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Sarah, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Henry Walker, of Fitzroy-square.

— At Crewkerne, Robert Fowler, esq., of Whitchurch, Dorset, to Mary Anne Phelps, youngest daughter of Rear-Adm. Symes.

21. At Dilhorn, John William Phillips, esq., to Adelaide Louisa, daughter of Edward Buller, esq., of Dilhorn Hall, Staffordshire.

22. The Rev. Edward Ridgeway, M.A., to Blanche, second daughter of Sir Joseph Paxton, of Chatsworth.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, J. B. St. Croix Crosse, esq., 31st Reg., to Emma, youngest daughter of William Snell, Esq.

— At Matlock, John Clowes, esq., to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Peter Arkwright, esq.

— At Bolton, Edward J. Bolling, esq., Darcey Lever Hall, Lancashire, to Henrietta, second daughter of T. R. Bridson, esq.

27. At Burnham Church, Bucks, William De Winton, esq., of the Priory, Brecon, to Hephzibah Lancela Frances, second daughter of the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England.

— At Kilbrew, Robert Eglington Seton, esq., of the Manor House, Ratoath, to Jane Rebecca, daughter of Henry Garnett, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, eldest son of Lord Braybrooke, to Lady Charlotte Sarah Graham Toler, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Norbury.

28. At Hanwell, Thomas Harrington Tuke, esq., M.D., of the Manor House, Chiswick, to Sophia Jane, second daughter of John Conolly, esq., M.D., of the Lawn, Hanwell.

— At Branston, near Lincoln, Francis Brown Douglas, esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Hon. A. Leslie Melville, of Branston Hall.

29. At Worksop, Sir Cornwallis Ricketta, bart., of Beaumonde Leys, Leicestershire, to Lady Caroline Augusta Pelham Clinton, third daughter of the late,

and sister of the present Duke of Newcastle.

29. At Ovingham, Northumberland, Henry Rogers, esq., of Bombay, to Dinah Elinor, eldest daughter of William Laws, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Frederick John Wilson, esq., to Louisa Martha, only daughter of the late Rev. Henry Higginson, M.A.

— At St. James's Church, Westminster, the Rev. George John Bloomfield, to Isabella, third daughter of the Lord Bishop of London.

FEBRUARY.

3. At St. Michael's Church, Lyme Regis, Edward Walford, esq., of Clifton, to Julia Christina, fourth daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B.

— At St. Saviour's Church, Bath, John Clavering, esq., to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Innes, C.B.

5. At the British Embassy, Paris, George Gollop, esq., late Lieutenant 2nd Queen's Royals, to Jessie Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Welman Helyar.

— At Great Yarmouth, Capt. Ommanney, R.A., to Harriet Ellen, youngest daughter of J. M. Lacon, esq.

— At Staplegrave, near Taunton, Alfred Mathias, esq., of Bridgenorth, Salop, to Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Bedwell Law.

— At Leamington, George Henry L'Estrange, esq., to Augusta Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Des Vœux.

7. At Cheltenham, R. Francis Moleworth, esq., to Gertrude De Normand, eldest daughter of the late George B. Gosset, 4th Dragoon Guards.

9. At All Souls', Langham-place, Hector Maclean Hay, esq., to Anne Charlotte, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bird, H.C.S., and daughter of the late John White, esq.

10. At Chatham Church, Henry Lockyard Gleig, esq., 2nd B.I., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. Henry Drury, R.N.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Polhill, of the Carabiniers, of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire, to Emily Frances, daughter of Sir H. W. Barron, bart., M.P.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Broughton, Oxon., H. N. Goddard, esq., of Cliffe Manor House, Wilts, to Eliza Agnes Whippy, of Adderbury House, Oxon., widow of John Whippy, esq., and daughter of the late William Walford, esq.

— At Abergford, Lord Ashtown, to Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of the late R. O. Gascoigne, esq.

— At Kempsey, Worcestershire, William Wallace Gabriel, esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Mary, only daughter of Major-Gen. Henderson, K.H.; K.C.

— At Beccles, the Rev. J. B. Smith, to Georgiana Anne, only child of Frederick William Farr, esq.

— At Ryde, Robert Gordon, esq., late of the 66th Reg., to Isabella Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hood Hansay Christian.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Law, to Lady Adelaide Vane, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry.

— At Lambeth Palace, the Right Hon. Lord Hatherton, to Mrs. Davenport, of Capethorne, Cheshire.

12. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, the Hon. Frederick Walpole, youngest son of the Earl of Orford, to Laura Sophia Frances, only daughter of Francis Walpole, esq.

17. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir C. S. Paul Hunter, bart., of Mortimer Hill, Berks, to Constance, younger daughter of William Bosanquet, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, esq., to Anna, eldest daughter of Aneas R. McDonnell, esq., and widow of the late Capt. Charles Basil Lindsay.

18. At Croughton, William Wethys Methven Dewar, to Philippa Maria, only daughter of the late John Turner Ramsay, esq.

— At Betchworth, Surrey, Captain Henry D. Cholmeley, 27th Foot, to Georgiana Millicent, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Lewis Way.

— At St. Mary's District Church, Marylebone, Alexander Trotter, esq., of Devonshire-place House, New-road, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Brooke, only son of the Earl of

Warwick, to the Hon. Anne Charteris, daughter of Lord Elcho.

19. At Cheltenham, Wildman Yates Peel, esq., to Magdalene Susannah, second daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Culham, Oxfordshire.

— At Palgrave, Suffolk, Thomas Spencer Cobbold, esq., M.D., President of the R.M.S., Edinburgh, to Frances Philippa, second daughter of the late John Amys, esq.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, John Farnaby Cator, esq., Capt. R.A., to Julia Maria Frances, only surviving daughter of Henry Hallam, esq.

— At St. Michael's Church, Aigburth, near Liverpool, the Hon. George Denman, M.A., to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Samuel Hope, esq.

— At East Bergholt, the Rev. Charles Badham, M.A., to Eleonor, daughter of the late James Deacon Hume, esq., of the Board of Trade.

— At Stoke Church, George E. Patey, esq., Capt. R.N., to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Robert Rundle, esq.

— At Market Drayton, Arthur Brooke, esq., to Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan.

21. At St. Mary's, Hastings, the Rev. Arthur Philip Dunlap, B.D., to Jessy, fourth daughter of the late T. C. Brackenbury, esq.

— At Finchley, Major George Green, 84th Reg., to Emma, eldest daughter of James Lermitté, esq.

24. At Budleigh, Devonshire, E. J. Thackwell, esq., 8rd Light Dragoons, to Charlotte Price, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Lucas.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Edmond George Lushington Walker, Lieut. R.E., to Camilla Georgiana, only daughter of Col. Calder, Commanding R.E., Western District.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. Russell Elliott, R.N., to Henrietta, widow of John Ward, esq., and daughter of the late Sir John Kaye, bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, E. Mackintosh, esq., of Calcutta, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late T. B. Bingley, esq., Bengal Horse Art.

MARCH.

2. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, the Rev. John Home, S.C.L., to Rosa Mari-
anne, only daughter of James Hall, esq.

MARRIAGES.

3. At Caterham, Surrey, Henry Aglionby Aglionby, esq., M.P., to Mrs. Sædd, Caterham.

4. At Dauntsey, Major Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny, 63rd Regt., to Bertha, second daughter of the Rev. George Augustus Biedermann, M.A.

— At Kencot, Oxfordshire, John Carter, esq., of Fairfield, Gloucestershire, to Amelia, daughter of the late Richard Burnaby, esq.

— At Wyke Regis, Weymouth, John Edward Bridge, esq., Manor House, Piddletrenthide, Dorset, to Ellen Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward Palmer, esq., of Wyke.

9. At Northallerton, Robert Eden Wilson, esq., of Eberston Lodge, to Eleanor, only child of the late George Body, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, Edward Henry Burnell, esq., of Bedford-row, to Gertrude, daughter of Peter Davey, esq.

— At Leeds, William Henry Leather, esq., of Beeston Park, to Sarah Anna, daughter of G. Leather, esq., of Knos-trop.

10. At Gort, C. Monteith Hamilton, esq., Capt. 92nd Highlanders, to the Hon. Maria Corinna Vereker, daughter of Viscount Gort.

11. At Hedsor Church, Bucks, Capt. W. Caulfield Pratt, late of H.M. 67th Regt., to the Hon. Catherine Cecilia Irby, youngest daughter of Lord Boston.

— At Melton Mowbray, Francis Geary, esq., to Mary Isabella, daughter of Francis Grant, esq., of Sussex Villa, Regent's-park, and the Lodge, Melton Mowbray.

— At Stretton, William, second son of Robert Arkwright, esq., of Sutton Hall, Derbyshire, to Fanny Susan, second daughter of Edward Thornehill, esq., of Dove Cliff, Staffordshire.

— At Claremont, near Cape Town, Charles W. Hutton, esq., to Elizabeth Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Andries Stockenström, bart.

— At Childwall, Lancashire, the Rev. James Garbett, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late T. T. Garston, esq.

13. At St. James's, Paddington, Will. Steele Wilkinson, esq., late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to Emily, daughter of Sir John and Lady Hansler.

16. At St. George's Church, Agra, John M. Hay, esq., M.D., to Maynard Montier, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor North-West Provinces.

16. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, St. John George Jefferyes, esq., only son of St. John Jefferyes, esq., of Blarney Castle, Cork, to Emma Sophia, eldest daughter of George Lewis, esq., M.D. of Wiesbaden.

— At Boston, U.S., James Lawrence, esq., eldest son of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, Minister at this Court, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the historian, W. H. Prescott, esq.

— At Marylebone Church, Richard Aldworth Oliver, Comm. R.N., to Flora, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Daniel Hutchins Bellasis.

— At Northallerton, Sir William R. C. Chaytor, bart., of Clervaux Castle, Croft, to Mary, fourth daughter of J. Whitney Smith, esq., of Northallerton, Yorkshire.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Harry Spencer Waddington, esq., to Caroline, third daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley Park, Norfolk.

— At Auckland, New Zealand, J. C. Blackett, esq., to Emily Jane, second daughter of Major Cockcraft, H.M. 58th Regt.

— At Bath, Edmund James Goodridge, esq., Bengal Art., to Louisa Eugenia, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Timbrell, esq., Trowbridge.

22. At Wandsbeck Church, Denmark, Henry Sykes Thornton, esq., to Emily, second daughter of the late W. Deatry, D.D.

23. At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, T. O. W. Coster, esq., late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards, to Mary Ellen Parry, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Davies.

— At Hersham, Surrey, the Rev. W. Cornwall, M.A., Colonial Chaplain to Cape Coast Castle, to Frances, eldest daughter of T. B. Hudson, esq.

— At St. John's, Hackney, Lieut. J. W. Lane, R.N., of Carshalton, Surrey, to Louisa Caroline, relict of the late Capt. W. B. Price, of Homerton, Middlesex.

— At Secunderabad, Major Woodfall, 47th Regt. N.I., Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Rhoda Maria, only surviving child of the late Rev. Edward Markham Wellan, M.A.

25. At Jullunder, Lieut. Chas. Curoton, of the 12th Regt. of Irregular Cavalry, to Margaret Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, D.D.

— At Lee, Kent, Alexander Hannah,

MARRIAGES.

of New House Field, Huddersfield, to Mona Louisa, fourth daughter of the late William Brook, esq., J.P.

25. At Mount Melville, James Wolfe Murray, esq., of Cringletie, to Elizabeth Charlotte, younger daughter of John Whyte Melville, esq., and Lady Catherine Whyte Melville.

30. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Charles Cowper, esq., to Isabel Agnes, youngest daughter of J. Thompson, esq.

31. At Vevay, Switzerland, Mary, relict of the late Henry Hall Joy, esq., Q.C., to the Rev. Alexandre Chavannes, Pasteur of the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud.

— At Kurrachee, H. P. B. Berthon, esq., Adjutant of the Artillery in Scinde, to Helen Maria, eldest daughter of Col. M. Stock, C.B., Bombay Light Cavalry, commanding at Kurrachee.

— Benson Rathbone, esq., of Liverpool, to Hannah Sophia, youngest daughter of Robert Hyde Greg, esq., of Norcliffe Hall, Cheshire.

APRIL.

3. At Chingunford Church, Shropshire, Henry James Sheldon, esq., of Brailles House, Warwickshire, to Alicia Mary Oakeley, widow of W. Oakeley, esq., of Oakeley, Shropshire, and daughter of the late Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd.

— At Barnes, Alfred Hudson Shadwell, esq., to Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Hillersdon, esq.

11. At Welwyn, Herts, the Rev. J. Hoste, to Margaret, daughter of Henry Fynes Clinton, esq.

13. At Sandhurst, Berks, William Morris, Capt. in H.M. 17th Lancers, and of Fishleigh House, Devon, to Amelia Mary, fourth daughter of Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B.

— At Wallair, Madras, Lestock W. Stewart, esq., 5th N.I., to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. H. Drury.

— At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Comm. T. G. Drake, R.N., to Ellen Mary Catherine, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P.

— At Ditcheat, the Rev. John Burrow, son of the Archdeacon of Gibraltar, and Chaplain, Gibraltar, to Marianne, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Leir.

14. At Trinity Church, Shanghae, Edward Langley, esq., to Elizabeth Isabella, second daughter of Captain Pickering Clarke, R.N.

14. At Brighton, Hamilton Eustace Dicker, esq., of Southover, Lewes, to Catherine Sarah, daughter of the late William Cornwell, esq.

— At the Hague, William R. Sandbach, esq., to Sara Maria, daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Baron Van Capellen.

— At Wigan, the Rev. Charles Leigh Pemberton, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Woodcock, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Calverley, esq., to Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of John Thomas Selwin, esq., of Down Hall, Essex.

— At St. George's Chapel, Edinburgh, Duncan Forbes, esq., late of China, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, bart.

— At Kimmeridge, Charles Richard Hoare, esq., son of Archdeacon Hoare, to Emma Georgina, only daughter of Capt. Mansel, C.B.

— At West Haddon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. W. T. Pearce Meade King, M.A., Rector of Norton, Leicester, to Ellen Catherine, the second daughter of Isaac Lovel, esq.

15. At Wells, the Rev. Robert Andrew Bathurst, Rector of Birchanger, Essex, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Harkness.

— At Audlem, the Rev. George A. Salusbury, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Fanny, third daughter of L. T. Crossley, esq.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Capt. Edmund Disney Byng, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth Egbertha, eldest daughter of the late John Horsley, esq.

— At St. Martin's, Canterbury, Capt. Bellingham, 65th Regt., to Felicia, only daughter of the Rev. John Short Hewett, D.D.

17. At Richmond, Surrey, Lord Clarence Paget, son of the Marquis of Anglesey, to Martha Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, bart., G.C.B.

20. At St. Pancras, Colquhoun Smith, esq., of Hayti, to Charlotte Mary Anastasia, daughter of the late Michael Stritch, esq.

— At Broxbourne, the Rev. A. P. Salusbury, to Henrietta Sophia, daughter of John Grimwood Perkins, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Frederic Braithwaite, M.A., to Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nicholas Westby, esq., and the Hon. Emily Westby.

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MARRIAGES.

20. At St. John's, Paddington, Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., to Agnes Caroline, second daughter of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley.

— At Blunham, Abel Mellor, esq., late of the H.E.I. Company's Civil Service, to Laura Annie, third daughter of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, bart., of Blunham House, Bedfordshire.

22. At Corfu, Edward Charles Butler, H.M. 36th Regt. of Foot, A.D.C., to Frances Guadalupe Felipa Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

— At Wotton, Isle of Wight, Major Cameron Macpherson, of the Royal Highlanders, to Mary Popham, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Walton White.

— At Tincleton, Dorset, Edward Leigh, eldest son of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, to Fanny Maitland, fourth daughter of Henry Wilson, esq.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Hunter Blair, esq., to Emily Williams, youngest daughter of the late Edward Grant, esq.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Robert Vans Agnew, esq., of Barnbarroch, Wigtownshire, to Mary Elizabeth Hunter Blair, second daughter of Sir David Hunter Blair, bart.

24. At Cheshunt, Edmund Pearson Abercrombie Thompson, esq., to Isabella Maria, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Hugh Stacy Osborne, H.E.I.C.S.

27. At Hove, Brighton, Humphry Butler, esq., Comm. R.N., to Eliza Margaret, eldest daughter of the late William Tewart, esq.

— At Faringdon, John Livingston Campbell, esq., of Achalader, Perthshire, to Isabella Margaret Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Rev. Edward Gladwin Arnold, to Charlotte Georgiana, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Henry Cholmondeley.

— At Bathwick Church, Captain Augustus Price, of the Bombay Rifles, to Elizabeth Emma, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. C. Hodgson.

28. At St. James's Church, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, to Williams Wynn, daughter of Sir Henry Williams Wynn.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. J. Allen, Rector of Castle Martin, Pemb., to Isabella, daughter of the late Peter Hoare, esq.

28. At Knightsbridge, Henry Hannerfeycester, esq., to Clara Priscilla, youngest daughter of J. F. Norris, esq.

— At Hove Church, Capt. Bartelot, Royal Dragoons, to Harriet, daughter of the late Sir C. Musgrave, bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland.

— At Cockairnie, David Henry Lee, esq., to Clara, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Moubray, K.H.

— In the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Earl of Grosvenor, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, to Lady Constance Leveson Gower, youngest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland.

29. At Rathfarnham Church, Edward M'Gwire, esq., to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir William M'Mahon, bart., Master of the Rolls, Ireland.

— At St. Ives, Cornwall, the Rev. Frederick William Poland, B.A., Curate of Madron, Cornwall, to Mary, second daughter of William Hichens, esq.

— At Old Windsor Church, George Couper, esq., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Every, esq., of Beaumont Lodge, Old Windsor.

— At Enfield, W. French Clay, esq., Med. Dep. Bombay Army, to Maria, youngest daughter of John Watts, esq.

— At Bath, Arthur Tawke, esq., of Rochford, Essex, to Augusta Mary, daughter of Col. J. P. Hamilton.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Aston Key, esq., third son of the late Charles Aston Key, esq., to Fanny Elizabeth, second daughter of Bransby Cooper, esq.

MAY:

1. At Brussels, at the British Embassy, Hildebrand Henry Oakes, esq., to Sophia, widow of the late John Bond, esq.

4. At St. Pancras New Church, Francis Henry Plumptre, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Catherine Frances Alsager, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, esq.

5. At St. Thomas's, Mulgoa, New South Wales, the Rev. Alfred H. Hewlett Stephen, B.A., of St. Lawrence, Sydney, to Rebecca Maria, second daughter of George Cox, esq.

— At Datchet, Wm. Driscoll Gosset, esq., Capt. R.E., to Ellen Dorothea, fourth daughter of the Rev. Isaac Gosset.

— At Duffield, Derbyshire, Francis G. O'Reilly, esq., to Barbara Elizabeth,

MARRIAGES.

eldest daughter of John Balfour, esq., Q.C.

6. At Christ Church, Cork, Captain Johnstone Napier, 74th Highlanders, to Christiana, daughter of William Lewis, esq., of Kinsale.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel William Clowes, esq., to Sophia Louisa, second daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, bart.

8. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Gerard Coke Meynell, esq., to Charlotte Leigh, youngest daughter of Edw. Leigh Pemberton, esq.

11. At Stapenhill, Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Lloyd, D.D., to Abram Bass, esq., of Burton-on-Trent.

— At Derry, the Rev. Charleton Maxwell, Rector of Lower Badony, to Emily Augusta Grace Ponsonby, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

12. At Durris House, Kincardineshire, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Anthony Mactier, esq., of Durris House.

— At Allerthorpe, Philip Saltmarsh, esq., of Saltmarsh, to Blanche, youngest daughter of Robert Denison, esq.

13. At Matson, the Rev. Arthur Carden, to Rose Emily, younger daughter of W. Wilton Woodward, esq., of Matson House, Gloucestershire.

— At Cheshunt, Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard, esq., 26th Bengal Light Inf., to Agnes Selina Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Charles Beaven, esq.

15. At Bombay, Hamilton Robert Hathway, esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Caroline Harriet Bidwell, daughter of Major Bidwell Edwards, K.H.

17. At Barnstaple, the Rev. Charles Seymour, Rector and Prebendary of Killymarda, Ireland, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph M'Cornick.

18. At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Henri de Rougemont, of St. Aubin, Neufchâtel, to Caroline, eldest daughter of George Rougemont, esq.

19. At Boston, U.S., the Hon. Edw. T. B. Twisleton, to Miss Ellen Dwight, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Dwight, of the State of Massachusetts.

— At the Cathedral, Bombay, Charles Mason Innes Pollock, esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. John Henry Wilson.

— At Bideston, Suffolk, Capt. James

Horsford Cockburn, R.N., to Harriet Emily, only daughter of the Rev. Joseph Gedge.

19. At Otaki Church, New Zealand, the Ven. Archdeacon Octavius Hadfield, to Kate, third daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Henry Williams.

20. At Chevening, Kent, Charlotte Emily, fourth daughter of the Rev. T. Barlett, to Wordsworth Harrison, esq., of the Lund, Ulverston.

— At Eardisley, Herefordshire, Lieut.-Col. Strode, the Cedars, Worcestershire, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. Rice Price.

— At Broxbourne, the Rev. G. A. Salusbury, to Fanny, daughter of L. T. Crossley, esq.

21. At Gibraltar, Edw. Leigh-Master, esq., to Caroline, third daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Burrow.

24. At the British Consulate, Bayonne, Fitzherbert Dacre Lucas, esq., to Laura Adelaide Scudamore, only child of Lieut.-Col. Scudamore.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lister Kaye, esq., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire, to the Lady Caroline Pepys, third daughter of the late Earl of Cottingham.

26. At Middlewich, Cheshire, Robert Howard, esq., of Broughton Hall, Flint, to Lucy Annabella, only daughter of the Ven. Isaac Wood, Archdeacon of Chester.

27. The Rev. Henry Morant, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Sandford Graham, bart.

— At Hornsey Church, the Hon. Henry Noel, to Emily Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.

— At Tor, James de Havilland, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Louisa Magdalene, youngest daughter of George Atkinson, esq., R.N.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, William Henry Bowen, esq., to Emelia Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dundas, Bengal Army.

— At Naples, Daniel Baron de Salis Soglio, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late John Bayford, esq.

Lately. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Howard, esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, to Marion, widow of the late W. L. Bennett, esq.

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MARRIAGES.

JUNE.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. P. Trevelyan, esq., to Maria, third daughter of the Hon. P. Pleydell Bowverie.

— At Charmouth,¹ Dorset, Hugh Norris, esq., of South Petherton, Somerset, to Joanna Philippa, third daughter of the late Rev. John Fraunceis Griffith.

— At Donnybrook, Capt. Stirling Stuart, King's Dragoon Guards, to Harriet Boswell Erskine, second daughter of M. Fortescue, esq., Dublin.

— At St. John's Chapel, Coolhurst, the Hon. Robert Henley, to Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of Robert Aldridge, esq.

— At Bath, Major William Henry Simpson, C.B., to Mary Christiana, daughter of Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, Downshire, Ireland.

— At Edinburgh, George Nicholas Vansittart, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Mansfield, esq., of Midmar.

— At Great Hooskealey, Capt. Richard Robert Quin, R.N., only son of Lord George Quin, to Selina Catherine Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. David F. Markham.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William Fuller Maitland, esq., of Stansted, Essex, to Charlotte Elizabeth Dick, second daughter of J. M. Macnabb, esq., of Highfield Park, Hampshire.

2. At Wharton House, Edinburgh, Matthew Dysart Hunter, esq., to Isabella Dorothea, eldest daughter of John Buckle, esq.

— At Bicester, Oxon., Richard Ellis, esq., eldest son of Thomas Ellis, esq., M.P., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Chandler, esq., of Finmere House, Oxon.

— At Gray's Church, Percy Leonard Pelly, esq., to Eliza Anne, only daughter of John Sanderson Rigge, esq., of Belmont Castle, in the same county.

3. At Bath, Charles F. F. Chamberlain, esq., to Marianne Ormsby Drury, daughter of George D. Drury, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the Grenadier Guards, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Mirehouse, esq.

— At Exeter, the Rev. W. F. Gray, Vicar of Cornwood, Devon, to Constance, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

4. Capt. William Creswell, of the 11th Hussars, to Miss Ada Gordon Cumming, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. G. G. Cumming, bart., of Altyre.

5. At Brighton, George Leslie, esq., H. M. 77th Regt., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Beebe, esq., of Grove House, Ham.

— At Bath, Thomas Kitchingman Staveley, esq., of Old Sleningsford and Stainley Halls, Yorkshire, to Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of the late M. A. Burmester, esq., M.B.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Ouston Newton, esq., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Wyndham Berkeley Portman, esq., of Hare Park, in the same county.

8. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. Dudley Francis Fortescue, youngest son of Earl Fortescue, to Camilla Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Hon. Newton and Lady Catherine Fellowes.

— At Skirpenbeck, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. W. Corbett, Rector of Wigginton, to Isabella Rose, only daughter of the late William Ware, esq., of Skirpenbeck.

— At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Henry Trail Simpson, M.A., Rector of Marnehill, Dorset, to Annie Knox Campbell, eldest daughter of John Murray, esq., of Whitehall Place and Oxford Square.

— At Bath, William John Sands, esq., to Augusta Sophia, second daughter of Major-General Wemyss, C.B.

9. At Wartnaby, Charles Wright, esq., to Blanche, eldest daughter of Henry Corles Bingham, esq., of Wartnaby Hall, Leicestershire.

— At Hiliary Church, Frederick George Elkington, esq., Capt. H.M. 35th Regt., to Harriet Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Ingle, esq., M.D., of Wood Hall, Hilgay, Norfolk.

10. At Walcot Church, Bath, Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P., of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, to Eliza Luther, widow of the late Brigadier-General S. Hughes, C.B.

— At Paris, Otway Inglefield, Comm. R.N., to Henrietta Malvina Thiébault, only child of Baron Thiébault, Chef d'Escadron d'Etat-Major.

— At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Edward Repps Jodrell, M.A., Norfolk, to Lucinda Emma Maria, daughter of Robert T. Garden, esq.

MARRIAGES.

10. At Barnwood Church, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stevenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Jamaica, to Caroline Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq.

— At St. Mary Abbot's, Sir Charles Smith, K.C.B., of Pendyffryn, Carnarvon, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late R. Croft, esq., of Castle Croft.

11. At New St Pancras, Charles Frederick R. Gill, esq., to Henrietta, second daughter of Major W. F. Steer.

12. At Clifton, Sloane Bolton, esq., 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to Adelaide Froude, second daughter of the late R. B. Hankin, esq., of Bedford.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Count Alfred Edouard de Bylandt, to Anne Charlotté, youngest daughter of T. P. Vokes, esq.

14. At Galway, Horace Ximenes, esq., Lieutenant (the King's) 8th Regt., to Mary, eldest daughter of N. E. Browne, esq.

15. At Westerham, Kent, Thomas Trenchard Haggard, esq., Bombay Art., to Emily Frances, second daughter of T. H. Bosworth, esq., of Westerham.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, John Long Marshall, esq., to Anne Burgess, youngest daughter of Col. Potter Macqueen, M.P., Bedford.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, Thomas William Brograve Beauchamp Proctor, esq., to the Hon. Caroline Esther Waldegrave, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, C.B.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer Churchill, to Louisa Mercer, third daughter of the late Sir William and Lady Louisa Call.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Aubrey Richard Spring Rice, fourth son of Lord Montague, to Anna Maria Jane, daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay.

— At Edinburgh, James P. Lacaita, esq., of Naples, to Maria Clavering Carmichael, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl Manvers, to the Lady Georgiana Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Coigny, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Coigny.

17. At Walcot Church, Bath, Robert

Dundas Kerr, esq., R.E., son of the late Lord Robert Kerr, to Harriette Marianne, fourth daughter of J. Arnold, esq., of Toronto, Canada.

17. At Preston, Rev. Wilmot Guy Bryan, to Georgianna Emma, fourth daughter of Edward Beaumont Venn, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Dover, Charles Blood Mulville, esq., H.M. 99th Regt., to Frederica, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Blood.

19. At Portsea, Peter Pernell, esq., to Adelaide Fanny, daughter of the late Major-General Bredin.

21. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Sir John Craven Carden, bart., of the Priory, Templemore, to Julia Isabella, only daughter of Captain Charles G. Robinson, R.N., of Viewbank, Oban, N.B.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, the Rev. Spencer Perceval Powys, to Harriet, elder daughter of William Hole, esq.

— At Husband's Bosworth Church, the Rev. James William Knight, to Selina Ruth Anne, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, K.C.B., and the Hon. Selina Lady Mason.

22. At Frome Selwood, the Rev. Frederick Farrer, to Georgina Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. J. Earley Bennett, Vicar of Frome.

— At Oakley, Basingstoke, Capt. Wallington, to Henrietta, second daughter of Colonel Hicks Beach, of Oakley Hall.

— At Drumlanrig Castle, Miles Stringer, esq., of Effingham Hill, Surrey, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Howe, esq.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert William Palmer, esq., of Wood Court, Taunton, to Emma, only daughter of the late John Bursey, esq.

— At Fulham, Leonard Charles Wyon, esq., engraver to the Royal Mint, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Birks, esq.

24. At the British Embassy, Paris, Alice Anna Catherine, second daughter of Thomas Hawkes, esq., to Octavius Warre, son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, bart.

— At Barming Rectory, West Kent, Anthony Fitzherbert, esq., to Elizabeth Martha Horne, only daughter of the Rev. William Horne.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

MARRIAGES.

Richard Godfrey Bosanquet, esq., of Ormesby, Norfolk, to Grace Isabella, daughter of the late William Clayton Browne, esq., of Browne's Hill, Carlou.

29. At Loddington, Leicestershire, Captain A. P. Ryder, R.N., to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Henry Dawson, esq.

— At Charlton, Capt. Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Cavalry, to Catherine Augusta Westerna, daughter of the late Capt. Donald Macleod, C.B., R.N.

— At Clapham, John Murray Gartshore, esq., of Gartshore, Dumbartonshire, to Augusta Louisa, widow of the Rev. William C. Purdon, and daughter of the late Rev. George Frederick and Lady Augusta Tavel.

30. At Calais, Frances Philippa Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. John Vesey Hamilton, to Frederick James Rodney, son of the Hon. Mortimer Rodney.

— At St. Michael's, Chestersquare, Col. James Craufurd, of the Grenadier Guards, to Elizabeth G. Harriet, widow of W. B. Harcourt, esq., and eldest daughter of Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry W. C. Cavendish.

— At East Maitland, New South Wales, Arthur Edward Selwyn, esq., to Rose Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, M.A.

JULY.

1. At West Wickham, Bertie Matthew Roberts, esq. (Cameronians), to Frances Jane Lennard, youngest daughter of Col. Cator, R.A.

— At Charlton, Kent, Hassell Rodwell, esq., to Mira Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. M. Lindsay.

3. At Chelsea, Robert E. Crickitt, esq., to Emily Mary Wyneken, relict of W. Price, esq., youngest daughter of General Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B.

6. The Rev. Henry Cadwallader Adams, to Esther Pell, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Edmonds.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Onslow Deane, esq., 23rd Foot, to Georgiana Matilda, only daughter of Major-Gen. Drummond.

— At Coleorton, William Unwin Heygate, esq., to Constance Mary, only daughter of the late Sir George Beaumont, bart.

7. At Hanbury, Frederick Augustus

Peel, esq., to Caroline Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard Green, esq., of St. Chad's, Lichfield.

8. At Burnham, W. Cecil de Vere, esq., Lieutenant R.N., to Sophia, daughter of John Allen, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Byron, to Frederica, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, bart.

— At Maggernie Castle, Perthshire, Fletcher Norton Menzies, esq., to Maria Stuart Menzies.

— At Hemingford Abbot, Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, esq., to Matilda, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Selwyn.

— At St. George's, Hanoversquare, Lieut.-Col. Hopwood, Grenadier Guards, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Edmond Wodehouse, esq.

— Frederick H. Bond, esq., to Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Major H. Delafosse, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

12. At Limerick, John Augustine Ivers, esq., of Iverstown, county of Clare, to Eliza, daughter of William Johnson Westropp, esq., of Roxborough, and niece of the first Viscount Guilmore.

13. At Dresden, the Rev. James Senior, to Louisa Frances, third surviving daughter of Daniel Smith, esq.

— At Paddington, Joseph Story, esq., of Bingfield, Cavan, to Caroline Sophia Kenneth, second daughter of the late Neville Reid, esq., of Runnymede, Berks.

— At Winsley, Wilts, May Jenkins Freestun, esq., to Anna, second daughter of William Stone, esq., of Winsley House, Wilts.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., to the Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Carlisle.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Savile, to the Hon. Lucy Georgina Neville, third daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles E. Fraser Tytler, esq., to Harriet Jane, daughter of the late Rev. T. Pretzman.

14. At Middleham, Yorkshire, the Hon. Amias Charles Orde Powllett, to Annie Martha, only child of Christopher Topham, esq., of Middleham Hall.

— At Edgware Church, Willoughby John Lake, esq., Commander R.N., to

MARRIAGES.

Almeria, eldest daughter of William Phillimore, esq.

15. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Henry Charles Curtis, esq., to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of William Scott Binny, esq.

— At Great Yarmouth, Charles Phillips, esq., of Newmarket, Suffolk, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hills.

— At Falmouth, Edmund Woods Ommannep, son of Vice-Admiral H. M. Ommannep, to Ann Elizabeth Ustick, eldest daughter of the late T. S. Beauchant, esq., R.M.A.

— At Edgware, Edmund H. W. Bellairs, esq., late of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, to Emilia Bellairs, youngest daughter of James Stephenson, esq.

— At Cottisford, Oxon., the Rev. David Erskine Dewar, Rector of Edgcott, to Elizabeth Anne Fane, eldest daughter of John Billingsley Parry, esq., Q.C.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles D'Aguilar, esq., Captain Royal Horse Artillery, to Emily, second daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.

17. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry John Nicoll, esq., of Old Fields, Middlesex, to Grace, daughter of Lewis Powell, esq.

20. At Frederickton, New Brunswick, Edmund Cornwall Leigh, esq., 97th Regt., to Julia, second daughter of the Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls of that province.

— At Kensington, Charles Grenfell, esq., M.P., to Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P.

21. At Lewisham Church, F. R. Mantell, esq., of Westover House, Bitton, Gloucestershire, to Amelia Carey, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward Kendall, R.N.

— At Edinburgh, Thomas Anthony Swinburne, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Edward Fraser, esq., of Inverness.

— At Bathampton, the Rev. T. H. Desbrisay, of Yealampton, Devon, to Louisa Ellen, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Desbrisay, R.A.

22. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Dalton Wittit Lyon, esq., Royal Scots Greys, to Juliana Lucy Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord John Somerset.

— In the Palace Chapel, in Hanover,

the Viscount Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, to the Comtesse Louise Fredericke Auguste D'Alten.

22. At Claygate, Surrey, Thomas Frederick Yeo, esq., of Kingstown, county of Dublin, to Matilda, second daughter of Col. Robert Douglas, C.B.

— John Elton Harvey Elwes, esq., of Stoke College, Suffolk, to Isabella, second daughter of the late H. W. B. Monro, esq., of Edmonaham House.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Arundel Calmady Hotchkys, esq., to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Admiral Sheridan.

24. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Francis T. Gill, Esq., B.A. of Downing College, Cambridge, to Fanny Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S.

— At Islington, William Henry Draw, esq., to Margaret, youngest daughter of George Wilson, esq., and niece to the Bishop of Calcutta.

26. At Redhill, Surrey, Edward George Turnour, esq., to Emily Jane Baker, of Brighton.

27. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. H. F. Corrance, M.A., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. King, Stretton Hall, Leicestershire.

— At Dublin, Richard J. Greene, esq., second son of the Right Hon. Baron Greene, to Louisa Lelias, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Plunket.

— At Cookham, Berks, William H. Scudamore Ward, esq., to Amelia, only daughter of Francis Mallet Spong, esq.

— At Great Marlow, Rev. Francis William Peel, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Owen Wethered, esq.

— At Sutton, Sir Hew Dalrymple, bart., of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Arkwright, esq.

28. At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, John Vidler, esq., to Hamilton Dunbar, only daughter of Col. Tovey, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

29. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, M.A., to Sophia Anna, third daughter of the late Rev. John Henry George Lefroy.

— At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, Colonel William Cox, K.H., Assistant Quartermaster-General, Limerick district, to Matilda, daughter of the late James Hay, esq., Writer to the Signet.

— At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. W. H. Stokes, Incumbent of Goring, Oxon.,

MARRIAGES.

to Emily Sophia, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Allen Francis Gardiner, R.N.

29. At Hanbury Church, Worcestershire, Henry Bearcroft, esq., to Ellen, only child of George Croft Vernon, esq.

31. At St. Bennet and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, John Turner, esq., of Chiswick, to Harriett, third daughter of Captain Lewis, R.N.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. Henry Lowther, M.P., 1st Life Guards, to Emily Susan, eldest daughter of St. George Caulfield, esq.

Lately. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, M.A., to Roseanne, third daughter of Major F. Brownlow.

AUGUST.

2. At Edinburgh, Frederick Fowler Bankart, esq., of Briton Ferry, South Wales, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late J. J. Duncan, esq., of Mount Harriett, Glasgow.

8. At Christ Church, Southport, Colonel G. Cobbe, of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Artillery, to Emma, second daughter of William Pulleyne, esq., of York.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Adam Campbell, esq., Capt. of the 94th Regt., to Mary Ann, only daughter of T. Harding, esq.

— At St. Swithin's Church, Winchester, the Rev. Edward Halifax Hansell, to Mary Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Stevenson, esq., late of the Fusileer Guards, to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Saunderson, and of Lady Maria Saunderson.

4. At Great Burstead, Essex, the Rev. John Dryden Hodgson, to Frances Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the Rev. John Thomas.

— At Eastwell, Kent, William Robert Hatton, esq., to Agnes Graham, second daughter of the Rev. Montague Oxenden.

— George Charles Uppleby, esq., of Bardney Hall, Barton-upon-Humber, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. William Worsley.

— At Northwich, Cheshire, William Paul Pollock, esq., Capt. P. H. Royal Art., to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Pollock.

5. At Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, Capt. Henry Francis Cust, of the 8th

Hussars, to Sarah Jane, widow of Major Sidney Streatfield, and daughter of I. Cookson, esq.

5. At Cork, Lord Carbery, to Harriet Maria Catherine, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Shulldham.

7. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. F. A. H. Chichester, third son of the late Lord Templemore, to Frances Marianne, eldest daughter to Daniel Tighe, esq.

9. At Powick, William Candler, esq., R.N., of Malvern Link, Worcestershire, to Emma Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart.

10. At Bromagrove, John Bellingham Barnard Hankey, esq., to Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of the late Bolton Peel, esq.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Francis J. Harrison, esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Winstanley, esq.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Sampson Hanbury, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, esq.

— At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Clarence J. Hilton, of Kent, to Katherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Shirreff.

11. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, John Turner, esq., Captain Royal Horse Art., to the Hon. Caroline Sugden, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

— At Clifton, William Gausson, esq., to Elenor Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq.

12. At Balcaaskie, N.B., Alexander Kinloch, esq., Grenadier Guards, to Lucy Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, bart.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Bernard Deitz, esq., of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to Melville Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. George Russell Deare, 8th Hussars.

— At All Souls', Langham-place, Henry, second son of the Venerable Archdeacon Harper, to Laura Cecilia, third and youngest daughter of the late Charles Harris, esq.

— At Whimble, Devon, Montague Bere, esq., to Cecil Henrietta, second daughter of Capt. Wentworth Buller, R.N.

— At Shawbury, Shropshire, Edward Holmes Baldock, esq., M.P., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Vincent Corbet, bart.

— At Longhope, Gloucestershire,

MARRIAGES.

Kingsmill Manly Power, esq., of the Hill Court, Ross, late Captain in the 16th Lancers, to Anna Eliza Blanche, only daughter of John Probyn, esq.

12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Hayter George Hames, Rector of Chagford, to Constance Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Henry Colville, of Duffield Hall, Derbyshire.

16. At Little Wenlock, Salop, Robert Gore, esq., of Clogher, county Tyrone, to Elizabeth, daughter of Major H. Gore Edwards, of Raveagh.

17. At Thenford, Charles Henry Rouse Boughton, esq., to Mary Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Severne, esq.

— At Norwich, John Brandrum Morgan, esq., to Mary Janet, second daughter of the Rev. J. C. Matchett.

— At Ashburton, Lieut.-Col. Gee Young, H.E.I.C.S., to Winnifred Emma, only daughter of the Rev. W. Eales, of Waye House, Ashburton.

— At Brighton, Henry Elliott Bayly, esq., of Her Majesty's 54th Regiment, to Thomasine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Oliver, esq.

18. At Leamington, Frederick Shelton, esq., Capt. of the 93rd Highlanders, to Jane, daughter of the Venerable John Timbrill, D.D., Archdeacon of Gloucester.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, of Aston Hall, Shropshire, to the Lady Frances Hay, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull.

— At Cheltenham, Robert Hedley, Capt. 62nd Regt., to Charlotte Emma Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Coote, esq., of Bellamont Forest, Cavan, and niece of the late Lord Cremorne.

21. At Swanscomb, Kent, Francis Nethersole, eldest son of George Cates, esq., of Darenth, to Anne Georgiana, second daughter of General and Lady Charlotte Bacon.

24. At Stonor, Oxfordshire, Henry Charles Silvertop, esq., of Minster Acres, Northumberland, to the Hon. Eliza Stonor, third daughter of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Camoys.

— At St. Marylebone Church, Henry John Wale, esq., 15th King's Hussars, to Caroline Greetham, second daughter of the late Edward Prest, esq., of York.

— At Brompton, Yorkshire, Whitehall Dod, esq., late of the 6th Dragoons, to Emma Matilda, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. M. Vavasour, bart.

— At St. Peter's, Elworth, Cheshire,

the Rev. Ambrose Jones, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to Mary Frances, only daughter of John Latham, esq.

25. At Salisbury Cathedral, George Alfred Ellis Wall, esq., of Worthy Park, Hampshire, to Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry Rivers, bart.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham Place, Commander Rodd, R.N., to Wilhelmina Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir J. Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B.

— At Stoke St. Milbro', Salop, Charles Pechell, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Edmund Hemmings Owen, esq.

— At Bolsora Castle, Derbyshire, John Anstruther Thomson, esq., of Charleton, Fifeshire, to Caroline Maria, daughter of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray.

26. At St. Pancras, Charles Osborne, esq., to Ann, youngest daughter of Stephen Geary, esq.

— At Prestwich Church, near Manchester, C. H. F. Routh, M.D., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late James M'Connell, esq., of the Polygon, Ardwick, Manchester.

— George Fownes Luttrell, esq., to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Hood, bart.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Edward Copleston Buckland, esq., to Rose Mary, daughter of the late John Walter, esq.

31. At Hurst Church, Berks, Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour Wedderburn, esq., of Wedderburn, Forfarshire, to Selina Mary, second daughter of the late Capt. Garth, R.N.

— At Offley, Herts, George E. Hughes, D.C.L., to Anne Salusbury, eldest daughter of S. Steward, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. A. B. Burton, to Caroline Anna, youngest daughter of Orlando Orlebar, esq., Commander R.N.

— At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Louis Charles, third son of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, to Sophia, youngest daughter of John Ashton Yates, esq.

Lately. At the British Legation, Brussels, Richard Guinness Hill, esq., of Stillorgan, Dublin, to Amy Georgina Burdett, youngest daughter of the late William Jones Burdett, esq., and niece of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

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MARRIAGES.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Croydon Church, George Richard Robinson, esq., to Sophia, only daughter of the late Lieut. Eugene Downing, esq.

— At Paddington, Russell Gurney, esq., Q.C., to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Ellis Batten, of the Grove, Harrow.

— At Willesden, the Rev. Robert Joynes, Rector of Gravesend, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Comm. Sellon, R.N., of Elm Lodge, Kilburn.

6. At Forton, near Gosport, John Barlow Butcher, esq., Lieut. R.M., to Jane, daughter of the late Captain Sir William Elliott, R.N.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Robert Charles Dimsdale, esq., of Camfield-place, Herts, to Jemima Anne, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B.

— At Putney Church, Lieut.-Col. Harriott, of Grove House, Twickenham, to Anne, relict of the late J. Poulett Thomson, esq., of Roehampton.

— At Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Sir Brooke Boothby, bart., of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, to Martha Serena, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Boothby.

— At Acton, Henry Rich, esq., M.P., to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Tomkinson, of Dorfold Hall.

8. At Ketteringham, Norfolk, the Rev. William Hay Gurney, to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John P. Boileau, bart., of Ketteringham, and Lady Catherine Boileau, and niece to the Earl of Minto.

— At St. John's Church, Paddington, Lieut. Henry W. Tyler, R.E., to Margaret, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, William Daniel Hawes, esq., of the House of Commons, to Barbara-Templer, the youngest daughter of the late Captain Conry, of the 49th Regt.

9. At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, William Hankey, esq., of Middleton Hall, Linlithgowshire, to Cecile Charlotte Trelawny d'Estampes, eldest daughter of the Vicomte d'Estampes.

— At Bleasby, Notts, the Rev. William Morgan, M.A., Rector of Llandegai, Carnarvonshire, to Avice, eldest daughter of Robert Kelham Kelham, esq., of Bleasby Hall, Notts.

9. At Norwich, Lieut.-Col. Prior, 28rd Madras Light Infantry, to Amelia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. B. Thompson.

11. At the British Embassy, Paris, Edwin Corbett, esq., Attaché of H.M. Embassy at Paris, to Charlotte Ann Margaret, only child of the late Henry Edward Morritt, esq.

14. At Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, William Bertie Wolseley, esq., Assistant Government Secretary of British Guiana, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Prowett.

— At Thornliebank, near Glasgow, William Thomson, esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Crum, esq.

— At Littleham, Edw. Dayott Watson, esq., Capt. Bengal Army, to Adelaide Penelope, fifth daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Barnes.

15. At Holybrooke House, Bray, Sir George Frederick Hodson, bart., of Holybrooke, county of Wicklow, to Meriel Anne, third daughter of the late Rev. Richard Neville.

16. At the French Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at St. James's Church, Paddington, Léon Lamotte, of Paris, to Blanche Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Col. Cox, of Sandford Park, Oxon.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles James, younger son of Richard Durant, esq., of Sharpham, Devon, and High Canons, Herts, to Eva, elder daughter of Thomas Vardon, esq., of the House of Commons.

— At Kingstown, Joseph Robinson, esq., Hereford, to Jane Georgina, youngest daughter of the late James Buchanan, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New York.

— At Plymouth, Fred. Francis Ormonde, esq., to Charlotte Harriett, eldest daughter of Lieut. S. Ross Watts, R.N.

— At St. Paul's, Wilton-place, the Rev. Samuel Webb Lloyd, to Catherine Frances, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, C.B., K.C.H., of Samford Hall, Essex, and widow of Robert King, esq., of Grosvenor-place.

18. At St. Croix, West Indies, Francis R. Newton, esq., to Anna Louisa, second daughter of Major Gyllisch, of St. Croix.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Penleaze, late Grenadier

MARRIAGES.

Guards, to Elizabeth Marian, youngest daughter of Charles Phillips, esq.

20. At Nusseerabad, James Renny Henderson, esq., R.A., to Emily Nona, daughter of Col. Dunsterville, Bombay Army.

— At Ostend, Wm. Jones Burdett, esq., to Caroline Julia, second daughter of Capt. Joseph Neynoe.

21. At Ederh Church, Carnarvonshire, James Nicholson, esq., of Thelwall Hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Parry Jones Parry, M.A.

— At Jersey, J. T. Harding, esq., of Porthallow House, Cornwall, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule.

22. At Dunolly, Sir Angus Campbell, bart., of Dunstaffnage, to Sophia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Captain Mac Dougall, R.N.

— At Hobart Town, Geo. H. Courtenay, esq., to Laura, youngest daughter of the late David Samuda, esq.

22. At Bloomsbury Chapel, Penruddocke, son of the late Wadham Wyndham, esq., of Great Marlow, to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Morton Peto, esq., M.P.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Kerl, esq., of Hans-place, to Emmeline, second daughter of the late Sir Joseph Huddart.

— At Larne, Henry Fitzgibbon, esq., Dublin, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late George Macaulay, Captain 17th Regt.

23. At St. Margaret's, Whalley Range, Manchester, Matthew Smith Dodsworth, esq., late Captain R.A., to Anne Julia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Crowder, K.H., of Brotherton, Yorkshire.

— At Cambridge, Robert Charnley Paley, esq., to Louisa Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. B. W. D. Sealy, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Horsemonden, Edward John Briscoe, esq., to Anna Rebecca, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. M. Smith Marriott.

— At Iver, Bucks, Henry John Boulton, esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Rudyerd, esq.

— At Whalley, William Henry Child, esq., to Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late John Fort, esq., M.P.

— At Sidmouth, Devon, George Carington, jun., esq., to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of James Hodges, esq., of Sidmouth.

25. At Aston, near Birmingham, Capt. Richard King Freeth, R.A., to Jane Lydia, second daughter of Thomas Drinkwater, esq., of Gibraltar.

28. At Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, Col. Mercer, Comm. of the Woolwich Division of the Royal Marines, to Mrs. Derrington, relict of the late William Hale Derrington, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Richard Hatton, esq., of Albany-street, Regent's Park, to Frances Sarah Osborn, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Barton.

29. At Surbiton, Sydney Alleyne, esq., of Tonbridge, to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. P. W. Walker, R.A.

30. At St. James's Church, Col. Henry Aitcheson Hankey, of the King's Dragoon Guards, to the Lady Emily Georgina Arabella, widow of the late Richard Pennefather, esq., of Knockewan, Ireland, and sister of the Earl of Glengall.

— At Thames Ditton, Capt. Frederick D. Cleaveland, R.A., to the Hon. Sophia Sugden, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

— At Alwinton, Northumberland, Thomas Fenwick, esq., to Frances, eldest daughter of Frederick Hardinge, esq., Coatham Hall, Durham.

— At Bosbury, Robert Baskerville Rickers Mynors, to Ellen Gray, only child of the Rev. Edward Higgins, of Bosbury House, Hereford.

OCTOBER.

2. At the Catholic Chapel, Kensington, and afterwards at the parish-church, James Layland Harrison, esq., of Inglewhite Lodge, Lancashire, to Sophia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Captain Francis Sellon White, Hon. E.I.C.S.

— At St. John's, Forton, Augustus Pocock, esq., to Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of William Richardson, esq., R.N.

— At Dantsey, Wilts, John Watts, esq., of South Park, Middlesex, and of Broadward Hall, Salop, to Mary Ann, widow of the late Rev. W. Liddiard, and daughter of the late John Trel Morin, esq.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Benjamin Littlewood, esq., of Norton House, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Sarah Campbell Derby, third daughter of the late John Waite, esq.

MARRIAGES.

5. At Walton-on-Trent, the Rev. Thomas John Hearne, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Roxwell, Essex, to Martha Caroline, eldest daughter of James L. Ridgway, esq., of Piccadilly, and Warren House, Walton.

— At Bath, the Rev. Henry Nicolson Ellacombe, M.A., Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestershire, to Emily Aprilla, fourth daughter of Major-Gen. Wemyss, C.B.

7. At the Catholic Chapel, Cadogan-terrace, Costantino Razetti, Comandante il Battaglione R.R. Veliti (in the service of his Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany), to Margaret Lætitia, second daughter of Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B., G.C.H.

— At Portsea, the Rev. A. N. Bredin, Rector of Taney, Dublin, to Harriett, eldest daughter of Peter Pennell, esq., of Canterbury.

— At St. Giles's, Reading, Harvey Winson Fellows, esq., to Harriet Coupland, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral James Arthur Murray.

— At Rugby, Charles James Walker, esq., of Newbold Grange, Clarence River, Australia, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. George Winstanley.

11. At Holbeton, Devon, Commander Charles Spry Norman, R.N., to Fanny Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Charles W. Poynter, R.N.

12. At Great Chard, Kent, Louis C. H. Tonge, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the Hon. George Pellew, D.D.

14. At Lough Crew Church, county of Meath, Capt. Richard Blackwood Price, R.A., to Anne Maria, younger daughter of the late Col. T. F. Wade, C.B.

— At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Alfred Austin, esq., of Her Majesty's Ordnance, to Helen Elizabeth Willsher, eldest daughter of George Harrison Rogers Harrison, esq., F.S.A.

— At Wokingham, Berks, Frederick M. Selwyn, esq., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Hayward, esq.

18. At the British Embassy, Paris, Augusta Sophia, widow of the late James Hill Albony, to Thomas Norton, esq., some time Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

19. At Horstead, Norfolk, the Rev. Randall Burroughes, son of H. N. Burroughes, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Emily Harbord, daughter of the late Lord Suffield.

19. At Long Ditton, the Rev. J. P. Tomlinson, second surviving son of the late Vice-Adm. Tomlinson, to Emily Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Taylor, esq., and the Lady Lucy Taylor.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, O. W. Hawtrej Hamilton, esq., of James-street, St. James's Park, to Dorothea Laura, fourth daughter of the late Henry St. George Tucker, esq.

— At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Hert, Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., and the Dowager Lady Knatchbull, to Anna Maria Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Rev. Marcus Southwell.

20. At Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire, Robert Clive, esq., M.P., eldest son of the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., and Lady Harriet Clive, to the Lady Mary Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bradford.

— At Bayswater, Peregrine Taylor Bingley, esq., to Caroline Haughton, daughter of the late John Haughton James, esq., of Jamaica, and widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Clarke, Grenadier Guards.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Gilson Humphrey, B.D., Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and Vicar of Northolt, to Caroline Maria, only daughter of the late G. D'Oyly, D.D., Rector of Lambeth and Sundridge.

— At Troston, Francis Charles Freeman Malden, esq., to Harriet Lucas, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Morse.

— At Goostry, Cheshire, Charles Gresley, esq., to Augusta Catharine, youngest daughter of Egerton Leigh, esq., of Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.

22. At the British Embassy, Paris, J. O'Brien Saunders, esq., to Miss Adelaide Reid, daughter of D. Reid, esq.

23. At St. Paul's Church, Auckland, New Zealand, Francis Beaumaris Bulkeley, esq., H.M. 65th Regt., to Rosanna Maria, eldest daughter of Major Cockcraft, H.M. 58th Regt.

— At Sketty Church, George Byng Morris, esq., to Emily Matilda Smith, only daughter of Charles Henry Smith, esq., of Derwenfawr, Glamorganshire.

26. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. Frederick Graham, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., of Netherby, to Lady Hermione St. Maur, daughter of Lord Seymour.

MARRIAGES.

27. In Chilham Church, William Augustus Munn, esq., of Throley House, Kent, to Marianne, the eldest daughter of James Beckford Wildman, esq., of Chilham Castle; and at the same time, the Rev. Walter Hamilton, Curate of Brenchley, Kent, to Ellen, the third daughter of Mr. Wildman.

28. At Framfield, Sussex, the Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Anne Adelaide, fourth daughter of the Rev. H. Hoare.

— At Marham, Capt. the Hon. P. Oliphant Murray, brother to Lord Elibank, to Harriett Phillips, youngest daughter of James Collom, esq., of Hale Bridge Villa, near Stratton, Cornwall.

— At Childwall, Lancashire, Lieut. Col. Jones, to Harriett Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph N. Walker, esq.

— At Bermuda, Capt. Edward F. Hare, 56th Regt., to Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of Col. W. H. Eden.

NOVEMBER.

3. At St. Andrew's Church, Hertford, George Schuyler Cardew, esq., M.D., Bengal Army, to Mary Anne Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip Longmore, esq., of Hertford Castle.

— At Weston, near Bath, Capt. A. M. Hawkins, R.N., to Mary Hickey, second daughter of the late Col. Spicer, R.A.

— At Woolwich, Capt. G. Anderson, 15th Bengal N.I., to Annette Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Robert Uniacke, esq., and Lady Mildred Uniacke, of Waterford.

4. At the Whim House, Peeblesshire, James Augustus Erakine, esq., Assistant Commissary-General, to Elizabeth Bogue, daughter of George Brodie, esq., Advocate, Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

— At Churchill, Edinburgh, William Wood, esq., to Margaret Parker, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D.

8. At Chester, Neville Parry, esq., only son of J. B. Parry, esq., Q.C., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Usher.

9. At Cheriton, Bishop John R. R. Godfrey, esq., to Jane Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Hill, C.B.

— At Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire, Lionel Skipwith, esq., to Nannette, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Walker, esq., of Ravensfield Park, Yorkshire.

10. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Alex-

ander H. Dennistoun, esq., to Georgiana Helena, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, bart.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Marsh Nelson, esq., of Charles-street, St. James's-square, to Julia Satara, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Briggs, F.R.S.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Robert Neville Lawley, Capt. 3rd Life Guards, second son of the late Lord Wenlock, to Georgiana Emily, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Lord Edward Somerset.

— At St. Martin's Church, Liverpool, Capt. Charles Trigance Franklin, Royal Artillery, to Lucy, only daughter of Francis Haywood, esq., of Liverpool.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Charles John, eldest surviving son of the late George D'Oyly, D.D., Rector of Lambeth and of Sundridge, to Louisa Margaret Anne, third daughter of Charles Douglas Halford, esq., of Grosvenor-square, and of West Lodge, Suffolk.

— At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Joseph Sidney Tharp, esq., of Chippenham Park, Cambridgeshire, to Laura, fourth daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Right Hon. Sir John Trollope, bart., M.P.

— At Bath, Otto Courtin, esq., of Mannheim, to Maria Ann, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., M.P.

15. At Exmouth, Capt. Henry R. Browne, of the 9th Foot, to Frances M. A. Parsons, only daughter of Capt. Parsons, R.N.

16. At Seal, W. Talbot Agar, esq., of Elm Lodge, Camden Town, to Jessy Harriet, second daughter of Sir Alexander Crichton, K.S.W., K.S.A., F.R.S.

— At Hammersmith, Mr. J. W. Whelan, of Southampton, to Laura Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Collingwood, esq., of Northampton, and niece of Adm. Sir Hugh Pigot, K.C.B.

— At Donnington, Herefordshire, Thomas Evans, esq., of Sufton Court, to Harriet, daughter of Richard Webb, esq., of Donnington Hall.

— At St. Michael's Church, Chester, the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, M.A., Vicar of Shiffnal, Salop, to Mary Augusta, only daughter of Sir James Riddell, bart.

— At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Wordsworth, Vicar of Brigham, Cumb., to Ellen, second daughter of Donald Ross, esq.

MARRIAGES.

17. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Forree, John Henry Jenkinson, esq., to Alice Henrietta, third daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, bart.

18. At Teignmouth, the Rev. G. Thompson, of Dawlish, to Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Dilke.

19. At Christ Church, Plymouth, William Oakes, esq., of Hatch Court, Somerset, and of Shirland House, Derbyshire, to Sarah, second daughter of Capt. Monday, R.N.

23. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Capt. Colin Campbell, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

24. At Wollaton, Notts, Capt. George Thompson Wade, 18th Light Infantry, to Caroline Louisa Henrietta, eldest daughter of Duncan Davidson, esq., of Tulloch Castle.

25. At St. James's Church, the Lord de Blaquiere, to Eleanor Amelia, eldest daughter of Sir William G. H. Jolliffe, bart., M.P.

30. Major H. W. Bunbury, to Miss Cecilia Napier, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Napier, K.C.B.

Lately. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, F. S. Tremlett, esq., to Ellen, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. George, H.E.I.C.S.

DECEMBER.

2. At Leominster, the Rev. Vernon George Guise, Rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, to Mary Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert Lane, esq., of the Ryelands, Herefordshire.

— At Niton, Isle of Wight, Alexander Mitchell Innes, esq., to Fanny Augusta, youngest daughter of the late James Vine, esq.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Edwin Cobbett, esq., of Marylebone, to Emily Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Richard Cobbett, esq., of Esher.

4. At St. James's, Paddington, Robert Peel Floyd, esq., third son of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, bart., to Mary Jane, only daughter of Henry Carew, esq.

7. At Harleston, Northampton, Cecil William Forester, Lieut.-Col., 52nd Reg., to Henrietta Maria, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, and widow of the late Lord Henry Russell.

— At Hitcham, T. W. Wing, esq., of Westhorpe Lodge, to Eliza, second daughter of J. Harper, esq., of Hitcham Hall.

7. At St. Marylebone, James Buchanan, esq., to Mary Jane, daughter of the late David Carruthers, esq., M.P.

8. At Coolhurst, Sumsex, Henry George Liddell, Esq., M.P., to Mary Diana, only child of the late Orlando Gunning Sutton, esq.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Henry Wyndham King, esq., to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of Lady Elizabeth Dawson and the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.

9. At Horton, Northampton, the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard Vyse, Rector of Boughton and Pitsford, in the same county, to Lilly Anne, second daughter of the late Major Gunning.

— At St. Austell, F. Hicks, esq., to Mary Frances Elizabeth Graves, only daughter of Sir Joseph Graves Sawle.

— At Hooton Pagnell, G. H. Lang, esq., of Overton, Dumbartonshire, to Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Saltmarsh, esq., of Bath.

— At St. James's Church, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alexander Gordon, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, to Caroline Emilia Mary, eldest daughter of Sir J. F. W. Herschel, bart.

18. At Edinburgh, James Warburton Begbie, esq., M.D., to Anna Maria Churchill, eldest daughter of the late Neville Reid, esq., of Runnymede, Berks.

14. At Southampton, George Henry Errington, esq., late of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Isabel Lannette, youngest daughter of John Hopton Forbes, esq., of Merry Oak, Hants.

— At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, Walter Birch, esq., Capt. H.E.I.C.S., to Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Birch, C.B., R.E.

— At Nassau, Bahamas, Capt. Percy F. Gother Scott, to Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Rimington.

16. At All Saints', St. John's Wood, Edward Barnes Goodman, esq., to Lucinda Matilda, only daughter of William Percival, esq., George-street, Hanover-square.

21. At the Chapel Cally, Gatehouse, N.B., Frederick Madan, esq., of Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, London, to Catherine, fifth daughter of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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MARRIAGES.—DEATHS.—JULY, SEPT. 1851.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to Anna, widow of Thomas Calderwood Durham, esq.

22. At St. James's Church, Norland, Notting Hill, John Newton, esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D.

23. At Clapham, the Rev. Edward John Selwyn, M.A., Head Master of the Blackheath Proprietary School, to Maria Sophia Hughes, eldest surviving daughter of W. Hughes Hughes, esq., late M.P. for Oxford.

— At Benacre, the Rev. Edward Mortimer Clissold, to Florence Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, bart., M.P., of Benacre Hall.

27. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John Vans Agnew, esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Col. R. Boycott Jenkins.

28. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Cornthwaite Hector, esq., to Ann, second daughter of the late William Hayward, esq., of the Temple, London.

— At Portstewart, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, brother of the Earl of Moreton, to Agnes, fourth daughter of Capt. Rich.

— At St. Marylebone, Charles C. Grantham, esq., Lieut. Ceylon Rifles, to Adeline, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Johnson.

— At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, James William Balfour, esq., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Craster.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, bart., to the Lady Octavia Grosvenor.

28. At Thurso, Caithness, John Ramsay, Capt. Bombay Fusileers (Brevet Major), to Kate Sinclair, daughter of the late David Laing, esq., Thurso.

— At Ballycane, Capt. Arthur Phillpotts, R.A., son of the Bishop of Exeter, to Emilia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Croker.

29. At Prestwich, the Rev. Charles Evans, to Susannah Sarah, younger daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

— At Bradpole, Dorset, the Rev. Charles John Down, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of James Templar, esq., of Bridport.

29. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Henry Wakeford, esq., to Rose Emily, second daughter of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop.

30. At Southsea, Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, B.D., Vicar of Send-with-Ripley, Surrey, to Elizabeth Edmondson, eldest daughter of Josiah Webb, esq.

DEATHS.

1851.

JULY.

2. At Brixton, in his 77th year, Mr. William Berry, of Kennington, author of "An Introduction to Heraldry, containing the Rudiments of the Science in general, and other necessary Particulars connected with the Subject. 1810." 4to., and of many other heraldic works.

SEPTEMBER.

In Picton Island, at the southern extremity of America, Allen Francis Gardiner, esq., Commander, R.N., who went out in connection with the Patagonian Missionary Society, of which he was the founder, to open the way for a mission to the natives of Tierra del Fuego. Captain Gardiner was the fourth son of Samuel Gardiner, esq., of Coumbe Lodge, co. Oxford. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1808; and in the *Phaëbe*, 44, was engaged (in company with the *Astrea* and *Galatea*) in an action, May 20, 1811, with three French frigates, of which the *Renommée* was then captured, and the *Néréide* five days after. In 1814, off Valparaiso, the *Phaëbe* (then in company with the *Cherub* sloop) captured the American frigate *Essex*, which Mr. Gardiner conducted to England as acting Lieutenant, and was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 13th December in the same year. He served afloat afterwards, and was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1826. This was the termination of his professional service; but during the course of it, while he was serving in the *Davutless*, on the South American Station, the state of the aboriginal tribes in that country first excited an interest in his mind, the effect

of which had a powerful influence on all his subsequent history. In 1834 he undertook, on his own account, a journey to the Zoolu country in South Africa, of which he published a narrative in 1836. His object in that expedition was, to open a way whereby the ministers of the gospel might find access to the Zoolu nation. The immediate effect of it was to induce Dingarn, the Zoolu king, to assign him a district on which he might found a Christian mission. Captain Gardiner thereupon returned home, and, besides publishing the narrative mentioned above, endeavoured by other means to excite an interest in that object. In 1836 he returned thither with his family, accompanied by the Rev. Francis Owen, and a catechist, and followed by another clergyman and a surgeon; and he fixed his residence at Hambanarti, within the district assigned to him by Dingarn. In 1838 the Hambanarti Church Missionary Association was formed, to raise funds, and support missionaries, schoolmasters, and catechists. But an incursion of Boors from the Cape destroyed the Mission property, and dispersed the labourers. Upon this Captain Gardiner withdrew his wife and family to South America, and crossed the Pampas and Cordilleras to Chili, intending thence to introduce the Scriptures among the Araucanian Indians. From one chief there he obtained permission to reside among them; but the jealousy of the other chiefs compelled a recal of that permission. Captain Gardiner, therefore, wrote an account of his proceedings to the Bible and Missionary Societies, and, embarking with his family, endeavoured to find an opening for the gospel in other neglected regions, particularly in New Guinea. Being foiled in this undertaking, partly by the Dutch Government, he returned once more to Valparaiso. Here again, finding himself watched and thwarted by emissaries of the Romish Church, he returned to England, and again in 1843 set sail for South America, intending, if he could do nothing else, to distribute tracts. After collecting what information he could, he came home, formed the Patagonian Missionary Society, and at the end of 1844 embarked, with Mr. Hunt as a catechist (who is now Chaplain to the Bishop of Rupert's Land), for Patagonia. They also were compelled to

return. But in 1846 he again set out with Frederico Gonzales, a Spanish Protestant, hoping with his aid to penetrate to the Pewenches of the Gran Chaco, in the interior of South America. Once more he found it necessary to come to England for further aid, and after traversing the island, and holding various meetings for that purpose, he embarked in his last fatal expedition in Sept. 1850. Of the dreadful fate of this dauntless Christian Missionary, and his devoted companion, a narrative is given in another part of this volume. Captain Gardiner married, first, in July 1823, Julia Susanna, second daughter of John Reade, esq., of Ipsden House, co. of Oxford, and has left issue; and secondly, Oct. 7, 1838, Elizabeth Lydia, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. G. Marsh, Vicar of Aylesford, Kent.

DECEMBER.

14. In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 57, the Rev. John Hobart Caunter, B.D., Curate of Prittlewell, Essex. Mr. Caunter was a native of Dittisham, in Devonshire, and in early life served in the army. Having entered holy orders, he was for nineteen years the incumbent minister of St. Paul's chapel, Foley-place, in the parish of Marylebone. In 1846 he took a lease of a proprietary chapel at Kennington. He held for a short time the rectory of Hailsham, in Sussex. Mr. Caunter had considerable literary reputation, and was the author (beside many religious works) of "The Island Bride," in six cantos. "St. Leon," a poem; 1835. "Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman;" 1835, 8vo. "Illustrations of the Bible;" 1835, 2 vols. "The Romance of History;" India. "Illustrations of the five Books of Moses;" 1847. 2 vols.: and other works. For ten years, from 1830 to 1840, Mr. Caunter wrote the letterpress to "The Oriental Annual; or, Scenes of India; from Drawings, by William Daniell, R.A.,"

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JANUARY.

1. At Halstead-place, Kent, aged 74, John George Children, esq., F.R.S., Lond. and Edinb. F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

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formerly one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society. Mr. Children was the son of George Children, esq., a bencher of the Middle Temple, and a man of large property, to which the deceased was sole heir. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He married a daughter of Governor Holwell (one of the few survivors of the Black Hole) who unfortunately died after a happy union of two years; a loss which made a great change in Mr. Children's life. He now travelled on the Continent, and in America for some years; but, returning to England, settled at his father's seat, Ferox Hall, Tunbridge. His time was now principally devoted to science, which from his early youth he had loved. Mineralogy, chemistry, and galvanism, were his favourite studies, and most of the leading men of science were his acquaintance or friends. Sir Humphry, then Mr., Davy, Mr. Hatchett, Dr. Wollaston, and many more great names of that day were among his intimate friends, and his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1807 was at once the result and the cause of increasing attachment to his scientific pursuits. Many valuable papers of this period are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society. In 1809 he married a very amiable young lady, the eldest daughter of George Furlong Wise, esq., of Woolston, in Devonshire; but he again experienced the heaviest of all domestic calamities in losing her within eight months of their marriage. After her death, in 1810, he continued to reside chiefly with his father at Tunbridge until the year 1816, when, in consequence of the failure of the Tunbridge bank, in which his father was unhappily a partner, his prospects in life were wholly altered, and he found the necessity of seeking some honourable employment that might enable him to contribute to the comfort of his aged parent. He succeeded in obtaining the situation of one of the librarians of the British Museum, in the department of Antiquities, without relinquishing his love for chemistry. His father died in 1818. In the following year Mr. Children married the widow of the Rev. Johnson Towers, and the affectionate partner of his later years was spared to him. They resided near the British Museum, until one of the houses within the wall of that establishment fell to his lot, when they removed

thither. After he had been for some years an officer of the Museum, his post was changed without his own solicitation from the Department of Antiquities to that of Natural History. This post he resigned in 1839. Besides his office in the National Museum, Mr. Children held, for many years, one of the secretaryships of the Royal Society; a position rendered as agreeable to him as it was honourable, by the regard and kindness both of his colleagues, and of the successive Presidents, and which he retained until the state of his health obliged him to relinquish it. He was at this period of his life a member of most of the scientific bodies of Great Britain, and of some foreign societies, was very instrumental in the formation of the present Entomological Society, and became its first President. He published two chemical works, one a translation of Thenard's "Essay on Chemical Analysis," 8vo., 1819; the other of Berzelius' "Treatise on the Use of the Blowpipe," with additional experiments and notes of his own, 8vo., 1822. He was one of the early editors of the Zoological Journal, and a contributor to other learned works.

1. At Buckerell Vicarage, Devonshire (the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. E. E. Coleridge), aged 27, the Rev. Richard Patteson, late Curate of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton. He was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847.

— At Brighton, aged 88, General Sir Frederick Philipse Robinson, G.C.B., Colonel of the 39th Regiment of Foot. He was the fourth son of Colonel Beverley Robinson, son of John Robinson, President of the Council at Virginia, North America, of which province the Robinsons were one of the principal families. Colonel Beverley Robinson was a distinguished American loyalist, and raised and commanded the Loyal American Regiment, which performed great services to the royal cause during the war of independence, and in which young Robinson received an ensigncy. He was afterwards transferred to the 17th Foot in the regular army, and in 1779 commanded a company, in the absence of his captain, at the battle of Horseneck, under General Tryon. In July, 1779, being in garrison at the post of Stony-point, on the Hudson River, the place was stormed at midnight by a strong force of the Americans under General Wayne,

and after a sharp and close conflict of more than an hour, during which the young ensign was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, he found himself a prisoner of war. He was released before the end of the war, and served as lieutenant in the 38th Regiment. The year 1788, which gave peace to Europe and America, destroyed the hopes of the American loyalists. They were involved in one general proscription, and were obliged to abandon their property, which was declared forfeited for their attachment to the royal cause. The Robinsons were amongst these sufferers. The evacuation of New York took place in 1783—the 38th formed one of the six regiments which remained until the final embarkation, and arrived at Portsmouth, January 1784. After serving in England and Ireland during the following nine years, Lieut. Robinson embarked with his regiment at Cork on the 24th Nov. 1793, forming part of Sir Charles Grey's expedition to the West Indies. He was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, including the storming of Fleur-de-l'Épée, and the heights of Palmonte. He was promoted to a company, 3rd July, 1794, and commanded the Grenadiers until after the capture of Guadaloupe, when he returned to England on sick certificate. On the 1st Sept. 1794, Capt. Robinson was gazetted Major of the 127th Regiment, and removed to the 32nd Regiment, 1st Sept. 1795. Some time afterwards he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer at Bedford, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army, 1st Jan. 1800, and the command of the London Recruiting District, in Feb. 1802. He was actively employed in organizing and drilling the Volunteers in the metropolis. In Dec. 1803, the Bank of England Supplementary Volunteer Corps presented Lieut.-Colonel Robinson with a splendid piece of plate. In 1810 he became colonel in the army, and having from the commencement of the war in the Peninsula most earnestly desired permission to serve with the force under Wellington, his request was at length granted, and in Sept. 1812 Colonel Robinson joined the army in Spain as a Brigadier-General. On the 4th June, 1813, he became a Major-General. No opportunity occurred of distinguishing himself until the action at Osona on 18th June, 1818, on which occasion his

conduct was especially noticed. On the 21st of that month the memorable battle of Vittoria took place, in which General Robinson commanded the brigade which carried the village of Gamarra-Mayor at the point of the bayonet, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, repulsing the numerous desperate efforts of the enemy to recover it. Sir Thomas Graham (Lord Lynedoch), in his order thanking the column, states—"The attack of the village of Gamarra, by Major-General Robinson's brigade, was justly admired by all who witnessed it. Too much praise cannot be given to Major-General Robinson, and the troops of his brigade, for their persevering defence of a post so gallantly won, against the numerous artillery and great masses of infantry the enemy employed to retake it, in repeated attacks." On the 21st July, 1813, General Robinson took part in the first assault of St. Sebastian, and on the 31st August he commanded the attacking column at the second and successful assault, and was severely wounded. On the 7th of October following, the Major-General was at the head of the leading column at the passage of the Bidassoa; on the 9th November was at the attack of Secoa and the Heights of Cibour; on the 10th December, at the battle of the Nive, was again severely wounded. He recovered to take part in the operations at the blockade of Bayonne, and the repulse of the sortie on 14th April, 1814, when he succeeded to the command of the fifth division. In June, 1814, the Duke of Wellington selected General Robinson to proceed, in command of a brigade, to North America. In September he commanded two brigades intended to attack the works of Plattsburg; but after having gallantly forced the passage of the Saranac, received orders from Sir George Prevost to retire. In November following he was appointed Commander-in-Chief and Provisional Governor of the Upper Provinces in Canada, which he held until June, 1816. He afterwards became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago, fulfilling the duties to the entire satisfaction of the home Government, and the inhabitants of the colony. On the 2nd Jan. 1815, General Robinson was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and he was advanced to be a Grand Cross in 1838. He attained the rank of General, 23rd

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Nov. 1841; and was appointed to the command of the 39th Regiment on the 15th June, 1840. Sir Frederick was twice married, and has left issue. Sir Frederick Philippe Robinson lived to become the oldest soldier in the British service.

1. At Gravesend, aged 87, Mrs. Harlowe, formerly a favourite actress at Drury Lane Theatre.

— At Rossall, near Shrewsbury, aged 80, the Right Hon. Anne Catherine Dowager Viscountess Feilding.

2. In Upper Gloucester-place, Marie Dorothee St. Martin, Dowager Countess de la Tour de Bairé.

3. At the College, Ely, in his 77th year, the Rev. George Millers, for 51 years one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral, and a magistrate of the Isle of Ely.

— At his residence in Brunswick-square, Brighton, in the 79th year of his age, Thomas Williams, esq., of Cowley Grove, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge.

4. In the Royal Mail Steam Packet *Amazon*, William Hollinshed Brady, Lieut. R.N. He entered the navy in 1807, on board the *Leonidas*, 38; in the *Cumberland*, 74, witnessed the destruction of the *Robuste* and *Lion* line-of-battle ships near Frontignan, in Oct. 1809; and a few days after was slightly wounded in the capture of the *Lamproie*, 16, in the bay of Rossa. He was made Lieutenant 1815; from 1824 to 1827 served as supernumerary of the *Ramilles*, 74; and from June 1842 had been employed as an Admiralty agent on the West India and Peninsular lines of mail.

5. At Corton Denham, Somerset, aged 74, the Rev. John Heathcote Wyndham, Rector of that parish (1818), and of Sock Dennis (1819).

— At Aldborough Hall, Norfolk, aged 69, John Johnson Gay, esq., for many years a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county.

6. At Cambridge, aged 86, William Hunt, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Senior Fellow of King's College, and Assessor to the Chancellor in the University Courts.

8. At Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 12, Georgina Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Crewe, bart., of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.

— At Leamington, aged 83, Lady Corbet, relict of Sir Andrew Corbet, bart., of Acton Reginald, Shropshire.

9. At Pau, Mrs. Balfour, relict of the late Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, of Balbirnie, Fife, N.B.

— In his 56th year, Sir David Baird, the second bart. (1809), of Newbyth, co. Haddington, a deputy lieutenant of that county. He was the son and heir of Robert Baird, esq., of Newbyth, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1829, on the death of his uncle, Sir David Baird, K.B., the conqueror of Seringapatam. Sir David, the second baronet, held a commission in the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1812, and was present in the battle of Waterloo, when his company formed part of the defence of Hougoumont, and was severely wounded. Sir David Baird thrice contested the representation of Haddingtonshire on the liberal interest, but was always unsuccessful. The deceased baronet died of injuries received while hunting on the 20th December. He married, in 1821, Lady Anne Kennedy, eldest daughter of the late Marquess of Ailsa, and had issue. The two eldest sons both lost their lives on the same day, having been drowned in England on the 15th of October, 1845, while bathing.

11. At Jhelum, Lieut.-Col. John Gavin Drummond, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army. He entered the army as Ensign in 1808, became Lieutenant, 1812; Captain, 1825; Major, 1837; and Lieut.-Colonel, 1843. He served during the Nepaul campaign, 1814-15; the Burmese war, 1824 and 1825, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; was present at the action of Maharajpore in 1843, throughout the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, including the battle of Sobraon, and at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, and action of Goojerat. For these services he had received three medals, the bronze star, and the companionship of the Bath.

— At Brompton, aged 70, William Savage, Commander, R.N. He served in the *Agincourt*, 64, at the battle of Camperdown.

— At St. Bridget's, Clonkeagh, co. Dublin, in his 83rd year, Sir John Franks, knt., late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

— Aged 65, Sir Benjamin Smith, late of Regent-street, Portland-place, and of East Heath Lodge, Berks.

12. At Wimpole Rectory, Flora, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Reginald Yorke, brother to the Earl of Hardwicke.

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13. At Draycott Hall, near Derby, aged 74, Hugh Scott, esq., third son of the late Walter Scott, esq., of Raeburn.

14. At Bath, aged 79, Maria, Dowager Viscountess Midleton.

15. At Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, in his 84th year, Shirley Farmer Steele Perkins, esq., Barrister-at-law, a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and a magistrate of the latter county.

— In St. James-square, aged 61, Henry Charles Hoare, esq., of Fleet-street, banker, and Wavendon, Bucks, second son of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, the third baronet.

16. At Peringland, Frances, widow of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby, C.B., of Boyland Hall, Norfolk.

— At the Grange, Leyton, Essex, aged 63, John Lane, esq.

— At the Hill House, Stroud, co. Gloucester, in his 77th year, Sir John Dean Paul, bart., D.C.L. He was the son of John Paul, esq., M.D., of Salisbury, by Frances, youngest daughter of John Snow, esq., of Hendon, Middlesex, and of London, banker. He was himself a partner in the bank. He was created a baronet by patent, dated Sept. 3, 1821. Sir John Dean Paul was created D.C.L. by the university of Oxford, June 13, 1834. He was three times married. First in 1799, Frances Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir John Simpson, of Bradley Hill, co. Durham, who died in 1833; secondly, in 1835, Mary, widow of G. M. Berkeley Napier, esq., of Pennard House, Somerset, who died in 1842; and thirdly, in 1844, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. Horaley, Bishop of St. Asaph, who is left his widow. He had issue by his first marriage.

17. At Anglesey, near Gosport, aged 85, Admiral George M'Kinley. This officer was acting Lieutenant of the *Barfleur* in Rodney's action, in 1782, and Lieutenant of the *Alcide*, in 1794, in the attacks on the tower of Mortella, in Corsica. He commanded the *Liberty* gun-brig, and assisted at the capture of *Etourdie*, 16, in the harbour of Herqui, in 1796, and commanded the fire-ship *Oter* at the Helder, and at Copenhagen in 1801. He was Captain of the *Lively*, and senior officer in the Tagus, prior to the occupation of Lisbon by Junot in 1807, and was afterwards employed on the coasts of Spain and Portugal. He

enjoyed the distinguished service pension of 150*l.* a year.

17. In Stanhope-terrace, Camden-town, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Hudson Turner, a distinguished archæologist. His father was a printer in the employ of Mr. Bulmer, the predecessor of Messrs. Nicol, in Pall-mall—a man so much respected, that on his premature death, Mr. Nicol became the means of giving his family a decent education, and at the age of sixteen took his son Hudson into his printing-office. He had, however, paid such attention to his studies, and had so devoted himself to historical and antiquarian literature, that he soon rose to a better position. He had seen an advertisement “wanting” a young man at the Record Office in the Tower, who could read records and translate them, and naming a particular day on which candidates for the office would be examined. Now this was the very study with which he had made himself acquainted; so having obtained his master's permission, he went to the Tower with a modest confidence in his own abilities. Nor was he mistaken—he was the best among many candidates, and he received the appointment. In this new sphere he speedily distinguished himself, becoming perfectly acquainted with the vast stores of dusty literature contained in that repository of the national muniments. He also commenced antiquarian authorship by a History of England during the reigns of John and Henry III., which would have been a work of singular completeness as regards documentary research—but it has not been published. He was taken from his “History” by an offer from Mr. Tyrrell, the City Remembrancer. Mr. Tyrrell was anxious to obtain as large a MS. collection of materials connected with the history of London as his own industry and means would enable him to collect. Vast stores of curious information were obtained by his exertions. As soon as his engagement had terminated with Mr. Tyrrell, Mr. Turner undertook the task of editing a volume of “Early Household Expenses,” presented to the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Beriah Botfield. The care and attention bestowed on this volume recommended him to the Committee of the Archæological Institute as its resident secretary. This office he gave up to follow the pursuit of a record

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agent; and his hours of leisure he occupied in a work "On the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the first volume has been published.

17. At Parnham, Dorsetshire, aged 82, Sir William Oglander, the sixth baronet (1665), a deputy lieutenant of that county. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1806. At the general election of 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Bodmin, for which borough he sat until Jan. 1812, when he resigned his seat. He married, in 1810, Lady Maria Anne FitzRoy, eldest daughter of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, K.G., and by her ladyship had issue.

20. In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 86, Sophia Henrietta, relict of Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, bart., G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

21. At Edinburgh, aged 84, the Hon. Ann, widow of James Strange, esq., H.E.I.C.S., second daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville.

— In Russell-square, in his 74th year, George Heath, esq., of Kitlands, Surrey, serjeant-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1807; and to the degree of serjeant in 1830.

— At Wherwell Priory, Hants, in his 76th year, William Iremonger, esq., K.C., formerly Lieut.-Col. of the Queen's Royal Regiment.

22. In Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, Mr. George Herbert Rodwell. This clever composer and writer was a member of a family long connected with the stage. He was formerly part proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, and for many years was musical director and composer of that establishment. He composed the operas of "Valmondì," "The Bottle Imp," "The Lord of the Isles," and wrote the music of "The Pilot," "The Flying Dutchman," "Jack Sheppard," and many other popular pieces; and was a favourite ballad writer. Mr. Rodwell was an author as well as a composer. He wrote the farce of "Teddy the Tiler," for Power, in 1830, which had an extraordinary run. "The Chimney-piece," "The Pride of Birth," "The Student of Lyons," "My Wife's Out," "Adèle," "Bluff King Hal," "O'Donoghue," and other light afterpieces and some pantomimes, were also his productions. He was subsequently musical director at Covent-garden and at Drury-lane Theatres. He

wrote three novels, "London Bridge," "Memoirs of an Umbrella," and "Woman's Love." His last drama for the stage was the burlesque of "Azzel," at the Olympic Theatre. Mr. Rodwell married the daughter of Liston, the celebrated comedian.

22. At Burnham, Somersetshire, aged 80, Mrs. King, widow of Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester.

— At Epperstone, Notts, Lieut.-Col. John Hewes, Royal Marines. He served at the blockading of Brest and the Texel; in action with a large French frigate, off Cape Tiberon; on the coast of Spain and Sardinia; often landed in Coraica, and on one occasion cut out *Le Paix* 4 guns, from the port of Geraglio; at the attack of Massena; at Leghorn; and the capture of Genoa.

23. At Errol Park, N.B., aged 45, John James Allen, esq., Captain R.N. (1841).

— At Dublin, aged 56, Comm. John Lunn, R.N., of Devonport. He was midshipman of the *Phæbe* at the capture of the American frigate *Essex* in 1841.

24. At Bath, aged 70, Col. James Johnstone Cochrane, late of the Scots Fusileer Guards. He entered the army in Dec. 1799, and accompanied the Guards to Egypt in 1801. Afterwards he served in the Peninsula. Col. Cochrane had received the silver war medal with three clasps, for Egypt, Fuentes d'Onor, and Ciudad Rodrigo.

— At Woolverstone Park, Suffolk, aged 82, the Ven. Henry Denny Berners, late Archdeacon of Suffolk, and a magistrate for the county.

— At Hackney, at an advanced age, William Clement, esq., eminent as a conductor of daily and weekly newspapers. He had long possessed the *Observer* weekly journal, which he managed with ability and success. He purchased the *Morning Chronicle* of the executors of Mr. Perry, but his undertaking was not equally successful, and he was obliged to part with it at a heavy loss. He also was a proprietor of *Bell's Life in London*, which had great circulation as a sporting paper.

— While on a visit to the Earl of Scarborough, at Rufford Abbey, Wilhelm Baron Osten, K.H., a General in the Hanoverian service. He was a member of the family of Van der Osten, of high military and judicial fame

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in Hanover. He was first in the German Legion, and afterwards in H.M. 16th Lancers. He served in the Peninsular campaigns, and at the battle of Waterloo, and had received a silver medal with seven clasps for the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, as well as the Waterloo medal. He retired from the British army in 1834.

24. Aged 72, George Wilbraham, esq., F.R.S., of Delamere House, Cheshire, formerly M.P. for that county. Mr. Wilbraham was sheriff of Cheshire in 182-. In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for Stockbridge, and again in 1830. In 1832 he became member for the southern division of Cheshire. In 1835 and 1837 he was re-chosen, but in 1841 lost his election. He married, Sept. 3, 1814, Lady Anne Fortescue, third daughter of Hugh first Earl Fortescue, and had issue.

25. In Cumberland-terrace, aged 29, Mary, wife of Jonathan Raashleigh, esq., and eldest daughter of Villiers Stuart, esq., of Aldenham Abbey, Herts.

26. Aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, knt. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 96th Regt. Sir Lewis Grant was on board the *Orion*, 80, with Sir James Saumarez, in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet, June 23, 1795. Subsequently he served under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the West Indies, and was actively employed during the capture of various islands. In June, 1801, he was appointed Assistant Quarter Master and Barrack Master General in Tobago, and during the whole of the next year he held the same position in Dominica. In 1820 he was appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands. He was in 1831 knighted, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

— Aged 55, William Markham, esq., of Becca Hall, co. York, Colonel of the 2nd West York Militia, a magistrate, and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding.

— In Eaton-place, Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Cadogan.

27. At Tunbridge Wells, Jemima Anne, relict of Comm. Sir James Brisbane, K.C.B.

— At Montreal, Col. George Graydon, K.H., Royal Engineers. He was at the capture of Martinique, in 1809, and of Guadaloupe, in 1810.

29. Aged 77, Maria, wife of Matthew

Cotes Wyatt, esq., of Dudley-grove House, Paddington.

29. At the Cottage, near Dundalk, aged 22, Grace, wife of the Hon. Augustus Jocelyn.

30. At Slough, Lady Frances Sophia Ligonier, wife of Osborn Yeats, esq., of Llangottock, county of Brecon, and of Goodrich House, Herefordshire.

Lately. On the coast of Borneo, Mr. Robert Burns, grandson of the poet of that name. He was murdered by pirates, in Malada Bay.

Lately. In his 22nd year, the Right Hon. James Alexander Lord Loughborough, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Rosslyn. He was travelling in America, and died suddenly in a schooner, on his passage from Havannah to New Orleans.

Lately. Aged 29, Roderick, second son of Sir T. L. Mitchell, surveyor-general of New South Wales. He was drowned from the sudden lurch of a small vessel. He had been selected to command a party destined to pursue the track of Leichardt, and, if possible, to ascertain his fate, the Legislative Council having appropriated 2000*l.* for the purpose.

Lately. In Paris, aged 65, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary dowager Lady Ranelagh. She was the eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Granard.

FEBRUARY.

1. At the house of Mr. Hogg, surgeon, in Gower-street, aged 24, Mrs. William Brough, better known as Miss Annie Romer, the vocal comedian.

2. At Dover, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Capt. Sir John Hamilton, H.M. packet service.

— Aged 56, Thomas Forbes Winslow, esq., of Montague-place, Russell-square, eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Winslow, 47th Regt.

— Dymoke Welles, esq., of Grebby Hall, co. Lincoln. He was the second son of the late Dymoke Welles, esq., of Grebby Hall, who claimed the barony of Marmion, as being descended from Edward, the second son of Sir Charles Dymoke, who performed the office of champion at the coronation of Charles II.; and in 1839 he petitioned the Crown to terminate in his favour the abeyance of the barony of Kyme, but his claim proceeded no further.

3. At Dursley, aged 82, Sir Robert

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Graham, the eighth baronet, of Esk, co. Cumberland (1629). He was the second son of the Rev. Sir William Graham, the sixth baronet, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Charles Graham, in 1795. He was one of the various claimants of the earldoms of Annandale and Hartfell, as the descendant of Sir George Graham, the second baronet, by Lady Mary Johnston, daughter of James, first Earl of Hartfell, and sister to James, Earl of Annandale; no decision has been pronounced on this claim. Sir Robert Graham married, in 1810, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Young, esq., of Battle, surgeon, by whom he had issue.

3. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 41, Sir Alexander Mackenzie Downie, M.D., physician to her late R.H. the Princess Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse Homburg; physician in ordinary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; and physician extraordinary in the household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

4. At Milliken, Renfrewshire, in his 64th year, Sir William Milliken Napier, of Napier and Milliken, bart., a deputy lieutenant and convener of the county of Renfrew.

6. In Bryanston-square, aged 32, Elizabeth Coulthurst, wife of Bulkeley J. M. Præd, esq.

— At Cheltenham, aged 79, the dowager Lady Stuart Menteath, relict of Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, bart., of Closeburn Hall, Dumfriesshire, and Mansfield, Ayrshire.

— At Woburn-place, Mr. Thomas Holcroft, son of the well-known writer and political character of that name. Mr. Holcroft was for the last 30 years actively engaged in London journalism.

— At Down House, Redmarley, Worcestershire, aged 86, George Dowdeswell, esq., formerly Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. Dowdeswell was the third and youngest son of George Dowdeswell, M.D., of Gloucester, and nephew of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, co. Worcestershire, M.P. for Worcestershire, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham Administration of 1765. Mr. George Dowdeswell was for many years in India; and, after filling various offices of trust, he rose to the station of Secretary to the Government. He subsequently became a member of the Supreme Council, of which he was eventually the senior member, and in

that capacity he for some months administered the Government as Deputy Governor of Fort William, and Vice President in Council, during the temporary absence of the Marquis Hastings.

6. At Ashcroft, Cirencester, aged 41, Raymond, youngest son of the late Joseph Cripps, esq., M.P.

— At Cork, aged 42, Sir Edward Stephen Thomas, the seventh baronet (1694), of Wenvoe Castle, county Glamorgan.

7. At Woodlands, near Emsworth, aged 63, Lancelot Archer Burton, esq., a magistrate for Middlesex and Hants, and a deputy lieutenant of the latter county.

8. At Gallowhill House, near Morpeth, in his 56th year, John Manners Fenwicke, esq., of Longframlington.

— At Stapleford, Herts, aged 70, the Rev. Charles Prowett, 32 years rector of Stapleford, and formerly of the royal navy, in which service he was present in the *Phæbe*, at the capture of the French frigate *Nereide*; and subsequently, in 1801, in the same ship's action with the *Africaine* frigate, an action which had the same successful result, and procured for Mr. Prowett his promotion to the rank of lieutenant. He next commanded the boats of the *Caroline*, in cutting out from a bay on the coast of Java the Dutch brig of war *Cheribon*, of 14 guns. Having been ordained by his uncle, Bishop Bathurst, Mr. Prowett exchanged this stirring life for the quiet duties of a parish priest in a country village in 1812.

9. At Ostend, aged 62, Mary, wife of Rear-Adm. Bouchier.

— At Lisbon, John de Oliveira, Count de Tojal, for many years Minister of Finances, and late Minister for Foreign Affairs.

10. At De Crespigny-terrace, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 68, Samuel Prout, esq., F.S.A., one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the senior Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Prout was born at Plymouth in 1784, and arrived in London in 1804 or 1805, where his drawings commanded a ready sale at the printshops. In 1816, Mr. Ackermann published a work in parts, called "Studies," after Mr. Prout's designs, executed in lithography, which was then a new art in England. This was followed by a similar production, "Progressive Frag-

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ments," in 1818; by "Rudiments of Landscape Views in the North and West of England," and others. About this period Mr. Prout's foreign tours commenced, and the Rhine, France and Italy, Flanders and Germany, the two latter containing 24 plates each, were the result of his labours, and are considered the finest of his collective works. It was here that he gradually acquired that broad and conventional mode of representing distant architectural features, which, though bold, was felt to be true, and was at once so new and gratifying to the general eye, that his powers of production were often unequal to the demands made upon them by the publishers. This great success, however, was confined to this peculiar branch.

10. At Kinmel Park, near St. Asaph's, co. Denbigh, aged 84, the Right Hon. William Lewis Hughes, Baron Dinorben, of Kinmel Park, Major Commandant of the Royal Anglesey Militia, and Aide-de-camp to the Queen, F.S.A. Lord Dinorben was born in 1787, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmel Park. He was elected to Parliament for Wallingford in 1802, and became a strenuous supporter of Mr. Fox and the Whig party, and was eight times returned for the same borough. He was advanced to the peerage on Sept. 10, 1831. Lord Dinorben was a personal friend of his late R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and was one of the executors of that prince. He first married, March 8, 1804, Charlotte Margaret, third daughter of Ralph William Grey, esq., of Backworth, co. Northumberland; she died in 1835, and his lordship married secondly, Feb. 13, 1840, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Giles Blakeney Smyth, esq., of Ballinatrav, co. Waterford, and sister to the Princess of Capua, and has left issue of both marriages.

13. At Lichfield, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. Peter John Petit, C.B., of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt. Col. Petit obtained the majority of the 50th Regt. in 1842, and commanded his corps in the action of Punniar, on the 29th of Dec., 1843, in which engagement he had a horse shot under him. For his services in this action he was promoted to a brevet lieut.-colonelcy on the 20th of April, 1844, and received the bronze star of India. He subsequently served in the campaign of the Sutlej, in

1845-6, and was in command of his regiment in the actions of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, where he had two horses shot under him. He was also present in the battles of Aliwal and Soobraon, at the latter of which he succeeded to the command of the regiment after Lieut.-Col. Ryan was wounded. In this action he was himself dangerously wounded by a ball through the neck, grazing the spine, from the effects of which he ever afterwards suffered. The Companionship of the Bath, and a medal and three clasps, were conferred on him for his services on the Sutlej. He returned to England in March, 1847, and was promoted to a lieut.-colonelcy by purchase on the 19th of September, 1848.

14. At Tours, Maria Augusta Dorothea, widow of Sir Grenville Temple, the ninth baronet, and second daughter of Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. James Laing, h.p. 61st Regt. He served with the 61st Foot in the Peninsula, and had received the war medal with one clasp, for the battle of Talavera, in which he was wounded.

— At Paris, aged 59, Sigismund Trafford, esq., of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk.

15. At Plymouth, aged 76, Rear-Adm. James Robert Phillips. He served in the *Beaulieu*, 40, at the capture of St. Lucia, and was in the battle of Camperdown. He was first lieutenant of and commanded the *Centurion*, 50, when, with the *Russell*, 74, they beat off Linois' squadron, consisting of an 80 and two 40-gunships. His last service was in command of the *Bonetta*, 14, at Copenhagen, when he received his post rank.

17. In Jermyn-street, London, aged 46, William Thompson, esq., President of the Natural History Society of Belfast. Mr. Thompson was a gentleman of independent means, and warmly attached to scientific studies, and his name has been constantly before the world of science in connection with arduous researches on the natural history of Ireland. The very numerous memoirs published by him, chiefly in scientific periodicals, and latterly more especially in the "Annals of Natural History," extend in their subjects over all departments of zoology, and several are devoted to botanical investigations. At the meeting of the British Associa-

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ion at Cork he was President of the Natural History Section. On that occasion he read an elaborate report on the Fauna of Ireland. He was a zealous ornithologist, and the results of his labours in that department are narrated with full and charming details in the volumes that have been published of his great work on "The Natural History of Ireland." Of this "The Birds of Ireland" are alone published; but Mr. Thompson had made provision for the work, and the duty of superintending it devolves on two of his most intimate friends in Belfast.

17. In Welbeck-street, aged 74, Mary Anne, widow of the late Henry Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn Tower and Cornhill House, Northumberland.

18. Aged 66, Lieut. William Anning Hungate, R.N. He was present at the evacuation of St. Domingo in 1803, and at the attack on Curaçoa in 1804. In 1806 he was wounded in the knee, when boarding the French corvettes *Phaeton* and *Voltigeur*. He claimed to be descended from and to be entitled to the estates and baronetcy of the Hungate family, in the county of York, and assumed the title of Sir William A. Hungate, bart., and was presented to King William IV. under that title by the Earl of Denbigh.

— At Edinburgh, aged 70, the Rev. Christopher Anderson, author of "The Annals of the English Bible," "The Genius and the Design of the Domestic Constitution," one of the founders of the Gaelic School Society, and a conscientious missionary of the Baptist Church.

19. At Pau, Henrietta Maria, wife of Henry B. G. Whitgreave, esq., of Mosley Court, co. Stafford.

— At Hartforth, Yorkshire, in his 75th year, Sheldon Cradock, esq., M.A., late Colonel of the North York Regiment of Militia. Col. Cradock was returned to Parliament for the borough of Camelford in June, 1826, on the accession to the peerage of the Marquis of Hertford; and again in 1826, 1830, and 1831, remaining one of its members until its disfranchisement.

20. In the wreck of the *Birkenhead*—

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Seton, of the 74th Highlanders. He was son and heir of the late Alex. Seton, esq., of Mounie, co. Aberdeen.

Ensign Russell, of the same regiment.

Lieut. G. W. Robinson and Lieut. A. H. Booth, of the 73rd Regiment.

Ensign Metford, of the 6th Royals.

Ensign Boyland, of the 2nd Queen's Regiment.

Cornet Rolt, of the 12th Lancers.

Staff-Surgeon Laing and Assistant-Surgeon Robertson.

Master-Commander R. Salmond, who had charge of the vessel, and Mr. W. Brodie, additional master, both late of the *Fisgard*, flag-ship at Woolwich.

20. At Tunbridge Wells, Frances Maria, wife of Sir Charles H. Rich, bart.

— At Malaga, aged 60, the Hon. Frances Henrietta, wife of Sir John Warrender, bart., of Lochend, N.B.

— Aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, knt., LL.D., Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, President of the College of Advocates, a Privy Councillor, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn. He was the second son of Robert Jenner, esq., proctor, of Doctors' Commons, and studied at the University of Cambridge as a member of Trinity Hall. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Nov. 27, 1800; and was admitted an advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, and a Fellow of the College of Doctors of Law, July 8, 1803. On the 28th of February, 1823, he was appointed King's Advocate General, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1832 he became Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1834 he resigned both those offices on being promoted, on the 21st of October, to be Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and thereupon he was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the 14th of January, 1842, he assumed the additional name of Fust on succeeding to the estates of the late Sir John Fust in Gloucestershire. In Feb., 1843, he was elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust married in 1803 Miss Lascelles, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lascelles, by whom he had issue.

21. At King's Walden, Hertfordshire, in his 70th year, William Hale, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1830.

22. At Oxford, aged 60, the Rev. John Radcliffe, Chaplain of Merton College, Vicar of Bramham, Yorkshire

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(1828), and Vicar of Bradley, Berks. He was for some time Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall.

22. At Huggen's Asylum, Northfleet, Kent, aged 72, Col. John Montmorency Tucker, late of H.M. 27th Enniskillens, who served throughout the Peninsular war, and also at Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded.

23. At Castle Freke, co. Cork, aged 85, the Right Hon. Catharine Charlotte, Dowager Lady Carbery.

— At Bombay, Brigadier-Gen. James Manson, C.B. He was present at the storm and capture of the Fort of Chya, April 13, 1811; was severely wounded through the knee, when serving with Col. Ebrington's detachment against Pahlunpore and Deesa, Oct., 1807; served through the Mahratta war of 1817-18, and with the Guzerat division of the army of the Deccan at the siege of Asseerghur, March and April, 1819; the attack on Nugger Parkur, 25th of February, 1820; the escalade of Dwarka, 26th of November, 1820; and the attack on Meeteallah, 1st of February, 1821. He became Commandant of Artillery, 16th of February, 1846.

26. In Portman-square, aged 81, Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, the seventh baronet, of Langton, co. Berwick (1627), G.C.H., one of the Commissioners of the Income Tax, and LL.D. He was the eldest son of Sir James Cockburn, the sixth baronet, M.P. for Peebles, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1804. In 1806 he became an Under-Secretary of State for the department of the War and Colonies—a second under-secretary being then first appointed for that department. In 1807 he was sent to Curaçoa as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in 1811 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermuda Islands. He had attained the rank of major in the 81st Regiment, when in Feb., 1851, King George IV. by special favour promoted him, through the intermediate ranks, to that which he held at his death. He served the office of Sheriff of Carmarthenshire in 1847. He married, Oct. 14, 1801, the Hon. Marianna Devereux, eldest daughter of George, 13th Viscount Hereford, and has left issue an only daughter, married in 1834 to Lieut.-Col. Sir James John Hamilton, bart.

— In Euston-square, aged 58, Richard Gilbert, esq., head of the firm of Messrs.

Gilbert and Rivington, printers, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. Mr. Gilbert was the author of the "Liber Scholasticus," a very useful compilation; "The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory" (a list of the benefices in England and Wales, and their incumbents, since superseded by the annual publication of "The Clergy List," commenced in 1840); and of the "Clergyman's Almanack and Pocket Companion" (which first appeared in 1819), published by the Company of Stationers.

26. At his house in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Most Rev. Daniel Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Murray was educated at Salamanca, where he was consecrated priest in the year 1790. On his return to Ireland he was appointed a curate in the parish of St. Paul, Dublin, whence he was shortly after changed to Arklow, in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. Here he continued until the outrages of 1798 compelled him to seek refuge in Dublin. In June, 1809, at the suggestion of his venerable predecessor, the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, he was appointed Archbishop (*in partibus*) of Hierapolis, and coadjutor of Dublin, with right of succession to the latter on Dr. Troy's decease. In the year that followed his appointment, after a sojourn of several months in the French capital, with the object of soliciting restitution of the property belonging to the religious establishments of Irish Catholics in that country, he had the satisfaction to obtain an ordinance whereby, in consequence of the remonstrance of the prelates of Ireland, relative to the superintendence which they relied they had a right to exercise over that property, the Sieur Ferris was ordered to resign the functions of administrator-general of the Irish colleges in France, and to deliver up to his successor, then named, the moneys, deeds, moveables, and effects, belonging to those religious houses. On the death of Dr. Troy in 1823 Dr. Murray succeeded to the archbishopric, and in 1825 was one of the prelates who drew up the pastoral instructions to the clergy and laity of Ireland, more especially exhorting the former to the fulfilment of all their obligations, the steadfast maintenance of an exemplary life, zeal in promoting the honour and love of God, vigilance

in the moral instruction of children, the relief of the poor, the comforting of the sick, and the amicable adjustment of quarrels and disputes. "Remember," concludes this document, in words that foreshadowed an accurate illustration of Dr. Murray's own life and character, "Remember that an ecclesiastic, whether officiating in the sanctuary or dwelling in the midst of the world, should appear and be a man of superior mind and exalted virtue—a man whose example can improve society, whose irreproachable manners can reflect honour on the Church, and add to the glory and splendour of religion—a man whose modesty should be apparent to all men as the Apostle recommends, and who should be clothed with justice." This outline of the qualifications and duties of a Christian divine has been filled out to its utmost capacity in the peaceful but active patriotism of this prelate's life. What he inculcated, himself effected—what he prescribed, he practised. Unshaken, unsullied by even the rude assaults of an Irish element, he ever stood forth a pillar of strength and ornament to the temple of his faith, yet of winning respect and admiration to those who dissented from his Church. In April, 1829, the great measure of Catholic Emancipation, which Dr. Murray's influence had always supported, received the royal assent, and, on its attainment, he studiously withdrew himself from the battles of political intercourse. On the appointment of the National Board of Education in 1831 he at once hailed it as a boon to Ireland, and was, in a discreet selection, joined in the commission with the Protestant archbishop, Dr. Whately, the Duke of Leinster, the late Provost of Trinity College, and three others. Its duties he continued to discharge to the time of his decease. On the later institution of the Queen's Colleges, the principle of which was strongly theretofore sanctioned by Dr. Doyle, by Dr. Kelly of Tuam, and Dr. Magauran of Ardagh, three Roman Catholic prelates, as well as by O'Connell, Dr. Murray gave in his adhesion, and was primarily appointed one of the visitors of those establishments; but, on understanding that the Pope discountenanced them, he resigned the trust of their superintendence.

26. At Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, in his 78th year, Thomas Moore,

esq., the poet. Thomas Moore was born in Augier-street, Dublin, on the 28th of May, 1779. His father was a grocer, but afterwards became a quarter-master in the army. His poetical temperament was early developed. In his 13th year he was already a contributor to "The Anthologia," a Dublin magazine; in his 14th he addressed a sonnet to his schoolmaster, Mr. Samuel Whyte, which was also printed in the same repository. The Act of Parliament having opened the University of Dublin to Roman Catholics in 1793, the young poet immediately availed himself of this opportunity. The year following his admission he wrote and published a paraphrase of Anacreon's fifth ode, and then proceeded to the translation of other odes by the same poet. In his 19th year he proceeded to London with the view of keeping his terms in the Middle Temple, and publishing by subscription his translation of Anacreon. The translation appeared in 1800, and, through the good offices of the Earl of Moira, was dedicated to the Prince of Wales. The reputation won by this production was advanced with some, and risked with others, by his next publication, entitled "The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little," printed in 1802, with the Horatian motto, "*Luisse pudet*." It was well that poetry of such warmth should find shelter under a fictitious name. Moore grew, however, bolder with time; and to the second edition (printed in the same year) he affixed his initials. The Earl of Moira continued his friend, and in 1803 Moore was promoted to an official situation in Bermuda, whither he proceeded, and subsequently visited the United States. The effects of this voyage (altogether he was absent only fourteen months) were to subdue the admiration with which he had previously regarded "American institutions." It was followed by the publication, in 1806, of two volumes of Odes and Epistles, which were the occasion of a bitter criticism on their author's productions in the *Edinburgh Review*. In consequence of that article Jeffery and Moore met as duellists at Chalk Farm, but no harm was done, and they subsequently became fast friends. His next work was an English opera called "M.P.; or, the Blue Stocking," 1811, which was not successful, and which, with the exception of some of its songs,

is omitted from his collected works. About the same time he married Miss Bessy Dyke, an alliance which added materially to his happiness; and for some time after he resided in Bury-street, St. James's, and became a frequent guest at the tables of the Whig aristocracy, the friendship of Lords Lansdowne and Holland introducing him to many houses where his own talents were sure to confirm his welcome. When the round of London life had lost something of its novelty, and the requirements of a family obliged him to have recourse to his pen, he removed to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there commenced wedding new words to the most exquisite of the Irish airs, which, being skilfully arranged and adapted, had and retains immense popularity as Moore's "Irish Melodies." At Ashbourne, under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, he also wrote his "Intercepted Letters; or, the Twopenny Post-bag," one of the airiest of his satires; and at the same place he wrote his "Sacred Songs," and commenced his Oriental romance called "Lalla Rookh." His name was now at its height of reputation; and when it was known that the poet of the "Irish Melodies," of Little's "Poems," and of Tom Brown's "Satires," was at work on a poem, with its scenery in the East, large enough to fill a quarto volume, booksellers were found contending for the honour of its publication. Through the friendly offices of Mr. Perry the copyright was secured to Messrs. Longman's house for the sum of 3000 guineas. The work was hailed with a burst of admiration. Eastern travellers and Oriental scholars have borne testimony to the singular accuracy of Moore's descriptions: and, translated into Persian, this poem has even become a favourite with the Orientals themselves. Of "Lalla Rookh" there have been 20 editions. Moore now removed to the residence in which he died, a rural home beautifully situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the woods of his patron, Lord Lansdowne; but he had scarcely settled there when he received the painful news that his deputy at Bermuda had involved him to the amount of some 6000*l.*, that his creditors were impatient American merchants, and that he must be ready at once with a sum to stop proceedings

against him. Rejecting all offers of pecuniary assistance, he nobly resolved to owe his extrication solely to his own genius. His next publication was "The Fudge Family in Paris," published under the name of Thomas Brown the Younger, and one of the happiest of his productions in that vein of satire of which Anstey was the first to give us a favourable example. To these succeeded "Rhymes on the Road," and the "Loves of the Angels." Both publications served rather to confirm than to increase the poet's reputation; and it was therefore time, he thought, that he should turn his attention, as Scott and Southey had done before him, from poetry to prose. With this view, he returned to his long-meditated "Life of Sheridan," which was issued in a quarto volume, in 1825. The life was read with interest, but did not satisfy expectation. The "Life of Sheridan" was followed in 1827 by the "Epicurean," a prose tale, dedicated to Lord John Russell, Moore's fellow-traveller in France and Italy. It was his first wish to have told the story in verse, and he had indeed made some progress with it as a poem; but he was induced to abandon this purpose, not liking, he tells us, the plan on which he had commenced his tale in verse. We may safely find a better reason, however, in the wish to which we have already referred, of trying to sustain in prose or exceed if possible the popularity which he had acquired for his "Irish Melodies" and his "Lalla Rookh." The verse fragment of the "Epicurean," entitled "Alciphron," has since been published, and is included in Mr. Moore's Poetical Works. In 1830 he produced the "Life of Lord Byron," in 2 vols. 4to—the first volume appearing in the January of that year, and the second in December. For this work, of the first edition of which 2000 copies were printed, Moore received from Murray 2000 guineas. It was read with avidity, but its price restricted its sale, nor is it understood to have paid its expenses until it was included in the monthly five-shilling volumes of Byron's "Life and Works." Mr. Moore's next works were—the "Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald," in 2 vols. 8vo, 1831, and the "History of Ireland," written for Lardner's "Cyclopaedia," as a companion publication to Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland," and Sir James Mackintosh's "History of Eng-

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land." When the Whigs returned to office in the spring of 1835, and Lord Melbourne and his party were conciliating the patronage which Sir Robert Peel had extended to literary men during his first short tenure of office, Mr. Moore received a pension of 300*l.* a year, the well-earned reward of much good service done to the Whig cause by a variety of satirical and humorous poems. The poet now in a great degree ceased from his labours. With the single exception of writing short prefaces to the collected edition of his poetical works printed in 1841 and 1842, in ten monthly five-shilling volumes, his career as an author may be said to have terminated with his "History of Ireland." Moore had naturally an exquisite ear for music; he had at once an artistic and a scholarly sense of the delicate niceties of rhythm; he was familiar with the learning of many tongues, and he had only too facile a command of his art. Hence it is that he has so often repeated himself melodiously in manner, but monotonously in matter. The same thoughts and images will be found constantly recurring throughout his works. The imagination was but limited, and he was even less endowed with fancy than many might suppose who confound with the fanciful his happy union of sensibility and ingenuity. To create character or describe the dramatic was confessedly beyond his power; and the more his works are scrutinised, the more clearly will it be seen that the lyrical was his forte. The features of Moore will be conveyed to posterity by the pencils of Lawrence, Shee, Maclise, and Richmond. Lawrence alone—it was his last work—has caught the true Anacreontic look of the poet of high society;—the others, though truer than Lawrence to individual features, have somewhat vulgarised him. In his person he was very diminutive; his eyes were bright, and his lip expressive. His voice, somewhat rough in conversation, was all sweetness when he sang. "In society," says Byron, "he is gentlemanly, gentle, and altogether more pleasing than any individual with whom I am acquainted." For the last three years his life had been a long disease, not attended with either bodily or mental suffering, but from a gradual softening of the brain, and a reduction

of the mind to a state of childlikeness. Mrs. Moore survives her husband, and has a pension of 100*l.* a year, granted her in 1850, "in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, and his infirm state of health." His four children preceded him to the grave.

27. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 70, Lady Charlotte Erskine, daughter of John Francis, twelfth Earl of Marr.

—Aged 67, M. Merle, the senior of the dramatic feuilletonists of the Paris press. He came to Paris in 1803, and was employed until 1805 in the office of the Minister of the Interior. He then entered the army, which he quitted in 1808 to return to Paris, where he gave himself up entirely to literary pursuits, and particularly to the dramatic art. He was attached as theatrical critic to several journals, amongst which were the *Mercur*, *Gazette de France*, *Quotidienne*, and afterwards the *Union*, for which journal he wrote the theatrical feuilleton from 1823 to 1851, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish his pen. From 1822 to 1826 he was the director of the Porte St. Martin theatre, where he introduced several chefs-d'œuvre of the English theatre. In addition to the feuilletons, he wrote a great number of vaudevilles and melodramas which had great success, amongst others the "Ci-devant Jeune Homme."

28. At Fairlie House, Ayrshire, in his 73rd year, Sir John Cunningham Fairlie, the seventh baronet of Robertland in the same county (1630).

29. In Harley-street, Dorcas, widow of Sir Josias Champagné, G.C.H.

—Aged 90, John Landseer, esq., formerly Engraver to His Majesty (George III.), and Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy. Mr. Landseer was born in Lincoln in the year 1761, and became the pupil of Mr. William Byrne, a celebrated landscape engraver. Mr. Landseer's earliest productions of importance were the vignettes, after the designs of De Louthembourg, for Macklin's Bible, and Bowyer's "History of England," working in conjunction with the eminent artists Bromley, Heath, and Skelton. In the year 1806 Mr. Landseer appeared as lecturer on the art of engraving, before the Royal Institution. In the course of these lectures he went so far as to define engraving as "a species of sculpture,

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performed by incision," and this doctrine he supported with learning, spirit, and ingenuity. But not in theory only, but by avowed and open advocacy, and direct attack, he proceeded to assert the claims of the art, considering that it did not hold its due rank and consideration among the professors of this country. In the same year Mr. Landseer was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy, at a period when many of those who held the same opinions as himself, resolved not to set down their names as candidates for admission to the Academy at all, on any other but an equal footing with the painters; and the exception of Mr. Landseer's becoming an associate was accounted for by the expectation that he would be able to advance the interests of his friends better within than outside the walls of the Academy. Nor was this a mere apologetic pretext, for in 1807 he presented a memorial to the President and Council on the subject; and in 1809 appears on the records a correspondence with the Academy on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians. The result was, that the arguments of Sir Martin Shee and others prevailed with the Council, and the propositions were rejected. This failure increased the ill-feeling with which the subject was viewed by the engravers; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by Mr. Landseer for his profession, the hopeless, yet high-minded, perseverance in a cause of which he was the acknowledged advocate, and the perversion of a mind eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels; Mr. Landseer then commenced artistic critic, in a short-lived periodical entitled *The Review of the Fine Arts*, and another publication called *The Probe*, in which the artists were treated with more caustic criticism than was agreeable to their sensitive temperament. In 1817 Mr. Landseer communicated to the Society of Antiquaries a paper entitled, "The Engraved Gems brought from Babylon to England by Abraham Lockett, esq., considered with reference to early Scripture History." This essay was written to show that the incised remains known as Babylonian cylinders were not used as talismans or amulets, but as the signets of monarchs or

princes. In the year 1828 he published a more extended work on the same subject, under the title of "*Sabæan Researches*," and consisting of a series of letters addressed to distinguished antiquaries, and comprising a course of lectures delivered to the Royal Institution on the engraved hieroglyphics of Chaldaea, Egypt, and Canaan. Mr. Landseer was for some years a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but he retired from it more than fifteen years ago. Mr. Landseer has left three sons, George, Charles, and Sir Edwin Landseer, whose names have become distinguished. The two latter are both Royal Academicians.

29. In his 88rd year, Sir John Wyld-bore Smith, the second baronet, of Sydling St. Nicholas, co. Dorset (1774), a deputy lieutenant of that county.

Lately. Capt. James M'Farland, R.N. He was acting Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* on the glorious First of June, and was promoted for that service June 28, 1794, and was also in that ship in Lord Bridport's action Sept. 12, 1800. When senior of the *Lancaster* he sustained a compound fracture of the right arm, and was officially recommended for his conduct at the cutting out by the boats of that vessel and the *Adamant*, 50, of a ship lying under the fire of two heavy batteries at Port Louis, Isle of France.

Lately. In Paris, M. Lucas de Montigny, the adopted son of Mirabeau. At his death that extraordinary man left all his papers and correspondence to M. Lucas, who, some years ago, compiled from them eight volumes of "*Mémoires Biographiques*."

Lately. At Elgin, Lieut.-Col. Robert Spark, 98rd Highlanders. He served in the American war in 1814 and 1815, and was wounded at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.

Lately. At Peterham, in her 63rd year, Mrs. Alice Martin, the last surviving daughter of Josiah Martin, esq., Governor of North Carolina at the Declaration of American Independence, and niece of Sir Henry Martin, the first baronet of that name, of Lockinge, Berks.

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1. At Randalstown, Capt. Carrothers, Adjutant of the Antrim Militia (or the

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Queen's Royal Rifles). He served with the 28th Foot throughout the Peninsular campaigns, and received the war medal with ten clasps. He was also present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and had a medal for that victory.

1. At Florence, aged 52, Edward Lombe, esq., of Melton Hall, near Wymondham, Norfolk.

2. At his seat, Dromoroe, Cappelquin, co. Waterford, aged 80, Sir William Jackson Homan, knt. and bart., of Dunlum, co. Westmeath.

— At Venice, aged 78, Auguste Frederique Louis Viesse de Marmont, Duc de Ragusa, the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals. Marmont was born of noble parents, at Chatillon-sur-Seine, and served in the army of the monarchy, but having joined the revolutionary party he attached himself to the artillery service. It was indeed as an artillery officer that Marmont's excellences were exhibited; and, although he never attained the peculiar distinctions of Drouot, yet he so far surpassed that renowned artillerist in general talent that he was eventually promoted to independent command. It was in his direction of the guns, so all-important a service in the eyes of Napoleon, that he attracted the notice of Bonaparte at Toulon; and when the cannons of the French army were so wonderfully transported across the precipices of the Alps, it was Marmont who bore the largest share of responsibility and credit. His success was recognised by the command of the artillery at Marengo, and that arm greatly contributed to that famous victory. The young General of Division rose, like others, with his imperial master. He fought through all the campaigns in which Austria, Prussia, and Russia were successively brought to terms between 1805 and 1807, and his duties were so prominent two years afterwards, in the great battle of Wagram, that he was made Duke of Ragusa and Marshal of France. After these services he was transferred to a command in Spain. That country was the Emperor's greatest difficulty, and the stumbling-block of all his marshals. One after another all failed, partly from the presence of a British army under Wellington, but also, in great measure, from the extraordinary perplexities of the situation. In the Peninsula there was no supreme authority. King Joseph was a puppet in the hands of Napoleon's

lieutenants, and there was no power which could compress half a dozen jealous marshals into a serviceable staff of commanders, working in concert, and obedient to a common impulse. Ney quarrelled with Soult, Soult with Jourdan, and all with Massena. When Marmont, under circumstances like these, was sent to replace Massena in the command of the army of Portugal, it could hardly have been expected that where the latter had failed the former could succeed. He lost at Fuente Guinaldo one of the very few opportunities which Wellington ever permitted an enemy to find, and he was defeated in a great pitched battle after a false move. In 1812 the British and French armies met on the plains of Salamanca, and Marmont was so absolutely beaten that no disguise could be put upon the affair. In this battle he was very severely wounded in the arm, and it was at first thought requisite that it should be amputated; but, the operation having been deferred during several days of the retreat, this was found to be unnecessary. Marmont next performed his part in the scenes which rapidly followed on the Russian reverses. He fought at Lutzen and Leipzig, and subsequently defended step by step the soil of France against the victorious invaders. When at length the remnant of the Grand Army was brought to bay in its own capital, Marmont was charged, in conjunction with Mortier, to protect the fortunes of Paris; but after an honourable display of courage and ability he was induced to assent to what has been variously termed an inevitable surrender or a premature capitulation. After this virtual adoption of the Legitimist cause, he adhered steadily to the Bourbons, and retired to Ghent with Louis XVIII., on the appearance of Napoleon from Elba. At last, when the hour of another revolution arrived, he was charged in 1830 with the invidious command of the "Army of Paris," against its insurgent citizens; and, though the vigour of his measures was inadequate to ensure success, it was sufficient to discredit him for ever. He was struck from the list of the French army, and remained an exile in various countries of Europe, amusing his retirement by writing professional works of great value on the military establishments of Austria, Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. It was Marmont's lot to be

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placed in situations where his inferiority of talent produced serious reverses, and where the discharge of his professional duty involved unusual odium. The loss of a battle might be forgiven; but to have surrendered Paris to the enemy, and to have mowed down its inhabitants with grape-shot, constituted two imputations which he could never obliterate, and two misfortunes from which he could never recover.

3. Aged 77, the Most Hon. Elizabeth Rebecca, Dowager Marchioness of Thond.

— At Grantown, in his 50th year, Mr. Donald Gordon, post-runner between Grantown and Forres, esteemed a great Gaelic scholar.

5. At Clifton, near York, aged 86, Mary, widow of Rear-Adm. Hugh Robinson.

— At Hartley Westpal, Hants, aged 79, the Rev. John Keate, D.D., Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Hartley Westpal, formerly Head Master of Eton School. Dr. Keate was a native of Wells; the son of Dr. Keate, surgeon to King George the Third, surgeon-general to the army, and for 30 years surgeon to Chelsea Hospital; and was elected on the foundation of Eton College in 1784; and to King's College, Cambridge, in 1791. At the university Dr. Keate carried off four of Sir William Browne's medals. Soon after he became an Assistant Master of Eton, and after many years' performance of that office became Head Master in 1810. He was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1820. He married Miss Frances Brown, daughter of Sir Charles Brown, physician to the King of Prussia. Of this eminent former of the minds of the most intellectual and aristocratic youth of Britain, a biographer says: "In him Eton has lost the most distinguished of her scholars. During nearly a quarter of a century he guided the studies and preserved the discipline of this school with unparalleled success. The vigour and accuracy of his scholarship, particularly in composition, was not more remarkable than his modesty; and the extent of his mental powers was less known than it might have been, only because a strong sense of duty disposed him to concentrate their whole force on the instruction of his scholars. He was just and fearless in the exercise of authority. A certain sternness of manners veiled in a slight degree, but never concealed,

a singular kindliness of heart, and few have ever obtained in the same position so much of the respect and affection of Eton boys and Eton men. In private life his strong sense and singlemindedness were fully appreciated by a numerous circle of friends; by none more than him who offers this feeble tribute to the memory of so wise and so good a man."

6. At Ryde, in his 67th year, Vice-Adm. Sir William Augustus Montagu, knt., K.C.H., and C.B., a deputy lieutenant of Huntingdonshire. This officer was present in the victory at Camperdown, in the *Russell*, 74, and in the *Strius*, 38, witnessed the surrender of the French frigate *La Dédaigneuse*. In 1804 he was appointed captain of the *Terpeichore* frigate; and in March, 1808, Captain Montagu, whose ship mounted but 28 guns, and had only 180 men on board, fell in with, fought, and, with a loss to himself of 21 men killed and 22 wounded, fairly beat off the French frigate *Sémillante*, of 40 guns, and a crew of at least 300 men. Being soon after appointed to the *Cornwallis*, 50, he assisted in the reduction of the island of Amboyna, and captured the Dutch frigates *Mandarin* and *De Ruyter*. In Nov., 1810, he was entrusted with the command of the naval brigade landed to assist at the reduction of the Isle of France, during which his exertions were warmly approved by Major-Gen. Abercromby, particularly on the defeat of the French troops before St. Louis. He saw much subsequent service to the close of 1837; and attained the rank of vice-admiral in the year 1851. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, Dec. 8, 1815; a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, Oct. 5, 1830; and a Knight Companion of the same order (accompanied with knighthood) in Jan. 1832. He married, Aug. 26, 1823, Anne, third daughter of the late Sir George William Leeds, bart., of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

— At Colechester, aged 70, the Rev. George Parry Marriott, Prebendary of York (1830), Rector of Hazeleigh, Essex.

— At Paignton, aged 70, John Harry, esq., M.D., a magistrate for Devon.

— At Bromley, co. Wicklow, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Daly, at a very advanced age. Her Ladyship's grandson, Lord Dunsandle and Clonconnel, inherits an accession of 5000*l.* per annum.

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7. At Paris, aged 78, Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton. She was the eldest daughter of the celebrated Adm. Lord Duncan, and sister of the Earl of Camperdown. In her youth she was reckoned one of the most beautiful women of her day, and attracted much admiration when, resting on the arm of her stately and gallant father, she appeared in the royal procession which went to St. Paul's, after the battle of Camperdown, to give thanks for the great naval victories. She afterwards married Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, of Bargeny and North Berwick, in Scotland. Their only child, and the heiress of the great Bargeny estates, was married to the Duc de Coigny; and their eldest daughter and heiress is married to Mr. Dalrymple, the lord lieutenant of Wigtownshire, and heir presumptive of the Earl of Stair, who also married the sister of Lady Jane Dalrymple Hamilton.

— At Torquay, aged 79, Maria Horne, daughter of the Right Rev. George Horne, late Bishop of Norwich.

— At Blackrock House, near Dublin, aged 76, the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, the second baronet (1804), Rector and Vicar of Killarney, co. Down. Sir Harcourt Lees was well known as a most strenuous opponent of Roman Catholic emancipation; and his numerous letters, pamphlets, and advertisements, denouncing the encroachments of the Papists, were read with terror and astonishment by some, with a smile by others. But in all this the baronet was perfectly sincere, and in consequence he held a high place in the estimation of all parties. In private life his qualities were most estimable.

— In Eaton-place, aged 26, Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria Milbanke, wife of Henry John Milbanke, esq. (nephew to the Duke of Cleveland), sister to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

8. In Madeira, aged 32, Neville Fane, esq., only son of Vere Fane, esq., of Fleet-street, banker, and of Little Ponton, Lincolnshire.

9. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 82, Mary, widow of the Right Hon. William Dundas, formerly Lord Register of Scotland, and sister of the late Lord Wharncliffe and the late Countess of Beverley.

— At Ryde, I. W., the Right Hon. Charlotte Philadelphia Lady Decies.

— At Paris, aged 64, Joseph Pole

Carew, esq., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of East Antony, Cornwall, whom he succeeded in 1835.

9. In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 72, Major-General Richard John James Lacy, Colonel Commandant of the 6th Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Director-General of Artillery. He served in Holland in 1799, and on the coast of Spain from 1812 to 1814, and was present at the battle of Castalla and the two sieges of Tarragona. On the 1st of January, 1849, he was appointed Director-General of Artillery, having previously been Inspector of the Royal Carriage department. On July 8, 1851, he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 6th Battalion.

10. At Stockholm, Augusta Louisa, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, bart., G.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway.

— At Madras, a few hours after her infant daughter, Lucy Healey, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, M.A., and youngest daughter of John Bagshaw, esq., M.P., of Cliff House, Essex.

— At the Vicarage, Yardley, Worcestershire, aged 79, Maria Philippa Artemisia, wife of the Rev. Henry Gwyther, and mother of the Right Hon. Lord Milford. She was the daughter and heiress of James Child, esq., of Bigely House, co. Pembroke, by Mary Philippa Artemisia, only daughter and heiress of Bulkeley Philipps, esq., uncle of Sir Richard Philipps, bart., created Lord Milford in the peerage of Ireland in 1776, and who died without issue in 1823. The peerage was revived in favour of her only son, the present Lord, in 1847.

11. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 78, the Hon. William Booth Grey, great-uncle to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

— At Rawmarsh Rectory, Yorkshire, in his 40th year, Sir James Fitzgerald Mahon, the third baronet (1819).

— Killed in action with the Kaffirs, at Fuller's-heck, aged 23, the Hon. Henry Wrottesley, lieutenant 43rd Light Infantry, fourth son of Lord Wrottesley.

12. Aged 30, the wife of Sir Edward Graham, of Esk, bart., youngest daughter of the late James Dillon Tully, M.D. She was killed by dislocation of her neck, from falling down stairs at the house of a friend.

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13. At Southsea, Comm. George Martin Hunter, R.N., fourth son of the late Gen. Sir Martin Hunter.

— At Board Hill, Sussex, aged 78, Mary, widow of James Mangles, esq., of Woodbridge, Surrey, formerly M.P. for Guildford.

— At Blendworth House, Hants, aged 76, Lady Seymour, widow of Adm. Sir Michael Seymour, bart., K.C.B.

14. Aged 78, Capt. Hugh Brodie, of Helensburgh, near Dumbarton. He served with the Royals at the siege of Toulon, in 1793, and was severely wounded in the right leg. In 1794 he served the campaign in Corsica, and was present at the storming of the Convention Redoubts, and the capture of the Martello Towers, with the garrison of St. Fiorenzo, the capitulation of Bastia, the storming of the Mozelle Forts; and before Calvi, during a siege of 52 days. In 1799 he served in Holland, and was at the battle on landing at the Helder, in the action of the 10th September. He was with Sir James Pulteney's expedition to Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz. In 1801 he served the Egyptian campaign. In 1808 he went with the expedition against St. Lucia, at the storming of Morne Fortunée, and capitulation of Tobago. In 1809 he was in India with the field force in the ceded districts; and in 1814 he joined the field force under Gen. Doveton.

— On board the ship *Agincourt*, returning from India, aged 41, Major George Tebbs, 83rd Bengal Native Infantry, Commandant of the Regiment of Ferozepore.

15. At Vanbrugh Lodge, Blackheath, aged 75, Sir Samuel Brown, knt. and K.H., a retired captain R.N. After seeing much active service, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Phœnix*, 42, 1804; and on the 10th August, engaged with the *Didon*, 46 (carrying 85 more men than the *Phœnix*), which surrendered after a loss of 27 killed and 44 wounded, the *Phœnix* suffering the loss of 12 killed and 28 wounded. On the 4th November following he shared in Sir R. J. Strachan's capture of the four line-of-battle ships which escaped from Trafalgar. As a man of science, Sir Samuel Brown acquired considerable celebrity by various useful inventions, particularly his iron chain-cables, and his skill in the construction of iron suspension bridges, of which the best

known is the chain-pier at Brighton. He was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in Jan., 1835, and was knighted by Her Majesty in 1838.

15. Near Cambridge, aged 21, by a fall from his horse, John Frederick Ansley, esq., youngest son of the late J. H. Ansley, esq., of Houghton Hill, Hunts.

— At Brighton, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of G. H. Carew, esq., of Crowcomb Court, Somersetshire, and Carew, Pembrokeshire, daughter of John Carew, esq., of Anthony House, Cornwall.

17. At Lyndhurst, Hants, John Frederick Breton, esq., late of the Royal Horse Artillery. As lieutenant, Mr. Breton served in Capt. Mercer's troop at Waterloo, and had three horses shot under him, but escaped himself with only a few bruises.

— At Woolwich, Col. Courtenay Crutenden, R.A. He entered the service as second lieutenant on the 8th of Sept., 1803, and had been on active service upwards of 48 years.

18. At Grogar-bank, near Edinburgh, aged 85, the Hon. Elizabeth Dundas, widow of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, eldest daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville.

— In Regent's Park-terrace, Camden-town, aged 76, John Fitzgerald, esq., formerly M.P. for Seaford, Sussex, in the Parliaments of 1830 and 1831.

19. Aged 39, Jonathan Schwitter Skelton, esq., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Brick-court, Temple, Barrister-at-law.

— At Gwerne Vale House, Brecknockshire, aged 72, John Gwynne, esq., deputy lieutenant for Brecknockshire, and J.P. for Monmouth and Brecon. He served throughout the Peninsular war in the 14th Light Dragoons, was twice severely wounded, and was present in the three engagements—Salamanca, Fuentes d'Onor, and Talavera, for which he received a three-bar medal.

— At Silverton, county of Dublin, aged 66, Col. William Miller, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Artillery.

— At Nice, Compton Charles Domville, esq., eldest son of Sir Compton Domville, bart., of Santry House, county of Dublin.

21. Suddenly, aged 62, Capt. Charles O'Neill, of Rockville, Ballyshannon,

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county of Donegal. Captain O'Neill served in the Peninsular war, and had a medal with eleven clasps for his services.

21. In St. James's Palace, in his 74th year, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wheatley, bart., G.C.H. and C.B., late Privy Purse to King William the Fourth, and to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Sir Henry served in Holland in 1795, in the 1st Foot Guards, under the Duke of York, and was wounded in the neck Sept., 1798. He was Aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Burrard during the siege of Copenhagen in 1807; was present at the battle of Vimiera, accompanied the Guards to Cadiz in 1810, and was engaged with that corps at Barossa. His rank of Major-General was in the army of Hanover, and conferred upon him by King William the Fourth. He was appointed Keeper of the Privy Purse by that sovereign, and Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. Both these offices were continued to him by her present Majesty, until his retirement in Jan., 1847. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1834, was created a Baronet in Feb., 1847, and nominated a Companion of the Bath of the civil division in 1848. He married Feb. 13, 1806, Louisa, daughter of George Edward Hawkins, esq., Serjeant-Surgeon to King George the Third, by whom he had issue.

— At her residence, Leamington Spa, aged 85, Catherine Rebecca, Dowager Lady Huntingtower, mother of the Earl of Dysart. She was the author of a volume of "Poems," 1793; and of "Review of Poetry, Ancient and Modern; a Poem," 1799, &c.

22. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 74, his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of that province, Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Col. of the 59th Foot. During the severe winter campaign of 1794-5, he served in Holland under the Duke of York, and carried the colours of the 80th Regiment in the action of the 31st of December. In 1795, having been promoted to a lieutenancy, he served on the coast of France at Isle Dieu and Quiberon. In 1796 he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was present during the short service that led to the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. From 1797 to 1800 he served in Ceylon. In Feb., 1801, he proceeded from India to Egypt, under

Sir David Baird, and was a Major of brigade during that campaign. He returned to India in 1802, was promoted to a company in Sept., 1803, and in 1804 became Aide-de-camp and Military Secretary to Major-Gen. Dowdeswell, with whom he served the campaigns of 1803, 4, 5, and 6, under Lord Lake, including the siege of Bhurtpore and the subsequent operations against the Maharratta chief Holkar. Having returned to England he was employed in 1808 on the staff as Assistant Quarter-master-General in the Eastern District of England. From June, 1808, to the same month in the following year he was in command of his regiment in Ireland; and for the next three years Assistant Adjutant-General of the South-East District on the Irish staff. In June, 1812, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Upper Canada, where he served through the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. He received a medal for the action at Chrystler's Farm; and on the 6th August, 1814, he was severely wounded before Fort Erie. For some years previous to 1841 he filled the post of Governor of New Brunswick. In the latter year he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland. His next appointment was that of Governor of Nova Scotia, in June, 1846. He received the colonelcy of the 59th Foot on the 3rd Dec., 1844. Sir John Harvey was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1842, and a Knight Commander of the order of the Bath in 1838. He married, in 1806, the Hon. Elizabeth Lake, daughter of Gerrard first Viscount Lake, K.B. She died in 1861.

22. Aged 84, Her Majesty Maria Sophia Frederica, Queen Dowager of Denmark. She was the eldest daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse, by Louisa, daughter of Frederick V., King of Denmark; was married in 1790 to Frederick VI., King of Denmark, and was left his widow in 1839.

— At Culham Court, Berkshire, in his 86th year, the Hon. Frederick West, uncle to Earl De la Warr.

— In Argyll-street, aged 73, Sir Charles Fergusson Forbes, M.D., K.C.H., and K.C., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Linnæan Society. This distinguished officer joined the medical staff in Portugal in 1798,

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and the following year was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Royals. He accompanied the 2nd battalion to the Helder, and went through the campaign in Holland, where he served under Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Duke of York. He accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in 1800, to Egypt in 1801, and subsequently he served at Malta and Gibraltar. In 1803 he served with the Royals in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia and Tobago. He accompanied the expedition to Portugal in 1808, and from 1809 until the end of the war in 1814 served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington. He was a Knight of the Crescent, and having in 1842 obtained the royal licence, accepted the distinction of the Guelphic order from the late King of Hanover. He had received the war medal with five clasps for Egypt, Corunna, Bussaco, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian.

22. Aged 77, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Dodd, M.A., Rector of Penshurst, Kent, and Aldrington, Sussex, and Chaplain to the Queen.

23. At New Burlington-street, aged 54, Charles Foley Wilmot, esq., second son of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, bart., of Osmaston, county of Derby.

— At Bucknell, Oxfordshire, in his 70th year, Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, county of Buckingham, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county. Mr. Drake might be termed an hereditary member of the House of Commons; for the borough of Amersham had been partly represented by his family from the time of the Restoration, if not before, and entirely from the year 1768. On his coming of age, in 1805, his relative, Mr. Charles Drake Garrard, resigned one of the seats in his favour; and he continued its representative until the disfranchisement of the borough by the Reform Act. Mr. Drake afterwards served as Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1836. Mr. Drake married, in 1814, Barbara Caroline, daughter of Arthur Annesley, esq., of Bletchington Park, co. Oxford, and has numerous issue.

24. At Pictou Castle, Pembrokeshire, aged 49, the Right Hon. Eliza Lady Milford.

— At the Firs, Kenilworth, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Stewart, of the Madras army.

— At Calais, the Right Hon. Jane

Craufurd Viscountess Hawarden, youngest daughter of Patrick Craufurd Bruce, esq., of Taplow Lodge.

24. At his residence, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, aged 50, John Joseph Lawson, esq., the registered publisher of the *Times* newspaper.

25. At Little Bowden, near Market Harborough, aged 93, Jane, widow of Mr. Thomas West; a popular writer of novels and poems in the latter part of the last century.

— At sea, on board H.M.S. *Tortoise*, whilst on his passage to St. Helena, for the benefit of his health, in his 34th year, Commander Frederick Edwyn Forbes, R.N. Commander Forbes served through the war in China, and in the *Penelope* steam-frigate, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Charles Hotham on the coast of Africa. In 1849 he was the British Envoy to the King of Dahomey, from whence he brought the little princess sent by King Gezo to Her Majesty, and who is receiving her education in this country. In September last he was sent on special service to the coast of Africa, and was engaged in drilling the native Christians of Abbeokuta, and organizing an effective resistance to the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey. During his arduous exertions he was seized with fever and dysentery, and though rapidly moved to the coast and sent to sea, sank within two days of his leaving the land.

— At Mill Hill House, West Cowes, aged 41, Eliza Georgina, wife of Major Ellis, of the 18th Dragoons, and eldest daughter of the late Gen. Richardson.

26. At Upton House, Alresford, aged 64, Susanna Eliza, wife of Col. the Hon. Cranley Onslow.

— In Portman-street, Charlotte, relict of T. B. Bowen, esq., a Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

27. In London, aged 80, Eliza Keating, wife of the Rev. Richard Bewley Caton, A.M., of Binbrook-walk House, Lincolnshire, and Carr House, Yorkshire.

28. At Birmingham, aged 40, the Lady Olivia Acheson, sister to the Earl of Gosford.

— At Fulham, in his 81st year, Sir John Shelley, bart., of Maresfield Park and Michel Grove, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Sussex. He was the only surviving son of Sir John Shelley, of Michel Grove, Sussex, the fifth baronet (who was

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Clerk of the Pipe, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, a Privy Councillor, and some time Treasurer of the Household in the reign of George III.), by Wilhelmina, daughter of John Newnham, esq., of Maresfield, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1783, when in his eleventh year. The family of Shelley, of which the deceased baronet was the head, is of very great antiquity. Sir Thomas Shelley, in 1205, was Ambassador to Spain, and two of his descendants (Sir John and Sir Thomas) were attainted and beheaded by Henry IV., for their adherence to Richard II. In the time of Henry VIII. Sir William Shelley, knt., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was a favourite of that monarch, who honoured him with a visit at his mansion of Michel Grove. Sir Richard Shelley, son of the Judge, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors, was Grand Prior of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England and Malta, and was employed in some important negotiations by Lord Burghley. He was "Turcopolier" at the siege of Malta by the Turks, 1566, when the invaders were utterly discomfited and put to the route with the loss of 30,000 men. His uncle Sir John, brother of the Judge, was also a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and was killed at the fall of Rhodes in 1522. As a consequence of the Reformation this family, with most of the old Sussex families, suffered severely for their adherence to the Romish faith. William Shelley, who married a daughter of Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, was attainted and executed for high treason, in the reign of Elizabeth, he having joined in the Babington plot for the release of Mary Queen of Scots. His brother's son, John, was created a baronet by James I. on the 22nd of May, 1611, at the first creation of this order of knighthood. Sir John Shelley entered the army as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, served with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, carried the King's colours at the battle of Farnas, and was present at the storming and fall of Valenciennes in 1793. He was sent home, with despatches on promotion; but Sir John shortly afterwards retired from the service. Sir John Shelley had the good fortune to enjoy the favour and personal friendship of the last two reigning sove-

reigns, George IV. and William IV., and more especially that of the Duke of York. Sir John Shelley first sat in Parliament in 1804 for Helstone. He supported the opposition headed by Charles James Fox. In 1816 he was returned for Lewes, and continued to sit for that borough without interruption up to the year 1831, when he retired from parliamentary life. Sir John was passionately attached to the sports of the field and all athletic exercises, in which, when in his prime, he excelled; and his success on the turf as a breeder of winning horses is notorious, the last horse bred by him being the celebrated "Priam." Sir John Shelley married, in 1807, Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Winkley, of Brockholes and Catterall Hall, Lancashire, esq., and by that lady had issue.

29. At the London Bridge Railway Terminus, John Giles Pilcher, esq. He had just reached town from his residence, Stockwell Park, Surrey, when he was knocked down by an omnibus, and fatally injured.

30. At Stoke Hall, Ipswich, aged 85, Joseph Burch Smyth, esq., formerly High Sheriff of Suffolk.

— In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 84, James Carpenter, esq., late an eminent bookseller in Old Bond-street.

31. At his house, Sussex-gardens, aged 56, George Chenevix, esq., of Ballycommon, King's County, formerly Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards. He served with the Coldstream Guards in Holland, and in the Netherlands and France from Nov., 1813, until the return of the Army of Occupation in 1818, having been present at the bombardment of Antwerp, the storming of Bergen-op-zoom, the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. Mr. Chenevix was with his corps in the chateau of Hongoumont during the whole of the desperate and deadly onslaught of the French army to gain possession of that important position.

— At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Postlethwaite, esq., of Chidham, Hants, sister of the late Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

— At Barbados, aged 83, Keturah Shepherd, wife of William Murray, esq., formerly of the civil service. She was the grand-daughter of the Hon. James Shepherd, Chief Baron of the Court of

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Erohequer, Barbados, and granddaughter of the Hon. James Bruce, of Gartlet, county of Clackmannan, grandson of Robert Bruce, esq., of Kennet.

Lately. At Loughrea, in his 72nd year, Capt. William Pigott. He served in the 38th and 84th Regiments, and was present at the capture of the Cape, the siege of Flushing, the Nivelle, the Nive, and the passage of Bidassoa.

APRIL.

1. At his residence, Compton-road, Canonbury, aged 64, the Rev. William Sterne Palmer, minister of the Congregational Church, Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, and one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

3. In Gloucester-place, Marylebone, aged 57, Thomas William Aston Haviland Burke, esq. Mr. Burke was the only son of Major Haviland, of the 45th Regiment; who married Miss French, the niece of Edmund Burke. This union unhappily proved a short one. A sense of duty carried him with his regiment to Martinique, where he died shortly after his arrival. His wife remained in England, and, in the language of Burke in one of his letters, "could scarcely call herself a wife when she became a widow." To this it might be added that she was scarcely a widow before she became a mother, the birth of her son taking place near London towards the end of August, 1795, a week or two after receipt of intelligence of the death of her husband. Mr. Burke received his education at Westminster School, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1819. In 1818, by reason of his near relationship to the great orator, he took the name of Burke; and in 1827 he married Harriet, third daughter of William Marshall, esq., of Kentish Town. The profession of the law, however, was less to his taste than devotion to the fine arts, and, being in possession of a competent fortune, he did not pursue it. He had early acquired a love of pictures and prints, and of these he has left behind a large and valuable collection. At first he included the works of the foreign masters: these were eventually sold, and the English school alone retained, exhibiting much taste and judgment in the selection. In the works of Woollett his collection is par-

ticularly abundant; more so, perhaps, than any other in England, not only in proofs, but variations and etchings, where they could be procured, and some of great rarity. He was also rich in the labours of Strange, Sharp, and others of our native school. His collection after Sir Joshua is supposed to be the finest in existence; in Turner, likewise, he is complete, or nearly so; he possessed likewise a large collection of caricatures and modern autograph letters. Mr. Burke was a man of most benevolent disposition, and was much beloved by all his connection. His anecdotes of the friends and companions of Burke were peculiarly interesting.

8. Accidentally drowned at Calcutta, whilst crossing the river during a storm, the Rev. George Francis Röderer Weidemann, senior Professor at Bishop's College, Calcutta.

— At North Bank, Regent's Park, aged 79, Frances, widow of the Right Rev. William Bennet, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

— At Weimar, in her 58th year, Ida, consort of Charles Bernard, Duke of Saxe Weimer Eisenach, only brother of the reigning Duke, and only sister of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide. She was born in 1794, and was the younger daughter of George Frederick Charles, Duke of Saxe Meiningen, by Louisa, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. She was married, May 30, 1816, to the Duke Charles Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, who is a general of infantry in the service of the Netherlands, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

5. In Norland-square, Mary Henrietta, wife of Capt. Robert FitzRoy, R.N.

— At Paignton, Devon, aged 66, Mary Anne Maitland, widow of Comm. Philip Levesconte, R.N.

— In Lowndes-street, Emma Hamilla, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse.

— At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Major-Gen. James Grant, C.B., Governor of Scarborough Castle. He served for five years in India with the 25th, afterwards the 22nd, Dragoons, and was at the battle of Mallavelly, the siege of Seringapatam, and the action with Doondia. At the storming of the fort of Tournioul he volunteered and led the assault with 50 dismounted dragoons; and he took part, during the short period of three

years, in the capture of no less than fifteen fortresses. In 1806, during the war in Sicily, he served with the 21st Fusiliers. From 1807 to 1811 he again served in India with the 17th Light Dragoons. On his return to Europe he joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, and served with the 18th Hussars in the campaign of 1813-14-15, including the battles of Toulouse and Waterloo.

5. At Vienna, of apoplexy, in his 52nd year, Prince Felix Louis John Frederick von Schwarzenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the Administration of the Austrian Empire, Field-Marshal Lieutenant in the Imperial army, Colonel proprietor of the 21st Regiment of Infantry, and Chancellor of the Order of Francis Joseph. Prince Felix Schwarzenberg was born in 1800, and was the second son of Francis, Prince of Schwarzenberg, in Bohemia. He was scarcely more than fifteen years old when he was distinguished by the Princes at the Congress of Vienna. Having been sent in a diplomatic capacity to St. Petersburg, he compromised himself by receiving and concealing in his house Prince Trubetsky, who was implicated in the conspiracy of 1824; and in consequence was obliged to retire from the court of the Czar. He next visited England, where his gallantries obtained unhappy notoriety; and his intrigue with Lady Ellenborough resulted in her divorce from her husband (by Act of Parliament in 1830), and at the time of his death the Prince was an outlaw of this country for unpaid damages and costs. In 1832 Prince Schwarzenberg was sent on a special diplomatic mission to the Hague. From thence he passed as Austrian Ambassador to Turin, and soon after was accredited in the same capacity at Naples. He continued to represent Austria at the latter capital until the war broke out with Charles Albert, in March, 1848. Prince Schwarzenberg then took the command of a division. After the victorious termination of the campaign by Radetzky, and the capture of Milan, Prince Schwarzenberg was commissioned to conduct the negotiations for peace with Charles Albert. When the revolution of October, 1848, broke out in Vienna, Schwarzenberg retired with the troops, and re-entered after the bombardment by Windischgrätz. The day after, he

went to the hall where the Constituent Assembly had been held, and closed it. After the fall of Prince Metternich the old adherents of the former government had been successively called upon, and had all successively failed in stemming the torrent of disaffection and revolution which seemed about to overwhelm the Austrian Empire. Under these disastrous circumstances Prince Schwarzenberg accepted the office of Prime Minister, in Nov., 1848. With a headstrong tenacity and courage, which seemed to take no account of the dangers before him, he at once repudiated all concession and compromise, and resolved to suffer no abatement of the Imperial power so long as he was its representative. Europe had anticipated that the hold of Austria on Italy was weakened or shaken off by her disasters at home; but the bold policy of Schwarzenberg pushed the Austrian army of occupation into Tuscany and the Roman States, and extended the influence of the Emperor over parts of the peninsula heretofore independent. In Hungary, also, the same uncompromising policy was pursued—all accommodation was refused—Louis Batthyani was executed; and even when the Imperial armies were defeated, the Minister, rather than yield, called in the dangerous assistance of Russia, and thus crushed the insurrection. Those qualities of unwearied devotion to the public service, of unshaken resolution in the hour of danger, and of determination to restore at all hazards the authority which had just been shaken and overthrown by the revolution, enabled Prince Schwarzenberg to perform a task which would have failed in any feebler or more gentle hand. He found the empire in ruins, and he left it entire. He found the authority of the Imperial court at its lowest ebb—attacked in Italy, rejected in Hungary, derided in Vienna, and effaced at Frankfurt—insomuch that the Tyrol seemed the only possession which the House of Hapsburg could call its own. He left that authority absolute throughout the dominions of the crown, and as influential as it has ever been in the councils of Europe. To have achieved that work in three years and a half was the part of no ordinary man; and, although the means employed by Prince Schwarzenberg were not unfrequently tainted with the spirit of military despotism,

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and dictated by his own imperious character, he has given his life to the duty he had undertaken to perform; and, like Count Brandenburg, who succeeded under similar circumstances in stemming the torrent of the revolution in Prussia, he exhausted the last powers of nature in the moment of success. The cabinet has its victims, as well as the senate or the field of battle.

6. At Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. Frederick Thellusson, fourth Lord Rendlesham, in the peerage of Ireland (1806), M.P. for the Eastern division of Suffolk, and a deputy lieutenant of that county. He succeeded his brother in the peerage in 1839, up to which period he had been residing for many years in Italy. He was elected member for the Eastern division of the county of Suffolk in 1843, and was re-elected in 1847. Lord Rendlesham married, in 1838, Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Beaton Prescott, bart., and widow of James Duff, esq., and has left issue.

7. At Dunsany Castle, co. Meath, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. Randal Edward Plunkett, fifteenth Lord Dunsany, in the peerage of Ireland (1461), and a representative peer of that kingdom. Lord Dunsany was born at Rome in 1804, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a third class in classics and mathematics in 1828. As Mr. Randal Plunkett, he was known as a prominent leader of the ultra-Protestant or Orange party when politics were at the fever height during the earlier years of Whig government; he nevertheless enjoyed considerable popularity with his countrymen, and since his accession to the peerage he had been a constant resident in Ireland. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 11, 1848; and was elected a representative peer in Nov., 1850. His Lordship married, in 1828, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Lydon Evelyn, esq., of Keynsham Court, co. Hereford, but had no issue.

9. At his seat, Barrington Park, Gloucestershire, in his 87th year, the Right Hon. George Talbot Rice, Baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, co. Carmarthen (1780), Colonel of the Carmarthenshire Militia, a Vice-President of the Cambrian Institution, and M.A. Lord Dynevor was the eldest son of the Right

Hon. George Rice, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and M.P. for Carmarthenshire, by the Right Hon. Lady Cecil Talbot, Baroness Dynevor, only daughter of William, first Earl Talbot. At the general election in 1790 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Carmarthen. On the death of his mother, March 14, 1793, he succeeded to the peerage which had been conferred on Earl Talbot, with a special remainder to his daughter. In 1804 Lord Dynevor was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Carmarthen, which office he held for many years. Lord Dynevor married, in 1794, the Hon. Frances Townshend, third daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and has left issue.

10. At Berthier, in the district of Montreal, aged 106, Mr. Charles Boucher. He was married to three wives, by whom he is said to have had in all 60 children. He leaves to deplore his loss 43 children, 66 grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren, 28 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, and 18 great grand-nephews.

— Aged 51, Richard Norton Cartwright, esq., of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk, a magistrate for that county.

11. At Cheyne-row, Chelsea, aged 5, Menes, eldest son; and, aged 8 months, John, youngest son; also, April 17, at Worthing, aged 2 years and 8 months, Jessie, last surviving child of Joseph Bonomi, esq.

— At the capture of Rangoon, Ensign A. N. Armstrong, of H.M. 51st Foot. He was killed on board the *Sesostris*.

12. Aged 21, Lieut. Leverton Donaldson, Bengal Engineers. While gallantly seconding and following his brave chief, Major Fraser, up the ladder at the Whitehorse stockade, Rangoon, he fell mortally wounded, and died within two hours after in the hospital.

— By a stroke of the sun, on the same service, aged 43, brevet Major Augustus Oakes, Director of the Madras Artillery Depot, and fifth son of the late Thomas Oakes, esq., senior Member of the Council.

— At Clapham, aged 61, Isaac Cullimore, esq., M.R.S.L., much distinguished in the investigation of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities.

13. At Brechin Castle, Forfarshire, aged 80, the Right Hon. William Maule, Lord Panmure, of Brechin and Navar, co. Forfar, in the peerage of the United

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Kingdom, a deputy lieutenant of the county of Forfar. Lord Panmure was born on the 27th October, 1771, and was the second son of George, eighth earl of Dalhousie. He became the representative of the Earls of Panmure through his grandmother Jean Lady Ramsay, daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule, of Kellie, and niece to James, fourth earl of Panmure, who was attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. William Maule, esq., the brother of Lady Ramsay, was a general in the army, and in 1743 was advanced to the dignities of Earl of Panmure and Viscount Forth, in the peerage of Ireland, and in 1764 repurchased the Panmure estate, which he settled—after the death of his half-brother, John Maule, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland—on his nephew, George, earl of Dalhousie, and his second and other sons, in order. In consequence of this settlement the Panmure estates devolved on the Earl of Dalhousie, and on his death, in 1787, on his second son William. Lord Panmure in early life served a short time in the army. In 1796 he was elected M.P. for the county of Forfar; in 1805 he was again chosen, and continued to represent the county in that and the eight following parliaments. Having adopted the political principles of Mr. Fox, he steadily supported them on all occasions. He was finally raised to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Panmure, in 1831. Lord Panmure was one of the most extraordinary examples of a *genus* of Scottish gentlemen now happily extinct. Possessed of large fortune and high standing, he indulged in early life in excesses and extravagances unknown to these more sober times. But companions of his own stamp vied with him in vain in the talent which, however misused, redeemed his follies; their fortunes and their frames were unable to bear the excesses through which Mr. Maule's vast fortune and iron constitution carried him in safety; many sunk into ruin and degradation, some died prematurely, a few reformed; but a vein of worldly prudence, which ran through all his excesses, and an inconceivably strong constitution, enabled Lord Panmure to hold on unchanged to the last. He survived among modern decorums a monument of the daring aristocratic recklessness of an earlier age. The

habits contracted in impulsive youth became rigid and unalterable under the petrifying influence of custom. Alike unmeasured in his loves and hatreds, he was devotedly and tenderly attached to those who did not thwart him, implacable to those who did; liberal and humane to all who only came in contact with him in the abstractions of public life, he was a despot to those who stood in more intimate relations to him. Lord Panmure married, on the 1st December, 1794, Patricia Heron, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, esq., of Halleaths, and had numerous issue.

13. At Elm Lodge, Kilburn, aged 52, Frank Forster, esq., C.E., recently the engineer to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

— At Dover, aged 59, the Rev. Robert Rede Rede, of Ashmans and Ross Hall, Beccles, Suffolk. He was the second son of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper (elder brother of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., the celebrated surgeon), by Sarah Leman, younger daughter of Thomas Rede, esq., of Beccles. He assumed the name and arms of Rede in 1822, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Robert Rede, of Ashmans, esq.

— In Wilton-crescent, aged 44, the Hon. Ann Dundas, youngest child of the late Lord Viscount Melville.

14. At the storming of Rangoon, Lieut. and Adjutant-Gen. R. Doran, H.M. 18th Regt.

— In Devonshire-place, aged 80, Alexander Mackenzie, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service. He has bequeathed to the Middlesex Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Charing Cross Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Marylebone Charity School, 300*l.*; to the trustees of the Emigration Fund of the Grotto-passage Ragged School, Marylebone, 300*l.*; to the Marylebone General Dispensary, 300*l.*; to the Marylebone Provident Dispensary, 300*l.*; all in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities. Also to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company, 3000*l.* East India Stock, as a contribution towards the erection and repairs and endowment of any church or chapel erected or to be erected in any part of India for the celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church of England. This stock is at present worth upwards of 3000*l.* sterling.

T

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14. At Low Stakesby, near Whitby, in his 95th year, Abel Chapman, esq., the senior partner in the Whitby Old Bank.

— At Galway, in Ireland, Lieut.-Col. George Lennox Davis, C.B., late of the 9th Foot, inspecting field officer of the Liverpool recruiting district. He served in the Peninsula until taken prisoner in Jan., 1809, in the retreat of Sir John Moore at Lugo, where he was left dangerously ill. He was detained as a prisoner of war in France until 1814. He afterwards served many years in India; and in 1842 served the campaign in Afghanistan, was present at the forcing of the Khyber, the Jugdulluck, the Tezeen, and the Huft Kotul passes, and the assault and capture of Istaliff. He also served in the Sutlej campaign, and commanded the 9th at the battle of Sobraon, in 1846. He had received medals for Afghanistan and Sobraon, and was in 1846 nominated a Companion of the Bath.

15. At Sierra Leone, Capt. John Julius MacDonnell, commanding Her Majesty's brig *Crane*.

— At Brighton, aged 26, Frederica, wife of Capt. Henry Bagot, R.N., youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.

— At Langdown, near Southampton, in her 17th year, Albinia Mary, third daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, Dean of Windsor.

— On his way home from India, Mr. Alexander Mackay, lately the Commissioner in India of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

16. At Rangoon, aged 36, the Rev. Thomas Turner Baker, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. *Fox*. He died of cholera, during his unremitting attentions to the sick and wounded in the operations at Martaban and Rangoon.

17. At his residence in the Place Vendôme at Paris, aged 67, the Prince Paul Charles Frederick Augustus of Wurtemberg, Knight of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, and of the Legion of Honour of France; brother and heir presumptive to the King of Wurtemberg. He was the younger son of Frederick King of Wurtemberg, by the Princess Augusta Carolina of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick, and Augusta, Princess Royal of England.

19. At Swallowfield, Berkshire, aged 68, Sir Henry Russell, the second baronet (1812), formerly resident at Hyderabad. Sir Henry Russell was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, some time Chief Justice in Bengal, who was created a Baronet in 1812, and being admitted to the civil service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment, had filled many of the most important offices in that Presidency. Sir Henry Russell succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1836.

— At Rangoon, aged 33, Capt. Blundell, H.M. 51st Regt., second son of William Blundell, esq., of Crosby Hall, Lancashire. He was struck by a shot on the 12th, when leading his company to attack one of the enemy's outworks.

20. In Upper Berkeley-street, in her 55th year, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury.

21. At Peckham, aged 54, Capt. Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S. He was Flag-Captain to the late Commodore Sir John Hayes during the Burmese war, and commanded the steam-frigate *Queen* through the Chinese war, receiving medals for each service.

— At Craigbarnet Place, county of Stirling, Alexander Garthshore Stirling, esq., of Craigharnet, retired Commander R.N. in the *Bellerophon*, 74, he bore a share in the brilliant repulse by Vice-Admiral Cornwallis's fleet, of a French fleet four times superior in force, on the 16th and 17th June, 1795. He was placed on the senior list of retired Commanders in 1838.

22. At Rangoon, from the effects of cholera, aged 25, John Willoughby Bateman, esq., Lieut. 51st Light Inf.

— Aged 75, Charles Dumergue, esq., of York-place, Portman-square.

23. At the house of her son, Tavistock-square, aged 83, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Povah.

24. At Karlsruhe, after a long and painful illness, in his 62nd year, Charles Leopold Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, Duke of Zähringen.

25. At the Château de Bignon, near Nemours, aged 89, General Arthur O'Connor, one of the prominent actors in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Arthur was the third son of Roger Conner, of Connerville, by Anne Longfield, sister to Lord Longueville; but assumed the ancient name of his family. He was

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called to the Irish bar in 1788. He was the favourite nephew of Lord Longueville, by whom he was returned to the Irish parliament for the borough of Philipstown, in 1790. In the year 1795 Arthur O'Connor seriously offended Lord Longueville by a violent and inflammatory speech in parliament, which he made in favour of "Catholic Emancipation." This led not merely to the loss of his seat, but eventually to his being disinherited—no inconsiderable sacrifice, for the Longueville estates were worth 10,000*l.* a year. Meanwhile O'Connor became an active member of the United Irishmen, and one of the five who constituted their Directory. In Nov., 1796, he was apprehended by the Government on a charge of high treason, and committed to the Castle of Dublin, but shortly after discharged for want of sufficient proof. It was in the following month that the French descent was made under the command of General Hoche; after its failure he went with another member of the Directory to the Continent, and had an interview with Hoche at Frankfort. After his return he was arrested at Margate, on the 28th Feb., 1798, together with James O'Coigly, a priest, Binns, and another. They were tried at the Maidstone assizes in the April following, where O'Coigly was found guilty, and was executed at Penenden Heath. O'Connor was acquitted on this charge, but detained on a warrant from the Duke of Portland. Some of his friends thereupon formed a scheme to effect his escape; and the Earl of Thanet and Mr. Robert Ferguson were afterwards tried and sentenced to imprisonment for having aided in the attempt. Mr. O'Connor was sent over to Ireland, where he remained for some time in custody, but in consequence of a negotiation with the Government, he and his friends made a disclosure of their plans, and were allowed to retire to foreign countries. Mr. O'Connor took up his residence in France; where, in 1804, the First Consul gave him the rank of General of Division, and afterwards that of Lieutenant-General. About the year 1809 he married Mdlle. de Condoreet, daughter of the distinguished mathematician, the Marquis de Condoreet, and niece by her mother to Marshal Grouchy. In 1834, by permission of the Government of Earl Grey, General O'Connor re-visited Cork, with

the view of disposing of his inherited and not confiscated property, in order to invest the produce in France. He then purchased from the heirs of Mirabeau the château of Bignon (the birth-place of that great orator), in which he died. The General has left grandchildren. He was the uncle of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, late M.P. for Nottingham.

25. At Hermosa, West Teignmouth, aged 81, John Sweetland, esq.

26. On her passage to England, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. James Alexander, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery.

— At Leamington, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Sir Richard de Capell Brooke, bart., of Great Oakley House, Northamptonshire, and sister to the present baronet.

— At East Bergholt, Suffolk, aged 83, Mary, daughter of the late Sir Elijah Impey.

— In Baker-street, aged 67, Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmain, county of Kincardine, the second Baronet (1806), a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Kincardine and Forfar.

27. In Chester-square, Isabella Frances, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Romer.

— At St. Hilary, Glamorganshire, aged 62, Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of the late Llewellyn Treharne, esq.

— At Noyadd, Radnorshire, aged 83, Roger Evans, Commander R.N. In 1793 he was at the occupation of Toulon, and the capture of *La Modeste*, 36. In 1795 he was in Admiral Hotham's action under Nelson, through whose recommendation he obtained his commission. As Lieutenant of the *Southampton*, 32, he took part in Sir John Jervis's battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. In 1807 he served at Copenhagen in the *Goliath*, 74, and commanded a battery-ship; and for his services during the siege he received a letter of praise from the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1809, at Walcheren, he commanded a division of gun-boats, and was appointed Captain and Harbour Master of Flushing.

28. At her residence, Clapham, aged 58, Mrs. Percival White, sister of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

30. At Seabank, Aberdour, aged 89, Christian, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Robert Henderson, bart., of Fordell, Fifeshire.

DEATHS.—MAY.

Lately. At Belfast, aged 80, the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D., senior minister of the Rosemary-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, and one of the joint Professors of Divinity in the General Assembly's College.

MAY.

1. At Thetford, aged 76, Thomas Bidwell, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, formerly Chief Clerk in the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs.

— At Walton Hall, aged 74, Mrs. Selby Lowndes, relict of William Selby Lowndes, esq., of Whaddon Hall, Bucks.

— At Demerara, aged 31, Henry John Sawyer, barrister-at-law, third son of Charles Sawyer, esq., of Heywood, Berkshire.

2. In Grosvenor-street, in his 49th year, John Dalrymple, esq., F.R.S., and member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1832 Mr. Dalrymple was elected assistant surgeon, and in 1848 full surgeon, to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. In 1847 he was elected consulting surgeon to the North London Infirmary; in 1850 a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1851 a Councillor of the College of Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry. In the year 1834 Mr. Dalrymple published a valuable essay on the Anatomy of the Human Eye, a subject which he had made his peculiar study. In the treatment of the diseases of that organ he possessed the highest skill and reputation.

— In Bedford-place, Russell-square, at the great age of 95, John Griffin, esq., F.S.A., F.Z.S., senior member of the Court of the Goldsmith's Company.

— In his 60th year, the Rev. John Jones, M.A., Vicar of Nevern, Pembroke-shire, and Prebendary of St. David's, a Welsh poet of high repute, and best known by his assumed name of Tegid.

3. At New-park, Clapham, Anne, widow of Gen. the Hon. John Brodrick.

— At Chester-place, Regent's-park, aged 49, Sara, widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, esq., only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, esq. One of the highest critical authorities in England, in an article written about two years since, speaking of the daughter of Coleridge, described her as "the inheritrix of her father's genius, and almost rival of his attainments." The daughter's mind resem-

bled the father's in its discursive character, and in the well-constituted combination of the poetic and philosophic elements; with no self-considering economy of its strength and resources, it strove not for reputation, but, like the father's, with simple earnestness for the cause of truth in the large circuits of its thoughts, in the regions of literature and art, of morals and theology. The childhood and early womanhood of Sara Coleridge was spent under the generous guardianship of Southey, in whose house at Keswick she, with her mother and brothers, had a happy home for many years. During that period she also enjoyed the fatherly intimacy of Wordsworth, and very often was his companion in long rambles through the beautiful region where the poet dwelt, listening to his sage discourse with the earnest ear of thoughtful youth, listening (as she described it after the poet's death), not to record or even to remember, but for delight and admiration. Miss Coleridge's first literary production was during her Keswick residence, and began probably in affectionate assistance given to Southey while engaged on his great South American history. In 1822 there issued from the London press a work in three octavo volumes, entitled, "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian people of Paraguay. From the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer, eighteen years a Missionary in that Country." No name of translator appears, and a brief and modest preface gives not the least clue to it. Coleridge himself spoke of it with fond and just admiration, when in 1832 he said, "My dear daughter's translation of this book (Dobrizhoffer's) is, in my judgment, unsurpassed for pure mother English, by anything I have read for a long time."—(*Table Talk*, vol. ii. p. 81.) Southey in his "Tale of Paraguay," which was suggested by the missionary's narrative, paid to the translator a tribute so delicate, and so controlled, perhaps, by a sense of his young kinswoman's modesty, that one needs be in the secret to know for whom it is meant. It is in this stanza, which alludes to the favour shown to Dobrizhoffer by the Empress Maria Theresa:

But of his native speech, because well
nigh

Disuse in him forgetfulness had wrought,
In Latin he composed his history;

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A garrulous but a lively tale, and fraught
With matter of delight and food for
thought.

And if he could in Merlin's glass have
seen

By whom his tomes to speak our tongue
were taught,

The old man would have felt as pleased,
I ween,

As when he won the ear of that great
Empress Queen.

Canto lii., stanza 16.

In 1829 Miss Coleridge was married to her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, a barrister, and brother to Mr. Justice Coleridge, of the Court of Queen's Bench. Her married life lasted about thirteen years; was blessed with the birth of two children, a son and daughter. A simple little volume, entitled "*Pretty Lessons for Little Children*," was her first acknowledged act of authorship. This volume, which has gone through several editions, consists of short pieces of poetry addressed to her son and daughter, partly for moral guidance, and partly for instruction in the Latin vocabulary and other elementary subjects. In 1837 Mrs. Coleridge published the fairy tale "*Phantasmion*," of which the *Quarterly Review* said:—"This beautiful romance is not a poem, but it is poetry from beginning to end, and has many poems within it." The death of Coleridge, in 1834, brought to his daughter a new set of literary duties, first shared with her husband, and then fulfilled by herself alone. Her husband was Coleridge's literary executor, to whom was committed the delicate trust of collecting and arranging for publication the scattered remains of that remarkable mind. Mr. H. N. Coleridge was, however, not only a man of letters and an author, but was occupied in a responsible and laborious profession. During the decline of her husband's health, she was his helpmate also in his professional labours; and her pen, fit as it was for creative or poetic service, was ready, for her husband's help, to do the mechanical drudgery of the most technical and unattractive copying. The literary labours of Mrs. Coleridge, during the ten years of her widowed life, were devoted to one pursuit—the completion of what her husband had begun—the editorial care of her father's writings, and the guardianship of his character

as a poet, a critic, and most of all, as a Christian philosopher. These labours had a moral impulse in the genial sense of duty to the memory of both her father and her husband. It was fit filial and conjugal work; and, intellectually, it gave full scope to her genius and learning in following the footsteps of her father. Mrs. Coleridge's editorship comprehended first, the "*Biographia Literaria*," which her husband had commenced; then the "*Aids to Reflection*," and afterwards the "*Notes on Shakspeare and the Dramatists*;" the "*Essays on his own Times*," and other of her father's works. In her notes and other additions are proved respectively her powers of criticism and of reasoning, especially in theology. The "*Essay on Rationalism*," involving a discussion of the subject of Baptismal Regeneration, though in form simply a prefatory note to the "*Aids to Reflection*," is a treatise which, as the composition of a woman, may be pronounced unparalleled: there is no instance in which a woman has travelled so far and so firmly into the region of severe study, or sustained such continuous processes of argumentation,—the subject demanding, too, extensive research in doctrinal theology. The most attractive of Mrs. Coleridge's writings, in connection with her editorial labours, will be found in her criticisms, especially those on poetry. One of her most remarkable editorial enterprises was the work to which she gave the title of "*Essays on his own Time*," by S. T. Coleridge. This required her to identify and collect her father's contributions to the London newspaper press, during some of the early years of this century, a task of peculiar difficulty. This undertaking carried Mrs. Coleridge into the sphere of political history; and the original introductory "*Sections*" are no less noticeable than her writings on literature, art, or theology. Of the spirit with which, throughout her editorial writings, Mrs. Coleridge advocated her father's character, as a man, an author, and a philosopher, it is enough to say that it was a daughter's love and a woman's strong sense of truth blended together—filial piety and earnest truthfulness in perfect harmony. Mrs. Coleridge had suffered from ill health for some years, and latterly had endured great sufferings, which were borne with the utmost fortitude,

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but her intellect retained its clearness to the last.

3. At Wolsey House, Cheltenham, in his 93rd year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Wolsey, the fourth baronet, of Mount Wolsey, co. Carlow (1744).

4. At Wymondham, Norfolk, the Rev. Theyre Townsend Smith, M.A., Vicar of that parish, and an Hon. Canon of Norwich, and formerly Assistant Preacher at the Temple. Mr. Theyre Smith was Hulsean Lecturer for the years 1839 and 1840.

— At Villafranca, near Genoa, aged 48, the Hon. John Capel Hanbury Tracy, third son of Lord Sudeley.

— At Worcester, Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late John Macdonald Kinneir, esq., of Sanda, N.B., and sister of the late Sir John Macdonald Kinneir, and of Archdeacon Macdonald.

— At Hampstead, aged 88, Edward Nevinson, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Edward Nevinson, esq.

5. In Chesham-street, aged 53, Orlando George Sutton Gunning, Comm. R.N. He had been riding on horseback, in company with his daughter, in Hyde-park, and was crossing the high road from Albert-gate, when his horse got entangled between two omnibusses, reared and plunged, and threw him with great violence, when he sustained such serious injuries as caused his death.

— At Bittern Manor House, Southampton, Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, bart.

6. At Fort Cox, Caffraria, Capt. Alexander Lecky, Queen's Royal Regt., only surviving son of Major Lecky. His death was caused by an accidental wound received on patrol.

— In Lansdowne-road, Kensington-park, aged 59, Lieut. Charles Booth Bayly, R.N. He assisted in the attack of Copenhagen and the defence of Cadiz, and served as acting Lieutenant at the reduction of Genoa.

7. At Dublin, aged 87, Lady Fitzgerald, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, bart., of Carrigoran, Clare.

— In his 74th year, James Savage, esq., architect, Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Society of Arts, Member of the Graphic Society, of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of the Architectural Society. Mr. Savage erected many public buildings of great merit: among which are St. Luke's Church,

Chelsea, the ceiling of the nave of which consists of a groined vault of solid stone, whose lateral thrust is resisted by flying buttresses, also of solid stone; and eight other metropolitan and provincial churches of merit; the new floor and bell-frame, and repairs to the Broad Tower of Lincoln Cathedral to receive "Great Tom," re-cast in 1836; repairs to the belfry-floor and bell-frame of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London, to enable the peal of twelve bells to be rung with safety; the Baptists' College, Stepney; Bromley and Tenderden Union Workhouses, &c.; was altering and beautifying the Church of St. Mary-at-hill, London. Mr. Savage was also employed by the hon. Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, in the restoration of their beautiful church; and his design for new London Bridge was rejected by only one casting vote in favour of Mr. Rennie's design.

7. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, aged 80, General Sir William Keir Grant, K.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons, a Baron of Austria, and Knight of the order of Maria Theresa, a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and a Grand Cross of the Lion and Sun of Persia. This distinguished officer was the son of Archibald Keir, esq., of the East India Company's service. Having entered the army he served with the 15th Dragoons and 6th Dragoon Guards, at Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and other actions in Flanders. He was one of eight English officers who received the order of Maria Theresa for having saved the Emperor of Germany from being taken prisoner in the plains of Chateau Cambresis in 1794. Early in 1799 he joined the Russian and Austrian army in Italy, where he served in the campaigns of that and the two following years. In the beginning of 1808 he was appointed acting Aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and in November of that year First Aide-de-camp to Gen. the Earl of Moira, with whom he served until May, 1806, when he was appointed Adjutant-General to His Majesty's forces in India. He subsequently served for fifteen years in the East Indies, six years as Adjutant-General, and the rest as a Major-General on the staff, during which he in 1814 commanded a force opposed to Ameer Khan, and in 1815 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Java, and second member of Council.

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In 1817 and 1818 he commanded the Guzerat field-force, which formed a part of the army of the Deccan; in 1819 he commanded at the capture of the fort of Barree, and the conquest of the Sawunt-warree State; also in the capture of the hill-fort of Bhooj, and the consequent conquest of the principality of Cutch; and in the Persian Gulf against the Joosmee pirates, and the capture of the Arab fortresses of Ras-el-Khymah and Zyah. He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1822, and a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1835.

7. At Edinburgh, Miss Euphemia Glassford, youngest daughter of the late John Glassford, esq., of Douglaston.

— At Carnalloch, N. B., Louisa Campbell, Lady Johnston, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carnalloch.

8. At Wheelock, Cheshire, aged 77, William James, esq., Purveyor-Gen. to the Forces, on half-pay, and late Secretary to the Army Medical Board.

— At Madeira, aged 77, John Lewis, esq., late of Oxford-street.

— At Leamington, aged 80, the Hon. Margaret Speira, relict of Archibald Speira, esq., of Elderslie, aunt to the Earl of Zetland.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Sir Charles Rowan, K.C.B., late Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He served with the 52nd Regiment in the expedition to Ferrol in 1800; in Sicily in 1806-7; and with Sir John Moore's expedition to Sweden in 1808. He joined the army in Portugal two days after the battle of Vimiera, and served from that time with the reserve forces of Sir John Moore, and in the battle of Corunna. In 1809 he was appointed Brigade Major to the light brigade taken out by Major-Gen. R. Crauford to join the army in Portugal, and he was present with the light division in several affairs near Almeida, and at the battle of Busaco. In 1811 he became Major of the 52nd, was appointed assistant Adjutant-general to the light division, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Badajoz, where he was slightly wounded in the assault. In 1812 he was present at the battle of Salamanca. He served in the campaign of 1815, and commanded a wing of the 52nd at the battle of Waterloo, when he was again wounded. In 1815 he

was appointed a Companion of the Bath; he also received a medal with two clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Salamanca, and the silver war medal with three clasps for Corunna, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor. On the institution of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829 Colonel Rowan was appointed the Chief Commissioner, and he retained that office until 1850, having been rewarded for his services by the rank of a Knight Commander of the Bath (of the Civil division) in 1848.

8. At Nice, in his 85th year, General Auguste de Bardelin. He was a native of Aix, in Provence, born of a noble family. At the age of sixteen he was appointed of the Garde-du-Corps of Louis XVI., and was on duty at Versailles on the memorable 6th Oct., 1789, when that royal palace was assaulted in the dead of night by the insurrectionary mob of Paris, and the unhappy King and Queen were defended from instant assassination through the heroic sacrifices of life by many gentlemen of their body guard. M. de Bardelin accompanied the French princes in their exile, first emigrating into Italy, afterwards into Germany and Belgium, lastly to England, where he settled at Norwich. In this city he resided for about 22 years, supporting himself by teaching the French and Italian languages. In 1814 he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Paris, and immediately had the honour of receiving the Cross of St. Louis (*cordon rouge*), together with an appointment as one of the "officiers supérieurs" in the Garde-du-Corps. General de Bardelin married Miss Sutton, an English lady, by whom he had a daughter, wife of the Baron de Fabry, of Aix, in Provence.

— In Barbados, Rann Dickson Hampden, esq., for many years a member of Her Majesty's Council in that island, M.P. for Great Marlow in the Parliament of 1841, being seated on petition.

9. At Huntsham Court, Devonshire, aged 88, the Rev. Edward Berkeley Troyte, D.C.L., Rector of Huntsham, and of Packington, Somerset. It is stated that his large estates, worth 7000*l.* a-year, are bequeathed to Arthur H. D. Acland, esq., second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, who is to take the name of Troyte. Dr. Troyte has left a legacy of 2000*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

— At Escrick Park, Yorkshire, in his

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66th year, the Right Hon. Paul Beilby Lawley Thompson, Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop (1839), and the eighth baronet (1641), D.C.L. His Lordship was the third son of Sir Robert Lawley, the fifth baronet, M.P. for Warwickshire, by Jane, only daughter and heir of Beilby Thompson, esq., of Ecrick Park. By royal licence, dated the 27th Sept., 1840, he assumed the name of Thompson instead of Lawley; and by another licence, dated the 1st June, 1839, he resumed the name of Lawley before Thompson, his children in both cases continuing to bear the surname of Lawley only. At the general election in 1826 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Wenlock; for which he was re-chosen in 1831. In 1832 he was returned for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and again in 1835; but in 1837 lost his election. His eldest brother, Sir Robert Lawley, had been created Baron Wenlock in 1831, in consideration of his descent from Thomas Lawley, esq., cousin and heir of John Lord Wenlock, K.G., slain at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471; but on the death of Lord Wenlock in 1834, the peerage became extinct. Sir Francis Lawley, his next brother and successor, having no children, declined the peerage; and it was therefore conferred, in 1839, on the gentleman now deceased, who, on the death of Sir Francis, on the 30th Jan., 1851, also succeeded to the baronetcy created in 1641. His Lordship was for some time lord lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, but resigned that office in 1847. Lord Wenlock married, in 1817, the Hon. Caroline Neville, third daughter of Richard, second Lord Braybrooke; and has left issue.

10. By a *coup-de-soleil*, while in camp near the Swatt River, with the force under Sir Colin Campbell, from Peshawur, aged 44, Major Samuel Browne, 66th or Ghoorka Regt.

11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 43, John Smith Dodsworth, esq., late Major in Her Majesty's service, eldest son of Sir Charles Smith Dodsworth, bart., of Newland Park, and Thornton Hall, Yorkshire.

— In his 55th year, Lebbeus Charles Humfrey, esq., M.A., of Great Queen-street, Westminster, and St. Peter's, Thanet, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn.

— At the London Library, St. James's-

square, in the 72nd year of his age, Mr. John George Cochrane, the Secretary and Librarian. Mr. Cochrane was born at Glasgow, and was formerly a partner in the publishing house of White and Cochrane. This business having failed, Mr. Cochrane became the acting editor of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1835 he started Cochrane's *Foreign Quarterly Review*, of which two numbers only were published. Soon after he received the appointment of editor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, a well-established newspaper, of liberal principles. After the decease of Sir Walter Scott, being on terms of intimate friendship with the late Robert Cadell, esq., the well-known publisher of the "Waverley Novels," he was selected by that gentleman and the other trustees, for the important and interesting task of compiling a *catalogue raisonné* of the Abbotsford Library and collection, which it had been resolved to entail on the descendants of the great novelist in perpetuity. In pursuance of this work he resided for some time at Abbotsford, and the catalogue, which is the result of his labour, is admitted to be a model of its kind. And the same tribute of praise may very justly be awarded to his Catalogue of the London Library, the second volume of which had been completed only a few weeks before his decease. Subsequently to this, Mr. Cochrane resided for some time in Hertford as editor of a provincial paper. In 1841 he became secretary and librarian of the extensive Literary Institution over which he continued to preside till his decease.

12. In Portland-place, Major-General George Alexander Reid, of Bulstrode Park, co. Buckingham, M.P. for Windsor, and a Director of the London and South-Western Railway Company. General Reid was a son of Andrew Reid, esq., who for many years was a principal partner in the London brewery of that name. He was elected to parliament for Windsor in Nov., 1845, and again in 1847.

— In Parliament-street, in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his horse, aged 25, Robert Sutherland, of H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, third son of Alexander Robert Sutherland, esq., of Torquay.

— At Edinburgh, William Thomson, M.D., Professor of the practice of Physic in the University of Glasgow.

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12. At Bristol, Eleanora, wife of Lieut.-Col. Woodburn, C.B.

— At the Greys, Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 78, Major Nicholas Willard, formerly of the King's Own Light Infantry, for many years an active magistrate of Sussex, a deputy lieutenant of that county and the Tower Hamlets, and a magistrate for Kent.

— At Sidcup, Kent, aged 76, Henry Berens, esq., formerly of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, a Commissioner of the South Sea Company.

— At St. Andrew's, suddenly, Mr. W. H. Murray, the well-known Scotch Theatrical Manager. Very few theatrical managers have had such a successful career as Mr. Murray, and he may be said to have only retired from the stage a few weeks ago. Mr. Murray was a very prudent man, and had amassed a considerable fortune.

13. At his residence, Harnden, Kent, in his 84th year, Henry Wise Harvey, esq., the eldest son of the late Capt. John Harvey, R.N., who died of his wounds received in the battle of the 1st June, 1794, when in command of the *Brunswick*.

— In Paris, the Hon. Lady Airey, widow of General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., and aunt to Lord Talbot de Malahide.

— At Rome, aged 26, Louisa Maude, wife of George W. Allan, esq., of Toronto, Canada, and daughter of the Hon. Chief-Justice Robinson.

— At the Citadel, Plymouth, Jessy, wife of Col. Calder, Royal Eng.

— At New Court, Devon, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Halford, and daughter of the late John Bowden Creswell, esq. She has left 1000*l.* each to the following charitable institutions:—Exeter Dispensary, West of England Eye Infirmary, West of England Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, West of England Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution (London); and (after giving specific legacies amounting to 60,000*l.*) the whole residue of her property to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, amounting, it is supposed, to nearly 50,000*l.*

— At Leven House, Ryde, I.W., aged 80, Frances Dorothea Oglander, sister to the late Sir William Oglander, bart., of Nunwell Park, I.W.

— At Bath, aged 72, Nathaniel Wells, of Piercefield, esq.

13. At Camberwell-terrace North, aged 78, George Dollond, esq., F.R.S., and Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, of both which Societies he was frequently a Member of the Council. His grandfather was John Dollond, esq., F.R.S., the celebrated optician and inventor of the achromatic telescope, who was born in Spitalfields in 1706, of a French refugee family, which came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The son of the philosopher commenced the manufacture of scientific instruments as a business, in which he was afterwards joined by his father. The gentleman now deceased was a grandson of the elder Dollond, and with a cousin succeeded to the business.

13. At Hampton Lucy, county of Warwick, aged 81, Sir Grey Skipwith, the eighth Baronet, of Prestwold, county of Leicester (1622), a deputy lieutenant of Warwickshire, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy on the 9th Oct., 1805. He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Warwick at the election of 1831, and in 1832 for the southern division of the county. On subsequent occasions he contested both the southern and the northern divisions, but without success. Sir Grey Skipwith married, in 1801, Harriett, third daughter of Gore Townsend, esq., of Honington Hall, Warwickshire; and has left numerous issue.

14. At Washington, Mrs. Adams, widow of J. Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States.

15. In Hanover-street, aged 79, William Winstanley, M.D., of West Cliff, Preston, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster.

16. At Munich, Prince Edward of Saxe Altenburgh.

17. Suddenly, in his bed, James Fielden, esq., of the firm of Fielden brothers, of Waterside, brother to the late John Fielden, esq., M.P. for Oldham.

18. At Wells, in Somersetshire, in his 74th year, John Maister, esq., of Littlethorpe, near Ripon, a General in the army and Colonel of the 86th Foot. He served in the Helder expedition in 1799, and was present in the actions of the 10th September, and of the 2nd and 6th of October, in which last he received four wounds. He received the command of the 2nd West-India Regiment in 1841; and that of the 86th Regiment on the 26th Aug., 1843. He

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was appointed Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands in October, 1839, an appointment he held until 1843.

19. At Diddington, Huntingdonshire, in his 69th year, George Thornhill, esq., M.P. for that county, which he had represented since the general election of 1837.

— At Eton, in his 45th year, the Rev. Edward Hayes Pickering, M.A., one of the assistant masters of the School.

20. At Exeter, aged 83, Commissary-Gen. Charles Palmer.

— At his seat, Linton Place, near Maidstone, in his 73rd year, the Right Hon. James Mann, fifth Earl of Cornwallis and Viscount Brome, co. Suffolk (1753), ninth Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, co. Suffolk (1661), and a Baronet (1627). This nobleman was the last male heir of a family which rose from successful merchandize in London before the year 1400. Its members afterwards, for some generations, held high offices about the Court. Sir John Cornwallis was steward of the household of Edward VI.; and his son, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, was comptroller of the household of Queen Mary, and treasurer of Calais; and Sir Charles Cornwallis was treasurer of the household to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of King James I. Sir Frederick Cornwallis (nephew to the last) was created, first a Baronet in 1627; and afterwards a Baron at the Restoration in 1661. He was treasurer of the household of King Charles II. Charles, the fifth Lord, was raised to an earldom by George II. in 1753; and was father of Charles, created Marquess Cornwallis in 1792, in acknowledgment of his distinguished services in India when Governor-General, and who was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and a Knight of the Garter. On the death of Charles, the second Marquess, in 1823, without issue male, that dignity became extinct, and the other titles reverted to his uncle James, Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Earl now deceased was the only surviving son of the Bishop, by Catharine, daughter of Galfridus Mann, esq., of Egerton Lodge, near Lenham, Kent, and sister to Sir Horace Mann, bart. He was born on the 20th Sept., 1778, and was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge. In Oct., 1799, he was returned to Parliament for the borough

of Eye. In 1814 he assumed the surname of Mann only, after the death of his maternal uncle Sir Horace Mann. He succeeded to the peerage on his father's death, Jan. 20, 1824. Earl Cornwallis was three times married: first, in 1804, to Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of Francis Dickens, esq., of Wollaston House, Northamptonshire; secondly, in 1829, to Laura, daughter of William Hayes, esq.; and thirdly, in 1842, to Julia, fourth daughter of Thomas Bacon, esq., of Redland, Berkshire. The Earl's male children having died young, the title is extinct; but he leaves descendants in the female line.

21. At Edinburgh, Alexander Wood, esq., W.S., youngest surviving son of Lord Wood, one of the judges of the court of session in Scotland.

22. At Sydenham Hill, aged 35, Edward Lawes, esq., barrister-at-law, Chairman of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, eldest son of the late Mr. Serjeant Lawes.

23. Aged 51, Mary Anne, wife of Baker Gabb, esq., of Llwyndu Court, Abergavenny, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Stead, esq., of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, London.

— At Funchal, Madeira, aged 19, Sir Charles Forbes, second bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire (1823).

— At Southampton, Caroline, wife of Vice-Adm. Thomas Brown.

24. At Edinburgh, aged 76, Lady Grant, of Rothiemurchus.

— At Knightsbridge, aged 62, the Hon. John Coventry, of Burgate House, Hants, brother of the late George William, earl of Coventry, and uncle to the present Earl.

— At Paris, at an advanced age, Scrope Berdmore Davies, esq., M.A., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Davies was the intimate friend of Lord Byron, who compliments him in his dedication to "Parisina," and who on his death-bed sent him a ring by his valet Fletcher. Mr. Scrope Davies was almost the last of a circle at one time the most fashionable of London, of which Lord Byron, Douglas Kinnaird, Hobhouse, Bickersteth, Brummell, and Lord Alvanley, were distinguished ornaments.

— At Edinburgh, aged 88, Dr. Carruthers, Bishop of Ceram, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland.

25. At Brighton, aged 45, the Hon.

DEATHS.—JUNE.

John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., Attorney-Gen. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Recorder of Windsor, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford, and a Benchler of the Middle Temple: brother to Earl Talbot. Mr. Talbot was educated at the Charter House, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, Nov. 27, 1839; joined the Oxford circuit. He was raised to the rank of a Queen's Counsel about ten years ago. Mr. Talbot was a leading member of the Parliamentary bar. He married, Aug. 30, 1880, the Hon. Caroline Jane Stuart Wortley, daughter of James Archibald, first Lord Wharnccliffe, and has left issue.

25. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 72, Lady Sarah Bayley, fourth daughter of George Bussey, late Earl of Jersey. She was married in 1799 to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, esq.

26. At Howley-place Villas, aged 40, Archibald Hay, esq., late Capt. in the 89th and 86th Regts., youngest son of the late Gen. Sir James Hay, K.C.H.

— After a prolonged illness, ensuing on measles, aged 33, the wife of Sir Lucius O'Brien, bart., M.P.

27. At his chambers, in the Albany, aged 63, Major-Gen. Martin, of Enfield.

29. At Catrine House, Ayrshire, aged 65, Col. Matthew Stewart, son of the late Dugald Stewart, esq.

30. In Upper Brook-street, aged 52, the Right Hon. Anne Lady Colville, widow of Admiral Lord Colville. She was the fourth daughter of Edward, first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

— At the Lake, Highclere, the seat of his nephew the Earl of Carnarvon, aged 49, the Hon. Edward Charles Hugh Herbert, of Titterton House, near Taunton.

— At Addison-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 3, Robert Gould Rennie, eldest son of John Rennie, esq., J.P.; followed on June the 5th, by his father, aged 85; also on the 7th by his mother, Susan, aged 28; and on the 10th by Mary Gould, his aunt, eldest and third daughter of the Rev. John Gould, B.D., Rector of Beaconsfield, Bucks, all of malignant scarlet fever.

— In Upper Harley-street, Elizabeth, wife of John Godfrey Teed, esq., Q.C.

— At Rome, aged 72, Edmund McDermell, esq., of Glenarm, county of

Antrim. This gentleman, whose original name was Phelps, married, May 24, 1817, Anne Catherine (in her own right), countess of Antrim, widow of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, bart., by whom she was mother of the present Marchioness of Londonderry. Mr. Phelps assumed the name of his wife's family, and since the Countess's death in 1834 he had enjoyed possession of the estate and castle of Glenarm.

31. At Constantinople, in his 83rd year, Count Alexander Pisani, for 60 years attached to our embassy. He was the senior dragoman of that city, and had taken a part in all the important diplomatic movements of the last half century.

Lately. Mr. Thomas Dunbar, of Serle's-place and Brick-court, Temple. He has left the following sums to be distributed to charitable institutions on the decease of his widow:—To the Marine Society, 100*l.*; School for the Blind, 100*l.*; Deaf and Dumb School, 100*l.*; Orphan Working School, 100*l.*; London Hospital, 100*l.*; Westminster Hospital, 100*l.*; Middlesex Hospital, 100*l.*; Charing Cross Hospital, 100*l.*; King's College Hospital, 100*l.*; Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, 200*l.*; Floating Hospital, Thames, 100*l.*; Masonic Boys' School, 50*l.*; Masonic Girls' School, 50*l.*; Mendicity Society, 50*l.*; Lying-in Hospital, Old-street Road, 50*l.*; Lying-in Hospital, York-road, 50*l.*; City of London Truss Society, 50*l.*; City Dispensary, 50*l.*; Metropolitan Hospital, 50*l.*; Public Dispensary, 50*l.*; Humane Society, 50*l.*; City of London National Schools, 50*l.*; St. Andrew's Parish School, 50*l.*; St. Clement Danes School, 50*l.*

Lately. At Colmar, France, aged 109, an ex-gen-d'arme named Heilmann. The deceased formed part of the detachment which conducted Robespierre and St. Just to the scaffold.

Lately. At Tunis, the seat of his consulate in Africa, John Howard Payne, an American actor and dramatic author. Among his numerous dramatic productions was "Clari, the Maid of Milan," in which occurs the beautiful song, "Home, Sweet Home," which has been so universally popular.

JUNE.

1. At Evington, Leicestershire, aged 76, Col. John Dick Burnaby, formerly

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of the 1st Regt. of Grenadier Guards, and for upwards of 30 years a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Leicester.

1. At Conisbro', near Doncaster, Emma, widow of Sir Philip Francis, K.B. (Junius), daughter of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, Prebendary of York and Southwell.

2. By falling from his balloon, at a place named Stone Breaks Hill, near Saddleworth, about ten miles from Manchester, at which town he made his ascent, Mr. James Goulston, from London, better known by the name of Signor Lunardini, of Cremorne Gardens. He was an old companion of the late Lieut. Gale, who met the like fate.

— In Bryanston-street, Cecil, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Arney, and second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester.

— In Burton-street, Eaton-square, aged 21, Henry Hay Darling, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Henry Charles Darling, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.

3. At the Mauritius, Capt. John R. F. Willoughby, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. Bombay Army.

— In St. George's-place, aged 69, Major-Gen. William Campbell, C.B.

— Robert Jackson, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was present at the capture of the French frigate *Amazone* in 1782; at the capture of Ostend in 1793; at the reduction of Martinique; and in Lord Keith's flagships in the Mediterranean, and was serving in the *Queen Charlotte* when she was burnt in 1800. In 1801 he received the Turkish gold medal for his services in Egypt. He was again employed as flag-captain to Lord Keith, on the North Sea and Channel stations, from Jan., 1806, to June, 1807, in the *Edgar*, 74, and again from Feb., 1812, to 1815, in the *San Josef*, *Queen Charlotte*, and *Ville de Paris*. He became a vice-admiral in 1847.

5. Aged 56, Jacques Pradier, the most distinguished sculptor of France, member of the Academy of Fine Arts, and officer of the Legion of Honour. Among the best known of his works are one of the basso-relievos of the triumphal arch of the Place du Carrousel, the figures of Fame on the Arc de l'Etoile, and twelve colossal Victories on Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides.

6. John Benthall, esq., of Furzewell House, Torquay.

6. At Cliffe Hall, Wilts, Louisa, widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. D. Pleydell Bouverie.

7. At Como, in Italy, aged 84, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edward Taylor, uncle to the Marquess of Headfort.

— In Eaton-place, aged 23, Georgiana Mary, daughter of the Hon. George and Lady Georgiana Cathcart.

— At Highbury-terrace, aged 62, the Rev. John Yockney, formerly minister of Lower-street Chapel, Islington.

— In Argyle-street, London, aged 84, Abel Rous Dottin, esq., of Bugle Hall, Hampshire, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and late M.P. for Southampton. This gentleman was the elder son of the late Abel Dottin, esq., of Grenada Hall in Barbados, and of English and Newnham-Murren, county Oxford, high sheriff of that county in 1764. At the general election in 1820 he became a candidate for the representation of that town, but was defeated. In 1826, however, he was returned, and again in 1831.

9. At Bloem Fontein, Orange River Sovereignty, Major Hogge, one of Her Majesty's Assistant Commissioners for settling affairs on the frontier of the Cape of Good Hope. He left England thirteen months previously, and lost his life through fever, caught by exposure to the rain at a meeting of chiefs in Mosheah's country.

— At the Hague, aged 83, the Lady Mary de Reede Ginkle, second and last surviving daughter of Frederick Christian Rynhard, sixth Earl of Athlone.

10. At Long Melford Rectory, aged 20, Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Augustus Bridges Henniker, bart., of Newton Hall, Essex, and the Hon. Lady Henniker.

11. In Grosvenor-place, London, Lady Foulis, relict of Sir William Foulis, bart., of Ingleby Manor.

13. At Compton Martin, aged 107, Mrs. Betsey Reed. She retained her faculties nearly to her decease. A few years since her sister died, aged 104.

— At La Cava, near Naples, aged 84, William Lane Fox, esq., Attaché to the British Mission.

15. In the Isle of Cumbray, Scotland, Lady Eleanor Cecil Law, wife of Capt. Charles Edmund Law, nephew to the Earl of Ellenborough, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Wicklow.

16. At Arndean, Dollor, Physician

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Gen. John Wylie, C.B., late of Madras service.

17. At Winton House, East Lothian, Lady Hutchinson, widow of Gen. Sir William Hutchinson, K.C.H., Col. of the 75th Regiment.

18. At his house, Jock's Lodge, Kin-noull, aged 68, Major John Gardiner, late of the 82nd Foot. He was one of the few remaining heroes of Waterloo, and his dissolution took place on the anniversary at the same hour on which he was carried severely wounded from off the field.

— At his residence in St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge, in his 78th year, Frederic Thackeray, M.D., Consulting Physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital; a physician of great eminence at the University of Cambridge.

18. In Belgium, at Chateau la Cattoire, the house of her daughter La Comtesse D'Oultremont, aged 75, Mrs. Isabella Bonham, mother of Sir George Bonham, K.C.B.

— At Halesworth, Priscilla, wife of Andrew Johnstone, esq., and eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, bart., of Northrepps Hall, Norfolk.

19. At Clifton, aged 83, Elizabeth Innys, relict of the Rev. Andrew Daubeney; also, on the 20th, at his residence, Redland Lodge, of disease of the heart, aged 52, the Rev. Andrew Alfred Daubeney, her eldest son.

— At Buile Hill, Lancashire, aged 75, Lady Potter, widow of Sir Thomas Potter, knt., of Manchester.

20. In Cadogan-place, aged 78, Gen. Peter Carey.

21. At Notting-hill, aged 85, Philip Wisbey, LL.D.

22. At Woodlands, near Edinburgh, aged 84, Isabella Jane, wife of the Hon. Charles St. Clair. She was the youngest daughter of William Foreman Home, esq., of Paxton and Billie, co. Berwick, was married in 1840, and had a numerous family.

— At Hingham, aged 82, the Hon. Sophia Wodehouse, eldest daughter of John, first Lord Wodehouse, and great-aunt to the present Lord.

— At Elderslie Cottage, near Gatehouse, aged 74, Alexander Mackenzie Shaw, esq., late Capt. in the 92nd Foot. He served in the Peninsula, and at Corunna was close by Sir John Moore when he received his death wound, and

assisted in the night burial of the General.

24. At Southampton, immediately after arrival from Madeira, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. B. Airy, esq., Astronomer-Royal.

25. At Fern Acres, Fulmer, Col. William Spiller, Bombay Army, and magistrate for the county of Bucks.

— At Bucklebury Vicarage, Berks, aged 69, Richard Valpy, esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Valpy, of Reading.

— At Airthney Castle, co. Stirling, aged 52, the Right Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, third Lord Abercromby, of Aboukir, and of Tullibody, co. Clackmannan (1801), Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, and a Colonel in the army. In 1824 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Clackmannan, and again in 1830. In 1837 he was a candidate for Stirlingshire, when the former member, Mr. Forbes, was returned, having polled 359 votes, one more than Mr. Abercromby; but the latter was seated on petition, and sat for that county until the dissolution in 1841. At that time he was re-chosen for the county of Clackmannan, but resigned his seat in the February of the following year. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1843. Lord Abercromby married, April 3, 1832, Louisa Penuel, daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwyn, a lord of session and justice in Scotland, and has left issue.

26. At Utica, in the State of New York, while on a tour, accompanied by his family, to the Falls of Niagara, after a very few hours' illness, aged 66, Rear-Adm. Ralph Randolph Wormeley. He was a native of Virginia, and his maternal grandfather John Randolph was Attorney-General of that province. He entered the royal navy in 1799, and saw much active service. Whilst serving in the *Atlas*, 74, he was sent with 350 men to the Caraccas to rig and rescue from the grasp of the French (who were then rapidly advancing upon Cadiz) five Spanish ships of the line. This service he accomplished in three weeks, and for his exertions he received the thanks of Lord Collingwood. He was made a rear-admiral in 1849.

27. At Englefield Green, near Windsor, aged 48, Capt. Henry John Worth, R.N. He was a son of the late Capt.

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James Andrew Worth, R.N., C.B., who died in 1841, and grandson of Rear-Adm. James Worth. He saw much service on board many ships of war, and in 1838 was appointed commander to the *Hastings*, 72, which in 1840 took an active part in the operations on the coast of Syria. In command of the boats of that ship and of the *Edinburgh*, 72, he led a gallant attack on the castle and magazine of Beyrout, and destroyed a train which had been laid to the latter for the purpose of exploding it on the landing of the British force. He afterwards volunteered in a second attack made by the boats of the same ships, under the command of Comm. F. D. Hastings, of the *Edinburgh*, and on that occasion received a severe contusion. As a reward for his conduct he was promoted to post rank, Nov. 5, 1840.

27. At Hornsey, Elizabeth, relict of Peter Baillie, esq., of Dochfour, Inverness-shire.

— At Hampton Court Palace, aged 73, Lady Elizabeth Courtenay, formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Charlotte, sister to the Earl of Devon.

28. At Parsloves, Essex, aged 79, the Right Hon. Theodosia Anne Lady Denman. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Ververs, Rector of Kettering, and was married in 1804 to Mr. Denman, now Lord Denman, and late Lord Chief Justice of England, by whom she had fifteen children.

— At Huddersfield, aged 41, John Taylor, esq., M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of London, and Physician to the Huddersfield Infirmary. He was formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine in University College, London, and Physician to the North London Hospital.

— At Vienna, in his 76th year, Emanuel Count von Mensdorff Pouilly (in Bohemia), G.C.B. The Count married, in 1804, the Princess Sophia Frederica Carolina Louisa, eldest daughter of Francis Frederick Anthony, reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld, and sister to the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians. He was thus by marriage uncle both to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

29. At George Town, Demerara, aged 72, Jeffrey Hart Bent, esq., Chief Justice of British Guiana.

29. At the National Hotel, Washington, aged 75, the Hon. Henry Clay, some time Secretary of State. Henry Clay belonged to the second generation of American statesmen, but he may be ranked amongst the first class of American worthies; and while his country will deservedly pay the highest honours to his memory, his virtues and his talents entitle him to be regretted by the world. In that new hemisphere where so little is old or venerable, Mr. Clay seemed at the close of his long life to be invested with something of antique greatness, and to represent the spirit of a wiser and severer age, transmitted to himself from the founders of the American commonwealth. Mr. Clay was born on the 12th of April, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia, consequently only three years after the Declaration of Independence. His life includes the whole era of his country's history, from the doubtful contest of a revolted colony and the formation of the Union, to the present exalted condition of its prosperity and power. He was the youngest son of the Rev. John Clay, who died in 1781. He received an ordinary school education, and after preliminary studies in the law, under practitioners of repute, he began, while only 20, to practise the law with success at the bar of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky. He was soon afterwards elected a member of the Convention to form a State Constitution for Kentucky, in which capacity he endeavoured, though in vain, to introduce measures for the gradual eradication of slavery. The Assembly of Kentucky raised him at an unusually early age to the high post of Senator of the United States, which he continued to occupy during great part of his life. In one of the intervals, however, in his senatorial career he was returned to the House of Representatives, which chose him Speaker; other interruptions were caused by his temporary acceptance of office. In 1813 Mr. Clay eagerly advocated the necessity of war with Great Britain, and his speech on the new Army Bill of that date bears few traces of the systematic policy of the Whig party to which he belonged, or of the habitual moderation of his character. Yet he was attached to the mission of Mr. Adams and Mr. Gallatin, which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in the following year, and

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completed the peace by the subsequent commercial convention concluded in London. He refused a mission to Russia under President Madison, and he declined office under President Monroe, for the part which he, continued to take in political life never diverted him from his highly successful practice at the bar. But his influence was powerfully exerted in 1824 to carry the Presidential election in favour of John Quincy Adams, and when that contest was decided in favour of his friend, he accepted under him the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Clay was almost a solitary example of a man who ranked equally high as an advocate, a parliamentary orator, and a minister, and shone alike at the bar, in the senate, and in the cabinet. Yet but a small portion of his life was spent in power, and although he was regarded by his countrymen as the first citizen of his age, his hopes of attaining the highest position in the executive power were repeatedly disappointed; he passed his life under the governments of men very inferior to himself in wisdom and energy; and his illustrious qualities excluded him from the direct government of the American people. On all those questions which regarded the principles of the Union, his policy was uniformly regulated by the strictest adherence to the great lessons of Washington. Thus he allayed the dispute as to the unconditional admittance of Missouri into the Union; he contributed to that adjustment of the tariff of the United States which reclaimed South Carolina from her course of nullification of the Federal law; and his last great act was the settlement of the terms on which California and the newly-conquered territories were admitted to the Confederation without prejudice to the influence of the North, and without extending the curse of slavery to new lands. At an earlier period of his life he had warmly advocated the cause of South American independence, and the early recognition of the revolted colonies of Spain. He adopted with enthusiasm the idea of a combined American policy, to the exclusion of European influence on that continent; but he gave no encouragement to the schemes of Texan annexation, or to the spoliation of Mexico, and he expiated his tardy assent to that unjust and aggressive war by the loss of one of his sons, who

was killed in action. Probably it was this strong and exclusive American feeling, which was honourable as a form of patriotism, that led Mr. Clay into the principal error of his political life; for unquestionably his authority and his arguments were the stronghold for many years of the system of high tariffs and protective duties in the United States, and as little that these views have been equally injurious to the Whig party interest and the public prosperity. Yet the name of Henry Clay deserves to rank among the best servants of his country, for nothing low or unworthy ever crossed his career. He was a fervent but judicious lover of freedom, and a careful minister to the general interests. Towards foreign nations his policy and language was generally conciliatory and pacific, and the last desire of his life was to appear once more in the Senate of the United States to denounce the absurd and mischievous doctrine of intervention which Kossuth had been labouring to instil into the populace. His highest ambition remained unsatisfied, and it doubtless cost him a pang to receive the announcement that the Whig convention of 1848 had adopted General Taylor, and not himself, as its candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, if others ruled by the favour of an easier fortune, none more deserved to exercise supreme power. But the life of Mr. Clay is another example of the caprices and accidents which determine the gift of elective power; and, where universal suffrage is to seek the worthiest citizen, it will ever be easier, as it was in Athens, to ostracise than to reward him. Mr. Clay married, in 1799, Lucretia, daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, of Lexington, and had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Only two sons survive. The funeral obsequies of the departed statesman were performed on the 1st of July, at Washington, and were attended by the President and the Secretary of State, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the city councils of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Baltimore delegation, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers.

30. At Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, aged 66, Sir James Nicoll M'Adam, knt., of Tindon End, Great Sampford, Essex, General Surveyor of the Metropolis Turnpike Roads. He

was the second son of John London M'Adam, esq., the celebrated originator of improved roads, and received the honour of knighthood in 1834, in recognition of his father's merits.

— At his house in Brewer-street, Maidstone, aged 60, Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, a gentleman eminent as a genealogist and antiquary.

Lately. At Berrydon House, N.B., aged 78, David Scott, esq., a retired Rear-Admiral R.N., K.T.S. This gallant veteran entered the service in May, 1793, as a volunteer on board the *Goelan*, 74, in the West Indies, where he served on shore at the reduction of St. Domingo, and was severely wounded in the head at Tiburon; and was lieutenant of the *Endymion*, 40, in an action fought on the 13th of October, 1797, with the *Brutus*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Bloys, one of the ships of the fleet recently defeated off Camperdown. In 1803 he was first lieutenant of the *Circe*, 28, which was wrecked in the North Sea in November following. In 1805 he fought at Trafalgar in the *Bellerophon*, 74, and received a severe contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of the sense of hearing, and reduced him to the necessity of invaliding in April, 1806. On the 3rd of October, 1807, he was made first lieut. of the *Bedford*, 74, which escorted the royal family of Portugal in its flight to the Brazils; and he was the first British subject upon whom the order of the Tower and Sword, which he received for this service, was conferred. He was flag-lieutenant to Sir Richard Strachan in the *Venerable*, 74, in the Walcheren Expedition, and afterwards, in the *Pallas*, 32, had the sole charge of getting the transports into the Scheldt. On the fall of Flushing he became first lieutenant to the same officer in the *St. Domingo*, 74. In 1811 he was made commander into the *Morgiana*, 18; and during the three following years he was chiefly employed in affording protection to the trade on the coast of North America. In this vessel, when pursuing an American vessel, he was suddenly overtaken by a thunderstorm, which shattered his mainmast, and destroyed the sight of several of his crew. Capt. Scott was himself struck down, and remained insensible for more than an hour, and felt the effects of this shock until the day of his death. He

accepted the retired rank of rear-admiral Oct. 1, 1850.

JULY.

1. In his 54th year, the Rev. Edward Murray, Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, a Rural Dean, and Chaplain to (his brother) the Lord Bishop of Rochester. He was the fourth son of Lord George Murray, Lord Bishop of St. David's, second son of George, third Duke of Atholl. Mr. Murray was a good Hebrew scholar, and deeply versed in theology. He was the author of "Enoch Restitutus," of a work on the Apocalypse, and of a compilation of Calvin's Prayers. He had inherited a scientific taste from his father, whose services were employed by Government in the management of the telegraph system; and one of his favourite amusements was that of planning and building yachts, breakwaters, life-boats, &c. He applied the Archimedean screw to the purposes of navigation in the year 1823, and many of his lines are now in use in the Admiralty, and in some of our men-of-war. He was also a proficient in chess, and being a member of the Chess Club, he had the credit of beating France when he played for England, on more occasions than one. Mr. Murray married, on the 14th February, 1822, Ruperta Catherine, only child and heir of the late Sir George Wright, bart., and representative of the natural daughter of Prince Rupert, and has left issue.

3. In his 86th year, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Sir Edward was sent to Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dec. 10, 1807; was succeeded by Mr. Merry in Nov., 1808; again sent on a special mission in Oct., 1811; and received credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, August 5, 1812. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1816, and was succeeded at Stockholm by Lord Strangford, in July, 1817. On the 29th of that month he received the like appointment to Portugal, and during the same year he proceeded to the Brazils (then united to that country); his mission was raised to the rank of Ambassador, *pro temp.*, April 12, 1819, and terminated in March, 1820. On the

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7th August, 1823, he again proceeded to Portugal, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and remained until August, 1824. On the 10th October, 1825, he was authorised to accept the dignity of Conde di Cassilhas, which had been conferred upon him by the sovereign of that country. He had been nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1822.

4. At Paris, aged 8, George Nugent, only son of the Marquess of Westmeath.

6. In Green-street, aged 76, the widow of the Rev. Sydney Smith.

7. At South Wroxall House, Wilts, aged 96, Anne, widow of M. Charles François de Bolleville, Normandy, and of Wade Toby Caulfield, of Raheenduff, Queen's County, esq. She was the youngest daughter of Jonathan Cope, esq., and for more than a quarter of a century the sole surviving member of the Cotes of Brewerne and Handwell.

— Aged 52, Charles Chadwicke Jones, esq., serjeant-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830.

8. At Welwyn, Herts, aged 96, the Rev. Samuel Johnes Knight, M.A., of Henley Hall, Shropshire, Rector of Welwyn, and for nearly 70 years Vicar of Allhallows Barking, London. This gentleman was the younger son of Thomas Johnes, esq., of Llanvair Clydog, co. Cardigan, and Croft Castle, co. Hereford, M.P. for Herefordshire, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Knight, esq., of Croft Castle, and was younger brother of Thomas Johnes, esq., of Hafod, M.P. and Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, known for his edition of Froissart, who died without surviving issue in 1816. Under the will of Richard Payne Knight, esq., his cousin, Mr. Johnes succeeded to the estate of Henley Hall, in Shropshire, and assumed the additional name of Knight.

— At Oxford, in his 65th year, Thomas Lowton Robins, esq., Commander R.N., Governor of Oxford Castle. He was at the attack of the Boulogne flotilla in 1798, and in 1801 at the battle of Copenhagen. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1805, for gallant conduct at the battle of Trafalgar on board Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*, and saw active service afterwards. In 1837, Capt. Robins was elected by the magistrates

of the county to the office of Governor of Oxford Castle.

10. Aged 68, Henry Streatfeild, esq., of Chiddingstone, Kent, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county.

— Aged 62, Mr. J. Dennett, Custos of Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight. Mr. Dennett was the inventor of the celebrated rockets called "Dennett's Rockets," which have saved the lives of thousands in shipwreck.

11. At Berechurch Hall, near Colchester, in his 68th year, Sir George Henry Smyth, the fifth baronet (1665), late M.P. for Colchester. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1802. He was first elected for Colchester at the general election in 1835, and sat for that borough until Feb., 1850, when he resigned his seat from declining health. Sir George married, in 1816, Eve, daughter of George Elmore, esq., of Penton, co. Southampton, and had issue an only daughter. The baronetcy devolves on his cousin, now Sir Robert Smyth.

— In New Bond-street, George Adams, esq., late Physician-General Madras establishment.

— In New-place, St. John's Wood, in his 80th year, Sir Frederick Beilby Watson, knt., K.C.H., F.R.S., formerly Master of the Household to their Majesties George IV., William IV., and her present Majesty. He received the honour of knighthood from King George IV., in 1827, on his first appointment to the Household.

— In Bryanstone-square, aged 80, the Hon. Robert Meade, General in the Army and Colonel of the 12th Foot, uncle to the Earl of Clanwilliam.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 67, Sir John Lambton Lorraine, the tenth baronet, of Kirkharle, Northumberland (1664).

18. In his 84th year, Edmund Jenney, esq., of Hasketon and Bredfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

14. At Gort, in his 77th year, Dr. French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmacduagh. He was a friar of the Dominican order.

— At Homme House, co. Hereford, aged 86, George Washbourne Money Kyrle, esq., M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

15. At Norwich, aged 96, Catherine, relict of Rev. Daniel Collyer, of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, and last surviving

daughter and co-heiress of John Bedingfield, esq., formerly of Beeston St. Lawrence, and Caistor, Norfolk.

15. At Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, aged 27, George Augustus Frederick Stewart Mackenzie, esq., late Lieut. 72nd Regt., youngest son of the late Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie.

16. At his seat, Burwood Park, Surrey, in his 66th year, John Nicholas Fazakerley, esq., formerly M.P. for Lincoln, for Great Grimsby, and for Peterborough. This gentleman was descended from a very ancient Lancashire family. He was first returned to Parliament in 1812, for the city of Lincoln. In 1818 he was elected for the borough of East Grimsby. In 1820 he was elected for Tavistock, but resigned immediately after (in May), in order to provide a seat for Lord Ebrington. At the general election of 1826 he was again a candidate for the city of Lincoln, and was returned at the head of the poll. In December, 1830, he was chosen for Peterborough, on the resignation of Viscount Milton; and was again returned, in 1831 and 1832, without a contest. In 1835 he was opposed by Mr. Walker Ferrand, but was elected. In 1835 he was again successful, his antagonist being Mr. W. E. Surtees. In 1841, when another contest threatened, Mr. Fazakerley retired. Mr. Fazakerley married, in May, 1822, the Hon. Eleanor Montagu, fifth daughter of Matthew, fourth and late Lord Rokeby, and by that lady has left issue.

— At Weymouth, aged 64, retired Comm. William Lowcay, R.N. He was in the *Ajax*, 74, in Sir Robert Calder's action, and in the battle of Trafalgar. He was made lieutenant, 1809, in the *Prince of Orange*, 74; and served in the expedition to Walcheren.

17. At his country residence, Woodlands Manor, near Wortham, Kent, in his 75th year, John Painter Vincent, esq., late Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

20. At 23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, aged 78, Mr. William Lennie, teacher of English. Mr. Lennie has left bequests for educational and charitable purposes. To the Edinburgh Blind Asylum, 19*l.* 19*s.* To a school at Craig End, in Perthshire, an endowment of 10*l.* a year. For founding four bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, of 12*l.* each, to be called "The Lennie

Bursaries;" one-half of the residue of the rents of the estate for the benefit of Trinity Hospital; the remaining half of the rents for the benefit of James Gillespie's Hospital. And after the lapse of certain annuities, he has appointed 200*l.* a year to be also equally divided between Trinity Hospital and Gillespie's Hospital.

20. At Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 58, Thomas Gisborne, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county, formerly M.P. for Nottingham. He was first returned to Parliament in 1830, for Stafford, which he represented in the Parliaments of that and the following year. In the first reformed Parliament he sat for the Northern division of Derbyshire, and was re-chosen in 1835. The dissolution of 1837 threw him out of Parliament. In 1839 he contested Carlow with Colonel Bruen, upon the vacancy created by Mr. Justice Maule being raised to the bench. He was beaten at the poll, but was seated upon petition. At the general election of 1841 he stood for South Leicestershire, where, however, he was unsuccessful; and he remained in private life until April, 1843, when he was elected by the town of Nottingham, with Mr. John Walter, junior. In the Anti-Corn Law struggle, then raging, Mr. Gisborne took a leading and a vigorous part. He was a prominent member of the League, joined freely in the discussions in the House, and was one of the most popular of the less prominent speakers at the great Free-trade gatherings in Drury-lane. Mr. Gisborne "was a Whig, and a good deal more. He possessed strong political convictions, and had a peculiarly racy and clear-headed way of expressing them. His career in Parliament was broken and disjunct; but, when a member of the House, he always possessed its ear, and he sat and voted with the Radical party."

— In Portman-square, aged 77, Rear-Admiral Thomas Tudor Tucker, C.B. Having been a short time in the East India Company's service, he entered the Royal Navy in 1793. In the *Victorious*, 74, he was employed in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1796, was nominated acting Lieutenant of the *Suffolk*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Peter Rainier. When returning home in the *Sceptre*, 64, he commanded her boats in the destruction of *l'Éclair*, privateer of 12 guns, at

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the island of Rodriguez. In 1799 the *Sceptre* was lost in Table Bay with about 290 of her officers and crew. In 1806 he served in the *Northumberland*, 74, in Sir John Duckworth's action. In 1809, in command of the *Cherub*, 18, he co-operated in the reduction of Martinique, and in Feb., 1810, in the capture of Guadaloupe. On the 1st Aug., 1811, the *Cherub* was invested with the rating of a post-ship, and her commander re-appointed with proportionate rank. She returned home in Sept., 1812, in convoy of 96 sail, and, having re-fitted at Portsmouth, was again on her way to South America within two months. On the 28th March, 1814, in company with the *Phæbe*, 46, the *Cherub* captured the American frigate *Essex*, of 46 guns, when Capt. Tucker was severely wounded in both legs. The *Cherub* was paid off in Aug., 1815. In December following her captain was appointed to the *Andromeda*, 22, from which he was shortly after removed to the *Comus* of the same force, in command of which he continued for five months on the home station. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, July 4, 1840, and from Feb., 1842, until attaining the rank of Rear-Admiral, in Oct., 1846, he enjoyed a Captain's good-service pension.

20. In Belgrave-square, in his 81st year, William Scrope, esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Lincolnshire. Mr. Scrope was the last male representative of a branch of the once illustrious and historical family of that name, which had been seated at Castle Combe, in Wiltshire, of which they possessed the manor and estate, from the reign of Edward III.; the great Lord Scrope of Belton, Chancellor to Richard II., having held that property, which descended to the late Mr. Scrope in direct male line. Mr. Scrope was an elegant classical scholar, and possessed many varied accomplishments, being especially one of the best amateur painters of his age. His landscapes have been often admired in the Exhibitions of the Royal Institution in Pall Mall. Being throughout life a zealous and expert sportsman, he amused the leisure and quiet of his later years by composing the two elegant volumes illustrative of the highest species of sport which this island affords, entitled "Days of Deer-stalking," and "Days and Nights of Salmon-fishing," which have become extensively popular, and passed

through several editions. Mr. Scrope married Emma, daughter and heir of Charles Long, esq., by whom he had an only child, Emma, married in 1821 to George Poulett Thompson, esq., brother to the late Lord Sydenham, who has taken the name and arms of Scrope in lieu of those of Thompson.

21. Aged 69, John James, esq., for 21 years Secondary of the city of London.

22. In his 77th year, Henri Jacques Isidore Excelmans, Marshal of France. Excelmans was born on the 18th Nov., 1775, at Bar-le-Duc. He joined the army very young, and distinguished himself in the 3rd battalion of the Meuse under the orders of General Oudinot in 1799. Shortly afterwards he was attached to the person of Murat as his aide-de-camp, and their intimacy continued almost uninterruptedly until the close of Joachim Murat's adventurous and ill-starred career. At the opening of the campaign of Austerlitz he displayed extraordinary bravery at the affair of Wertingen, previous to the capitulation of Ulm, in which 2000 Austrians, several pieces of cannon, and some flags, were captured; and was commissioned to convey to Napoleon the news of the first success obtained, and the flags taken from the enemy. The Emperor immediately promoted the gallant young officer to the Legion of Honour, and delivered to him the insignia in the presence of the whole of the staff. He fought his way to the rank of General of Brigade on the field of Eylau, and shortly afterwards was sent with Murat to Spain, and conveyed the Royal family out of their dominions, not without some difficulty in covering their ignominious retreat. He was taken prisoner shortly afterwards, and detained for three years in England, but was exchanged in 1811, soon enough to serve in the campaign of Russia, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-General in Sept., 1812, on the day after the battle of Moscow. In this capacity he served with ability in the campaigns of Saxony and Silesia in the following years: especially distinguishing himself in the campaign of 1814, during which he was placed at the head of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard; he also commanded the second division of cavalry at Waterloo. After the loss of the battle he was almost the only officer in command of the scattered legions of France who

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appears to have retained his judgment, and to have done his duty. He marched towards Paris to support the resistance of the capital, and checked the advance of the Prussians by a brilliant skirmish at Versailles, which was the last incident of the war. During the restoration Excelmans was tried by court-martial, on suspicion of keeping up a treasonable correspondence with Murat, still King of Naples. He was subsequently banished from France altogether, without trial, and resided for some time in the Grand Duchy of Nassau. Even after he had permission to return to his native country, and was raised to the dignity of a Peer of France by Louis Philippe, he was not restored to his high military appointments or honours. It remained for the nephew of the Emperor to confer the staff of a Marshal of France on this venerable but vigorous survivor of the Imperial armies; and accordingly the first nomination to this high honour which Louis Napoleon had to bestow, was given to General Excelmans. He was appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour by the Prince in August, 1849; and at the crisis of the *coup-d'état*, on the 2nd and 3rd of December last, Marshal Excelmans was actively engaged in securing to the Government the support of the army. The Marshal was proceeding on horseback at 10 o'clock at night to the house of the Princess Mathilde at Breteuil, accompanied by his son M. Maurice Excelmans, and servant, when he suddenly fell from his horse, near the bridge of Sèvres. He neither spoke nor showed any sign of consciousness, and breathed his last at 2 o'clock the next morning. Excelmans was one of the best of those who followed in the train of Napoleon's fortunes, for he was without inordinate ambition, without ostentation, and without avarice.

23. At Brighton, aged 73, George Mathew Hoare, esq., of Morden Lodge, Surrey.

24. At the Baths of Homburg, near Frankfort, aged 52, the Hon. Richard Watson, M.P. for Peterborough, only surviving brother of Lord Sondes. Mr. Watson held a commission in the 10th Hussars, and served in the Peninsula. At the general election of 1830, he was returned to Parliament for Canterbury, and again in 1831 and 1832; but he refused to offer himself again in 1837, being disgusted with the conduct of the

citizens in the affair of Sir William Courtenay. In private life he was very greatly respected; and his funeral at Rockingham was attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring gentry, tenantry, and poor. Mr. Watson married, Dec. 21, 1839, Lavinia Jane, daughter of Lord George Quin, and niece to Earl Spencer, and has left issue.

25. At Stockton-on-Tees, where he had been removed, after suffering severe injuries in a collision on the Leeds and Northern Railway, aged 57, Thomas Grainger, esq., of Craig Park, C.E. He had sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs, besides other injuries, and, after enduring much suffering with exemplary patience, he expired on the fourth day after the accident occurred. See CHRONICLE, p. 103. Mr. Grainger was born in the parish of Ratho, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh, where his father was a small farmer. He was a pupil of the late Professor Playfair and Dr. Coventry; and commenced his career in Edinburgh as a land-surveyor. The commencement of railways in Scotland opened up a new career for his active and enterprising mind; and he was connected with most of the lines now constructed in Scotland. He was also engaged upon a number of English lines; and was engineer-in-chief of the Leeds and Northern, on a branch or extension of which he met with the accident which resulted in his death. His greatest work in Scotland was the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway; and the largest undertaking with which he was connected in England was the Leeds and Northern line. He was extensively employed as consulting engineer, arbiter, and parliamentary witness, and had realised a handsome fortune from his professional exertions. In the local affairs of Edinburgh Mr. Grainger always took a warm interest. He was a member of the Improvement Commission, under whose directions many thousands of pounds were expended on local improvements in the old town of Edinburgh. Mr. Grainger was President of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts for two successive sessions, and added some interesting and valuable papers to its contributions, one of the most important of which was the result of personal observations on the grand undertaking of draining the Great Haarlem Lake. He was also a member of the

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Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and took an active interest in the proceedings of both.

25. At Paris, in his 69th year, General the Baron Gourgaud, a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Gaspard Gourgaud was born at Versailles on Sept. 14, 1788, and was the nephew of Henri Gourgaud, a comedian known by the pseudonyme of Dugazon. After having been at the Polytechnic School, and at that of Metz, young Gourgaud entered in 1801 the 6th Foot Artillery, and in 1808 became the aide-de-camp of General Fouché. The battles of the Empire succeeded with wonderful rapidity, and at Tabor, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, and, above all, Wagram, Gourgaud gave proofs of an intelligence and courage which gained him the honour of being appointed orderly officer to the Emperor. In that quality he accompanied him to Holland, and returned afterwards to France to secure the defence of the islands of Rhé, Aix, and Oleron, which England had designated as points for landing at. At Dresden, Ostrowno, and Smolenako, he behaved with great gallantry, and he contributed to the success of the terrible battle of Moscow. When Napoleon was at the Kremlin, Rostopchin, the Russian General, had, in his despair, placed under that and the neighbouring buildings nearly 300,000lb. weight of gunpowder, for the purpose of blowing up the staff, the military household, and the guard of the Emperor. The fire was already set to the match, which was slowly burning, when Gourgaud, without measuring the extent of the danger, rushed into the gulf, and succeeded in extinguishing the match, and so saved the Emperor and the principal generals. Another time, at Brienne, on Jan. 29, 1814, Gourgaud was again able to save the Emperor's life. On that occasion a body of Cossacks pressed him closely, and one of them, lance in hand, spurred at Napoleon, and would certainly have transfixed him, had not Gourgaud dashed between, and lodged a ball in the soldier's chin. In recognition of this act of devotedness Napoleon, throwing himself into his aide-de-camp's arms, gave him the sword he had worn when he gained his first battle in Italy as General Bonaparte. That sword Gourgaud wore in his turn at the battle of Waterloo. Gourgaud afterwards accom-

panied Napoleon to his exile in the island of St. Helena; but his conduct there did not increase his popularity with the Bonapartists; for he gave information to the British Government to the effect, that the complaints about the Emperor's ill-health, his want of resources, and his ill-treatment by the Governor, were not founded in truth. Count Segur, in consequence, branded him with the designation of an English spy; and Gourgaud wrote what he called a refutation of Count Segur's "History of the Russian Campaign," and got into a pamphlet dispute with Sir Walter Scott respecting some of the latter's statements in his "History of Napoleon." With Segur he fought a duel to support his allegations, and would willingly have fought Scott. During the reign of Louis Philippe, he was one of His Majesty's aide-de-camps, Colonel of one of the legions of the National Guard of Paris, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

26. At Fort William, Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. George Thomson, commanding 40th Regt. Bengal N.I.

27. At his country-house, Frodsham, Cheshire, after only two days' illness, John Duncuft, esq., M.P. for Oldham, a magistrate for Lancashire, Cheshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Duncuft first offered himself to the notice of the borough of Oldham at the general election in 1847, when he was returned; and again in 1852; but died before the assembling of the Parliament.

28. At Tilehurst, aged 61, Lieut. William Reynolds, R.N. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen, at the surrender of Madeira, and in the expedition to Walcheren, and was engaged in the operations at Borneo.

29. In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Col. William Garden, C.B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and late Quartermaster-Gen. Bengal Army.

— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 78, Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Admiral of the Blue, of Peartree House, near Southampton. This officer was born in America, in 1775, being a son of Joshua Loring, esq., permanent High-Sheriff of the province of Massachusetts, and grandson of Commodore Loring, who commanded on the lakes of Canada. He served in the *Victory*, 100, the flag-ship of Lord Hood; and at the occupation of

Toulon was a volunteer in Fort Mulgrave, and there received a severe wound from a musket-ball just below the knee. He again, when he had not recovered from his lameness, served as a volunteer at the reduction of Bastia; and, on the surrender of that place, was appointed to a lieutenancy in *La Flèche*, 16. Having been transferred, at the request of Sir Hyde Parker, to his flag-ship the *St. George*, 98, he shared in Hotham's actions of the 14th March and 18th July, 1795. In June, 1798, Lieut. Loring was appointed to the command of the *Rattler*, 16, in which he co-operated in superintending the evacuation of the Cayemites Islands near St. Domingo; and in the following September was removed to the *Lark*, 18, in which he captured eight privateers and 27 merchant vessels. In 1801 he was appointed to the *Abergavenny*, 54, and to the *Syren*, of 32 guns. His intrepidity in quelling a mutiny which broke out in the latter ship induced the Lords of the Admiralty to confirm him in post-rank by a commission antedated to the 28th April, 1802, the day prior to the general promotion which had taken place in honour of the peace. In 1803 Capt. Loring was appointed to the *Utrecht*, 74, the flag-ship in the Downs; in 1805 to the *Aurora*, 28, and in the same year to the *Niobe*, 40. The last was an active cruiser. In a dark night of March, 1806, her boats pursued and took possession of *La Néarque*, of 16 guns, then sailing in company with three large frigates; on the 20th Oct., 1810, she captured *l'Hirondelle*, privateer of 4 guns; and in the next month, in company with the *Diana*, 38, she drove under the batteries of La Hogue two 40-gun French frigates, *l'Amazone* and *l'Étaze*, the latter of which was burnt. The former made her escape to Havre, and whilst the *Niobe* was watching that port, she captured, on the 11th March, 1811, the *Loup Marin*, privateer of 16 guns. Towards the close of the same month, the *Amazone*, which had slipped from Havre in the night, was forced on shore near Cape Barfleur by the squadron, the *Niobe* leading the attack which ended in the self-destruction of the French ship. From March to Oct., 1816, Capt. Loring was superintendent of the Ordinary at Sheerness. On the 4th Nov., 1819, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Naval

College, which office he held until he attained his flag, Jan. 10, 1837. He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1846, and to that of Admiral on the 1st of July last. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1819; a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, April 30, 1837; and a Knight Commander of the Bath, July 4, 1840.

29. At East Loos, Cornwall, aged 90, Margaret, widow of Comm. John Harris Nicolas, R.N., and mother of the late Rear-Adm. Toup Nicolas, C.B., and Sir Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G.

30. At Eagleton, Williams' River, New South Wales, aged 90, Janet, relict of the Rev. John Snodgrass, D.D., sister of the late Gen. Sir Kenneth Douglas, bart., and mother of Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B.

Lately. At Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in his 78th year, the well-known botanist and traveller, Baron George Frederick von Langsdorff. Baron Langsdorff was a native of Heidelberg, where his father was Chancellor of the University. At the age of 30 he accompanied Admiral Krusenstern, as botanist to the expedition, in his voyage round the world. While at Kamtschatka, he suggested various improvements, in acknowledgment of which the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the order of St. Anne, the rank of Aulic Councillor, and, subsequently, the appointment of Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, where he resided for some years. His "Voyages and Travels to Brazil, the South Sea, Kamtschatka, and Japan; with a Voyage to the Aleutian Islands, and the North-West Coast of America;" and his "Return by land over the North-east Coast of Asia, through Siberia to Petersburg," were published in England, in 1803 and 1807.

Lately. Aged 71, M. Camille Beauvais. At 18 he was at the head of a silk manufactory at Lyons, and at 20 he employed 2000 workmen. M. Beauvais first manufactured in France China crape, from a morsel secretly taken from a dress of the Empress; he was the inventor; also, of many other ingenious modes of weaving silk. M. Beauvais was President of the Tribunal of *Prod'hommes* at Lyons, at the age of 26. He obtained the cross of the Legion of Honour in 1817.

AUGUST.

1. At Southampton, in her 55th year, Caroline, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. R. F. King, and cousin to the Earl of Kingston.

2. At Cockermouth Castle, aged 52, James Fielding, of Denbigh House, Haslemere, esq.

— At Altwood House, near Maidenhead, aged 62, Joseph Clark, esq., many years a magistrate of that borough.

— At Brighton, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Gen. Sir James Watson.

— At Kilmun, Argyleshire, in his 80th year, Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and President of the Glasgow Philosophical Society. Dr. Thomson was the youngest son of John Thomson and Elizabeth Ewan, and was born at Crieff, on the 12th April, 1773. He was first educated at the parish school of Crieff, and then at the borough school of Stirling, at that time presided over by Dr. Doig. Here he continued for two years, and acquired a thorough classical education, the benefits of which have been signally manifested in his numerous improvements of chemical nomenclature, now generally adopted in the science. In consequence of having written a Latin Horatian poem of considerable merit, he was induced to try for a bursary at the University of St. Andrew's, which was open to public competition, and carried the scholarship, which entitled him to board and lodging at the university for three years. At the end of 1795, being desirous of studying medicine, he repaired to Edinburgh, and resided with his elder brother, the Rev. James Thomson, D.D., one of the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In the session of 1795-96 Dr. Thomson attended the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Black, of whom he always spoke in terms of the utmost veneration and of gratitude for those instructions which first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemistry. In this session he wrote the article 'Sea' for the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In Nov., 1796, he succeeded his brother in the editorship of the Supplement to the third edition of the "Encyclopædia," and he remained in that position till 1800. During this period the first outline of his system of chemistry appeared

in that work under the articles Chemistry, Mineralogy, Vegetable Substances, Animal Substances, and Dyeing Substances. It was in the article on Mineralogy, written about 1798, that Dr. Thomson first introduced the use of symbols into chemical science, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. Dr. Thomson graduated in 1799. He continued to lecture in Edinburgh till 1811, and during that time opened a laboratory for pupils, the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. During this period, Dr. Thomson made his important investigations for Government on the malt and distillation questions, which laid the basis of the Scottish legislation on excise, and rendered him in after-life the arbitrator in many important revenue cases. He likewise invented his saccharometer, which is still used by the Scottish excise under the title of Allan's saccharometer. In 1807 he first introduced to the notice of the world, in the third edition of his "System," Dalton's views of the atomic theory, which had been privately communicated to him in 1804. He did not confine his remarks to mere details, but made many important new deductions, and by his clear, perspicuous, and transparent style, rendered the new theory soon universally known and appreciated. About 1802, Dr. Thomson invented the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, in which he introduced the oxygen and hydrogen into one vessel; but the whole apparatus having blown up and nearly proved fatal to him, he placed the gases in separate gas-holders. In August, 1804, in a paper on lead, he first published his new nomenclature of the oxides and acids, in which Latin and Greek numerals were made to denote the number of atoms of oxygen in an oxide. This paper was translated in France; and the nomenclature speedily introduced into that country. All these inventions were merely parts of the arrangement adopted in his "System of Chemistry," a work which has produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnæus, and Jussieu effected for botany. Previous to the publication of this remarkable arrangement, British chemists were contented with translations from the French; and hence it was believed on the Continent that

"Britain possessed scarcely a scientific chemist." When it is recollected that many of these remarkable views were devised by the self-taught chemist, in a narrow close in the High-street of Edinburgh, the author being in the receipt of a salary of 50*l.* a year, from which he sent 15*l.* to his aged parents, and contrast such a picture with the costly education and refined apparatus of the modern laboratory, it is impossible to avoid the inference that Britain has lost a genius of no common order. During the first years of this century he discovered many new compounds and minerals, as chloride of sulphur, allanite, lodalite, &c., and there is probably no chemist who has added so many new bodies to the science. In 1810, Dr. Thomson published his "*Elements of Chemistry*," in a single volume, his object being to furnish an accurate outline of the actual state of the science. In 1812 he produced his "*History of the Royal Society*," a most important work, as showing the influence which that society produced on the progress of science. In August, 1812, he made a tour in Sweden; and in the following year published his observations, containing a very complete view of the state of science and society in that country. In 1813 he removed to London, and started the *Annals of Philosophy*, a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822, and it was afterwards merged in the *Philosophical Magazine*. In 1817 Dr. Thomson was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; and in 1818, at the instance of the late Duke of Montrose, Chancellor of that institution, the appointment was made a professorship, with a small salary, under the patronage of the Crown. As soon after his appointment as he was enabled to obtain a laboratory, he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of work unparalleled in the whole range of the science, in 1825, by the publication of his "*Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment*." It contained "the result of many thousand experiments, conducted with as much care and precision as it was in his power to employ," including the specific gravities of all the important gases, ascertained by careful experiment. After the publication of this work, he devoted

himself to the examination of the inorganic kingdom of nature, purchasing and collecting every species of mineral obtainable, until his museum became not only one of the noblest mineral collections in the kingdom, but a substantial monument of his taste and of his devotion to science. The results of his investigation of minerals were published in 1836, in his "*Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology*," in 2 vols., and contained an account of about 50 new minerals which he had discovered in a period of little more than ten years. In 1830-1, Dr. Thomson published his "*History of Chemistry*," a masterpiece of learning and research. Dr. Thomson continued to lecture till the year 1841, discharging all the duties of his chair without assistance; but being then in his 69th year, and feeling his bodily powers becoming more faint, he associated with him at that period his nephew and son-in-law, Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, who was then resident in London. He continued, however, to deliver the inorganic course only till 1846, when the dangerous illness of his second son, from disease contracted on India, hurried him for the winter to Nice, and his nephew was appointed by the University to discharge the duties of the chair; for this institution had no retiring allowance for its most distinguished professor. Dr. Thomson married, in 1816, Miss Agnes Colquhoun, and has left issue.

3. At Calais, in his 64th year, the Hon. William Peregrine Peter Robert Burrell, only surviving brother of Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

— In her 72nd year, Agnes, wife of Gen. Pinson Bonham, of Great Warley Place, Essex.

4. At Paris, aged 48, M. Tony Johannot, a well-known artist. His illustrations of the works of Lord Byron, Walter Scott, Molière, Don Quixote, &c., are universally known.

— At Plymouth, aged 78, Mrs. Flower Westropp, widow of Colonel Westropp, R.M., and daughter of the late Gen. Hughes.

— At Leghorn, Mrs. Shiel, relict of the Right Hon. R. L. Shiel.

— At the house of his sister, the Duchesse de Grammont, in Paris, aged 54, Count Alfred D'Orsay. Count D'Orsay was born in Paris, in the year 1798, and was the son of Gen. D'Orsay, who

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was considered one of the handsomest men in the armies of the Empire. In early manhood he entered the army of France; and was quartered at Valence, on the Rhone, in 1822, when the Earl of Blessington and his beautiful Countess stopped at that town on their route to Italy. The regimental mess happened to be established in the hotel where Lord Blessington alighted, and a chance acquaintanceship having ripened into intimacy, at his Lordship's invitation the Count joined them in their trip southwards. The arrival of the party at Genoa is thus chronicled by Byron, in a letter to Moore, dated April 2, 1823:—"Your other allies, whom I have found very agreeable personages, are Milor Blessington and *épouse*, travelling with a very handsome companion in the shape of a French Count, who (to use Farquhar's phrase in the *Beaux' Stratagem*), has all the air of a *cupidon déchainé*, and is one of the few specimens I have seen of our ideal of a Frenchman before the Revolution. . . . Miladi seems highly literary. . . . Mountjoy seems very good-natured, but is much tamed since I recollect him in all the glory of gems and snuff-boxes, and uniforms and theatricals, and speeches in our House—I mean of Peers (I must refer you to Pope . . .)—and sitting to Stroeling the painter, to be depicted as one of the heroes of Agincourt." For some short time after this, Lord Byron's correspondence abounds with allusions to the Count's accomplishments and wit, and the equivocal situation in which he was placed in the Earl's family, a position which to one of the noble poet's lax notions was rather amusing than wicked. This relation was, however, about to become more complicated; for such was the influence of the Count and Lady Blessington over the aged Earl, that it was resolved that he should marry his only child by a former wife. This lady was then scarcely in her fifteenth year, beautiful, and an heiress. She was brought from school, and the marriage performed at Genoa, in 1827. A separation followed at no distant period. The Earl died at Paris, in 1829. Lady Blessington and Count D'Orsay returned to England, where they became the centre of a society highly distinguished by taste, literature, and elegant accomplishment. The Count soon became

famous as "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." His fine person and handsome features, his exquisite taste in dress, and the refinement of his manners, rendered him a marked man. To the intellectual he was better known by the charm of his conversation, his refined wit and manner, and by his great and varied accomplishments. His portrait sketches of his friends are most felicitous and characteristic, having the truth of the artist and the freshness of the amateur; his statuettes are remarkable for a friendly fidelity, which the professed artist misses; and his skill in oil-painting was remarkably exhibited in his portrait of the Duke of Wellington, a production wanting in artistic finish, but especially truthful and characteristic. With these mixed qualities of the man of fashion and of taste, Count D'Orsay was not wanting in the more manly endowments. He was athletic, and skilled in arms and horsemanship. He was, moreover, benevolent and charitable himself, and the mover of charitable deeds in others. In truth, this remarkable man was gifted with qualities which might have rendered him as much revered as admired. The brilliant and intellectual course of life at Gore House was, however, in truth, beset with carking care. The fortune left by the old Earl to his Countess, and the large dowry of the young bride, were consumed in elegant luxury. The talents of the Countess stayed the ruin for a time; but debt came on; usurers became clamorous; the Countess fled to Paris, to avoid the sight of the profanation of her household deities, collected with exquisite taste, *souvenirs* of the most exquisite intellectual repasts, the choice memorials of the most refined spirits. But it was too much for the Sybaritic mind; she died—of apoplexy, the learned said—but it was the breaking of the heart—and the Count, impoverished and broken, lingered a short time around the scenes of his pleasures, until the accession of Louis Napoleon—one of the *habitués* of Gore House—to power in France, presented to him once again the means of security and ease. The Prince President did not forget the accomplished friend of his exile. His name was designated several times for diplomatic office, but it was rumoured and generally believed that the Prince

was too dependent upon his personal advice and assistance to spare his society. We are now told (by M. de Girardin, in *La Presse*) that "before the 2nd of December nobody made greater or more reiterated efforts for a policy of a different course and of the highest aspirations; after the 2nd of December no man exerted himself more to assuage the stroke of proscription. The President of the Republic had not a more devoted and sincere friend than Count D'Orsay, and it is at a moment when the Prince had attached him to his person by the title and functions of Superintendent of the Beaux Arts that he has lost him for ever." This appointment was announced only a few days before his death. The Count had prepared his last resting-place by the side of the Countess of Blessington. On a green eminence in the village of Chambourcy, beyond St. Germain-en-Laye, where the rustic churchyard joins the estate of the Grammont family, rises a marble pyramid. In the sepulchral chamber there is a stone sarcophagus on either side, each surmounted by a white marble tablet; that to the left encloses the remains of Lady Blessington; that to the right has now received the body of the Count D'Orsay. Here the Count's remains were interred on the 7th August, the ceremony being attended by the Prince President and many illustrious persons, who were sincerely attached to this remarkable character.

5. In Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 65, Major Robert Brereton, late 42nd Royal Highlanders.

6. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lady Cherm-side, wife of Sir Robert Cherm-side, M.D., many years physician to the British Ambassadors at Paris.

— At Southampton, aged 90, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, late of Madras Service, and formerly of H.M. 84th Regt.

— At Brighton, the Lady Louisa, wife of Sir Peter Pole, bart., of Upper Harley-street, and Todenham House, Gloucestershire, and aunt to the late Earl of Limerick.

— At Heslington Hall, near York, aged 81, Nicholas Edmund Yarburgh, esq., a deputy lieutenant of the East Riding. He was the representative and the last descendant in the male line of a very ancient family, which took their

name from the manor of Yarburgh, in Lincolnshire, and which acquired the manor of Heslington at the beginning of the last century by marriage with the heiress of Henketh of that place. The manor of Yarburgh has remained in the family to the present time. Mr. Yarburgh was formerly a Major in the 2nd West York Regiment of Militia, and he afterwards held the same rank in the 3rd Regiment of Provisional Militia. In 1815 he volunteered to go on foreign service with his regiment, and in consequence proceeded to France. He succeeded to the estates of his ancient family in 1825, on the death of his half-brother, Henry Yarburgh, esq., formerly Captain in the 20th Dragoons. In 1836 he was appointed High Sheriff for the county of York.

7. At Howroyde Hall, at an advanced age, Lady Mary, relict of Thomas Horton, esq., of Howroyde Hall, and aunt to the Earl of Aberdeen.

8. At the Pavilion, Hampton Court Park, Cecilia, widow of Lieut.-Gen. James Moore.

— At Hampstead, aged 53, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Francis Palgrave, one of the daughters of Dawson Turner, esq., F.R.S. and S.A., of Yarmouth.

10. At Kensington, aged 75, the Right Hon. William Edwardes, second Lord Kensington, in the peerage of Ireland (1776). He was the only child of William, first Lord Kensington, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter and co-heir of William Warren, esq., of Longridge, co. Pembroke. His father was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Lord Kensington, being the descendant of the family of Rich, earls of Warwick and Holland, through his mother, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, second earl of Holland and fifth earl of Warwick. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 29, 1801, and was also elected to the seat in Parliament for the borough of Haverfordwest, which his father and grandfather had both occupied for the greater part of their lives, and which he himself continued to hold until 1818. Lord Kensington married, Dec. 2, 1797, Dorothy Patricia, daughter of Richard Thomas, esq., of Haverfordwest, and has left issue.

11. At St. John's Wood, aged 81, Robert Daniell, esq. He long served in the 30th Regiment, and was severely

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wounded in Picton's division at Waterloo.

11. At Calcutta, Henry Whitelock Torrens, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, the Governor-General's Agent at Moorsheadabad, eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., K.T.S., Adjutant-General to the Forces.

— At Cheltenham, aged 64, Colonel William Croker, C.B., late lieutenant-colonel commanding the 17th Regiment. Colonel Croker twice served in India, and took part in the early campaigns against the Sikhs, and also served in the Mahratta, Pindaree, and Nepaulese wars with great distinction. In 1836, he proceeded with his regiment to India, where he served during the whole of the Afghanistan campaign, and took part in the storming and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat.

— At Woolwich, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Downman, knt., C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Commander of Woolwich Garrison. General Downman served in Flanders in 1798-4, in the actions of Cateau, Lannoy, and Roubaix, in which last he was taken prisoner; and after being exchanged in 1795 served in the West Indies. He commanded a troop of horse artillery in the Corunna campaign, and served in the Peninsula up to 1813, during which time he occupied a conspicuous and active position in several engagements. Among them were the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the cavalry affairs at Sahagun and Benevente, besides minor engagements. For these he received the gold and silver war medals with three clasps. He attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1846, and in the same year was appointed colonel commandant of the Royal Artillery. He was aide-de-camp for that force to King George IV., and afterwards to King William IV. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Companion of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831. He was dubbed a Knight Bachelor on the 18th of September in the latter year.

12. At Foaury House, Wilts, aged 81, Elinor Elizabeth Johnson, relict of Col. John M'Combe, C.B., late of the 14th Regiment.

— At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 61, Capt. Charles Goul-

lett, R.N. He was the third son of the late Peter Goullett, esq., of Exeter. He served in the *Cesar*, 80, with Sir E. J. Strachan, and distinguished himself in the war with America.

13. At Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, aged 50, Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, M.A., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a magistrate of Leicestershire. Sir James was a son of the late Charles Steuart Parker, esq., of Blochairn near Glasgow, in which city he was born in 1803. He was educated at the grammar-school and at the college of Glasgow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; where he graduated B.A. 1825, as 7th Wrangler, M.A., 1829. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 6, 1829; and raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel in July, 1844. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in October last, and thereupon received the honour of knighthood. The great ability of Sir James in his profession had brought him into considerable practice at the Chancery bar; and when the Act for increasing the Vice-Chancellors passed, he had acquired such estimation that, although a political opponent, he was selected by Lord John Russell for one of these high dignities. During the short period Sir James occupied the judicial bench, he had gained great repute for the soundness of his judgments and his industry, for when his court rose there were but two causes standing for judgment. Nor did Sir James Parker neglect the permanent benefits of a reform of the Court of Chancery, for by his labours on the Chancery Commission, and in his court, that important subject has been greatly advanced. Sir James Parker married, in 1829, Mary, third daughter of the late Thomas Babington, esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, M.P. for Leicester, by whom he has left issue.

— At York, aged 50, Thomas Colpitts Granger, esq., Q.C., M.P. for the city of Durham, Recorder of Kingston-upon-Hull, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. Mr. Granger was called to the bar June 25, 1830, and to the rank of Queen's Counsel in 1850, and was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1847. Mr. Granger contested the city of Durham at five elections. In 1835 and 1837 he was unsuccessful. In 1841 he obtained a seat without a poll, and in the election of 1847, and in that of 1852, he

was re-elected, on both occasions at the head of the poll. Mr. Granger had been on the Northern circuit at the Durham assizes, and arrived in York on Saturday evening, the 31st of July. Feeling himself unwell, he resolved to remain quiet for a few days, hoping that a relaxation from the excitement of business would be beneficial; but the disease baffled every effort, and on the following Friday morning he breathed his last.

13. At his residence, Upton House, Essex, in his 75th year, Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., a Director of the Bank of England, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for London, and of the Loan Office for Public Works and Fisheries, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Essex, and F.R.S. Sir John was the eldest son of John Hinde Pelly, esq., of Upton, and in early life served in the Royal Navy, where he acquired that knowledge of seamanship which caused him to be elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in 1823, and Deputy Master at a subsequent date, and gave to his mercantile pursuits a large and comprehensive character. He was elected a Director of the Bank of England in 1840, and became Governor in 1841. On the 6th July, 1840, Her Majesty was pleased to confer on Captain Pelly a baronetcy, in recognition of the ability and skill he had evinced in carrying out the arrangements for the Arctic expedition. He married, July 13, 1807, Emma, sixth daughter of Henry Boulton, esq., of Thornecroft, Surrey, by whom he has left a numerous family.

15. At Bad-Weilbach, near Mayence, on the Rhine, Herbert Mayo, esq., M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Mayo was formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at King's College, London, and Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. Of late years, however, he forsook the legitimate path of his profession, and became a mesmerist and a hydropath, on both of which subjects he wrote extensively. His papers in the late *Medical Gazette* on the subject of mesmerism exceeded all bounds, and many of his friends were fearful at the time that his mind had become wrecked. He subsequently embraced hydropathy, and retired to practise this heresy in Germany. "Whilst in sound mind Dr. Mayo was

undoubtedly an able writer and original thinker, and his lectures on Anatomy and Physiology were remarkable for clearness and beauty of style. His practical abilities as a surgeon were great, but certainly physiology was his forte. His work on Physiology, although now superseded by more modern productions, will always be remembered with pleasure by those who read it. Dr. Mayo was somewhat conceited, but withal an amiable man. He was deficient, however, to a remarkable extent, in worldly wisdom; as an instance of which it may be mentioned, that whilst lecturing on physiology at King's College he actually became a candidate for the professorship of the same science at University College, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jones Quain, and then was astonished to find that the council of King's College did not approve of his conduct." Dr. Mayo was the author of many professional works held in great esteem.

16. In his 30th year, the Hon. Oliver William Matthew Lambert, Lieut. R.N., half-uncle to the Earl of Cavan.

— At Walton-upon-Thames, in his 78th year, Samuel James Arnold, esq., late proprietor of the English Opera House. He was the son of Samuel Arnold, Mus. D., for many years Organist and Composer to King George the Third, and who was well-known from his numerous compositions at all the theatres. The son early devoted himself to dramatic authorship, and produced numerous operettas and musical pieces, of which the words were generally his, the music his father's. He married Matilda Pye, the daughter of the poet-laureate, in association with whom he wrote "The Prior Claim," a comedy, 1805. Meanwhile his father, Dr. Arnold, joined in building the Lyceum Theatre in the Strand, but had not interest enough to procure a licence; his son was more fortunate, for he was favoured with an annual licence by Lord Dartmouth, then Lord Chamberlain. Assisted by a friend, Mr. Arnold opened this little house as an English opera house, and for one season gave English opera, followed by ballets, composed by D'Egville, which had a pleasing effect. On the burning of Drury Lane Theatre Arnold opened his house to that company, and it turned out a very productive season to all parties. He was now induced to

build a new and larger theatre, which he named the English Opera House, as before; the expense on the whole was said to be 80,000*l.*, and the returns were not found to be proportionate to the outlay. One of the most fortunate speculations of Mr. Arnold was that which he entered into in conjunction with the elder Matthews, who for several successive years delivered his matchless "monopolylogues" at the Lyceum Theatre. After leaving the Lyceum, Mr. Arnold was for three years manager of Drury Lane.

17. At an advanced age, Count Pompeo Litta, author of the "*Famiglie Italiani Celebri*." This gentleman was descended maternally from the illustrious house of Visconti, and in his early days he saw some considerable service in the Italian campaigns of Napoleon. His magnificent work on the genealogies of the most distinguished Italian families, both existing and extinct, was commenced in 1819. It is copiously illustrated with figures of the tombs and monumental effigies of such families as Sforza, Castiglioni, Visconti, Medici, Guicciardini, and Piccolomini; with medals, and portraits carefully coloured by the hand, from pictures in the principal galleries. The author thus rendered an inestimable boon to art, even for purposes of identification, against the processes of spoliation and removal in the Italian galleries.

— At Bathurst, Lieut.-Col. Morisset, late of the 48th Regt.

— At Ramsgate, aged 49, Capt. David James Ward, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

— At Beechwood, county of Tipperary, aged 63, Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench, aunt to the Earl of Clancarty. A stroke of lightning crossed her eyes when in church; after walking home, and taking lunch with her sister, Lady Osborne, she said she felt unwell from the effects of the lightning, and had scarcely reached her room when she dropped and remained quite unconscious until 5 o'clock the next morning, when she expired.

18. At Vale Royal, Cheshire, aged 65, the Right Hon. Henrietta Elizabeth Lady Delamere, fourth daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart.

— At Eccleston-square, London, aged 54, Edward Davis Protheroe, esq., a deputy Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol, and a

magistrate of Gloucestershire. Mr. Protheroe was a member of an old Carmarthenshire family. He assumed the name of Davis before his own in 1845, in compliance with the will of Dame Mary Hill, of Turnwood, county of Dorset, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., and formerly wife of Mark Davis, esq., of Turnwood, by whose bequest he also inherited considerable property. Mr. Protheroe first entered Parliament at the general election of 1826, for the borough of Evesham. At the next election, in 1830, he contested Bristol, but without success. At the election preceding the enactment of Reform, Mr. Protheroe, being an ardent Reformer, was returned for Bristol, without a contest, but in 1832 was thrown out. In 1834 he stood for the borough of Halifax, and lost his election by one vote. In 1837, however, he renewed the struggle in the same constituency, and was returned at the head of the poll, and again in 1841. At the dissolution in 1847 Mr. Protheroe retired from Parliament. For three years before his death his health had been severely shattered, and his limbs paralysed. Mr. Protheroe was one of the Commissioners for Public Records, appointed by the commission issued shortly after the accession of King William the Fourth.

18. In Portman-square, in his 85th year, the Most Noble Alexander Hamilton Douglas, the tenth duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Lanark, Lord Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale (1643), Marquess of Hamilton (1599), Marquess of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest (1633), Earl of Angus (1327), Earl of Arran (1503), and Lord Hamilton (1445), in the peerage of Scotland; Duke of Chatelherault, in Poictout (1548); Duke of Brandon in Suffolk and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire (1711); heritable Keeper of the palace of Holyrood House (1646), Knight of the Garter, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, Vice-President of the Royal Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland, F.R.S., and F.S.A. His Grace was born on the 5th October, 1767, in St. James's-square, Westminster, being the elder son of Archibald, the ninth duke, by Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alex-

ander, sixth earl of Galloway. In early life his Grace spent many years in Italy, where he acquired considerable taste in the fine arts, and a love for works of *virtu*. Of these tastes his Grace has given eminent proofs in the noble collection of pictures and of other examples of high art placed in his chief residences, and especially in Hamilton Palace. This princely mansion has been rebuilt by his Grace on a plan of great grandeur, and the adjacent territories laid out on a magnificent scale. At the general election of 1802 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Lancaster. On the accession of the Whigs to power in the year 1806, he was sent ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, and on that occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the change of ministry in 1807, he was recalled from his mission, but he remained in the interior of Russia and Poland until Oct., 1808. On the 4th Nov., 1806, he was summoned to the House of Peers by writ, in his father's barony of Dutton, and whilst Marquess of Douglas he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and Colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia. He succeeded to the dignity of Duke on the death of his father, Feb. 16, 1819; and was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1836. He officiated as Lord High Steward at the coronations of King William IV. and her present Majesty. His Grace married on the 26th April, 1810, Susan Euphemia Beckford, second daughter of William Beckford, esq., of Fonthill Gifford, co. Wilts, by whom he has left issue. The remains of the Duke of Hamilton enclosed in an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus, were deposited in a magnificent mausoleum, which his Grace had built in the Park of Hamilton, and to which the remains of his illustrious ancestors had been previously removed.

19. At Carlton Mackrell, Somerset, aged 55, the Ven. William Thomas Parr Brymer, Archdeacon of Bath, Canon of Wells, Rector of Charlton-Mackrell, and F.S.A. The Archdeacon was one of the founders of that valuable institution the diocesan societies; and had the superintendence of the ex-diocese of Bath and Wells during the incapacity of the late Bishop, under the administration of the Bishop of Salisbury.

22. At Malvern, aged 77, Henry

Thomas Bund, esq., of Upper Wick, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Worcestershire, late Colonel of the Worcestershire militia.

22. Aged 62, Annette, Countess dowager of Waldegrave, wife of Algernon Hicks, esq., of Sutton Place, near Guildford, Surrey, and widow of John James, sixth earl of Waldegrave.

24. In Summer-place, Brompton, aged 64, Frances, widow of the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby, Capt. R.N.

— At Bath, aged 57, John Palmer, esq., of Dorney Court, near Windsor. He was the son of Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, the last baronet of that place, and inherited the estate.

25. At Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, in her 98th year, Harriet, dowager Lady Middleton.

26. At Hammersmith, in his 49th year, Joseph W. Allen, landscape painter. He was the son of a schoolmaster at Hammersmith, and was destined for a scholastic life; but having a great natural talent for painting and drawing, he devoted himself to the fine arts, and became known as an acute professional connoisseur. Afterwards, in conjunction with Stanfield and Roberts, he became a theatrical scene painter, and raised that branch of art to a high degree of excellence. The natural bent of Allen's genius, however, was to pastoral landscapes; and he loved to give the homely scenes, the rustic cottages, the rippling brooks, and all the characteristics that are peculiar to our land and climate. In this popular department he gained a high name, and became noted as the best painter of a distance. His "Vale of Clwyd," exhibited about ten years since, created a considerable sensation. This picture was purchased by an Art Union prizeholder for three hundred pounds: and Allen repeated it in smaller dimensions twice for other liberal purchasers. His "Leith Hill," in the following exhibition, was almost equally successful, and produced like results. Allen henceforth painted two or three large pictures every year; which were always admired for the extreme delicacy and yet force with which he represented his distances, as well as the general truth of the details, and the beauty of the skies. Allen took an active part in establishing "The Society of British Artists." He was also Professor of Drawing at the City of London School from its foundation.

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28. At his seat, Lake House, in the county of Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A., F.S.A., and F.L.S. Mr. Duke was of an ancient Devonshire family, which had transferred itself to Wiltshire in 1578 on the purchase of the manor of Lake. Mr. Duke was educated at Oxford, and took orders in 1802. His clerical duties placed him at Salisbury, near the ancient seat of his family, and there commenced the antiquarian researches which subsequently shared so large a portion of his leisure hours. In the year 1837, under the title of "The Halle of John Halle," Mr. Duke prepared and published a volume designed to elucidate the history of an ancient hall or refectory, then lately restored to Salisbury, the construction of which he traced by ingenious and clear proof to one John Halle, an eminent merchant, and a man of some political notoriety in the 15th century. This was followed a few years later by the publication of "The Druidical Temples of Wilts," in which work was developed the theory that the very early inhabitants of this part of our island had "poutrayed a vast planetarium, or stationary orrery, on the face of the Wiltshire downs," the earth being represented by Silbury Hill, and the sun and planets revolving round it, by seven "temples," four of stone and three of earth, located at their proper distances on a meridional line 32 miles in extent. In the autumn of 1849, when the Archaeological Institute held its meeting at Salisbury, the same hand contributed a paper on Stonehenge, which was printed in the volume of that body relating to Wiltshire. Mr. Duke was long one of the most active magistrates in the county of Wilts, and chairman of one of its courts of quarter sessions. Mr. Duke married, in 1813, Harriet, daughter of Henry Hinxman, esq., of Ivy Church, near Salisbury, by whom he has left issue.

— In St. James's-square, Westminster, aged 41, the Right Hon. George Henry Boscawen, second earl of Falmouth (1821), fifth Viscount Falmouth and Baron of Boscawen-Rose, co. Cornwall (1720), High Steward of Wallingford, and M.A. His Lordship was the only child of Edward, the first earl, by Anne Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Bankes, esq., of Kingston Lacy, co. Dorset. At the general election of 1841

he was returned to Parliament for the Western division of the county of Cornwall in the place of Sir Charles Lemon, bart.; but he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, in the following December. His Lordship having died unmarried, the Earldom of Falmouth has become extinct, but the other titles devolve on his cousin, Evelyn Boscawen, esq., eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Prebendary of Canterbury.

29. At Rothesay, Comm. James Cooper Bennett, R.N. He entered the navy in 1813, on board the *Adamant*, 50, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. Otway at Leith; was in the *Endymion*, 48, during the ensuing American war, and in its victorious contest with the *President*, 56.

— At Lurgan, aged 70, Hannah, the widow of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, archdeacon of Armagh.

30. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, aged 72, John Camden Neild, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law. This gentleman was the younger and only surviving child of James Neild, esq., of Cheyne Row, Chelsea, who acquired a large fortune as a gold and silversmith in St. James's-street, and who was well known by his philanthropic exertions for mitigating the condition of the prisoners for crimes or debts confined in our gaols; on which subject he published a valuable work in 1812. He was one of the founders, and for many years Treasurer, of the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts. Mr. Neild, sen., acquired considerable landed estates, and was Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1804. His large property he bequeathed to his son, now deceased, who, far from making any use of his great wealth, proved a mere miser. He received a liberal education, being a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 9th Feb., 1808. From the account of his habits, detailed since his decease, it appears that since his father's death in 1814, he had allowed his money almost entirely to accumulate, and had scarcely allowed himself the common necessities and comforts of life. He usually dressed in a blue coat, with metal buttons, which he prohibited being brushed, as it would take off the nap and deteriorate its value. He was never known to wear a great coat. He was always

happy to receive an invitation from his tenantry in Kent and in Bucks to visit them, which he occasionally did, often remaining a month at a time, as he was thus enabled to add to his savings. His appearance and manners led strangers to imagine that he was on the lowest verge of penury, and their compassion was excited in his behalf, an instance of which may be mentioned. Just before the introduction of the railway system of travelling, he had been on a visit to some of his estates, and was returning to London, when the coach stopped at Farningham. With the exception of our miser the passengers all entered the inn. Missing their companion, and recollecting his decayed appearance, they conceived he was in distressed circumstances, and accordingly a sum was subscribed, and a bumping glass of brandy-and-water kindly sent out to the "poor" gentleman, which he thankfully accepted. Many instances of a similar character might be related. A few days before his death, the deceased told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but as the property was his own, he had done as he pleased with it. Accordingly, after bequeathing a few very trifling legacies, the deceased has left the whole of his immense fortune to "Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same." The executors are the Keeper of the Privy Purse for the time being, the Rev. Henry Tattam, D.D., and Mr. J. Stevens, of Willesborough. Mr. Neild's personal estate is sworn under 250,000*l*. Two *caveats* were entered against the will, but were subsequently withdrawn. Her Majesty has presented each of the executors with 1000*l*.—the old miser had thought their trouble amply repaid by the gift of 100*l*. to each.

30. In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Isaac Willson, esq. Fifty-six years since, Mr. Willson invented and constructed a machine which has never yet been excelled, viz. a 'power-loom' for receiving the cotton in a raw state and turning it out a complete fabric. Unfortunately, in Mr. Willson's youth the idea was general that machinery diminished human labour; consequently he was obliged to carry on his operations as secretly as if he were a sorcerer, and he constructed his machine in a barn; but his operations were dis-

covered, and, whilst he was obliged to save his life by flight, his invention was destroyed by a solemn *auto da fe*, the whole building being destroyed in the flames. Although Mr. Willson was by profession a dentist, his passion and pursuit was the study of mechanics. His workshop, which he never neglected to the latest day of his life, is remarkable for the excellence, beauty, and massiveness of the machinery with which it is filled; and as an example that the smallest and most insignificant thing may be turned to account, we may mention that Mr. Willson constructed, with the fragments of broken needles and fish-hooks, a screw sixteen feet long, four inches thick, and weighing seven hundredweight.

31. At Bath, aged 93, Jane, relict of Edward Johnston, esq.

Lately. Among the sufferers by the burning of the *Henry Clay* steamboat, in the waters of the Hudson, Mr. A. J. Downing, of New York, well known as a writer on landscape gardening and rural architecture.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At his residence, Portland-place, Manchester, aged 80, Thomas Houldsworth, esq., late M.P. for the Northern division of Nottinghamshire. This gentleman, who was a merchant and a cotton-spinner at Manchester and Pontefract, was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having occupied a seat for 34 years, from 1818 to 1852. He was first returned for Pontefract in 1818, and again in 1820 and 1826. In 1830, and again in the following year, Mr. Houldsworth was returned for the borough of Newton in Lancashire, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. At the general election of 1832 he became a candidate for the Northern division of the county of Nottingham with Lord Lumley, and succeeded after a severe contest; he was re-elected at the subsequent general elections of 1835, 1841, and 1847, but retired from Parliament at the dissolution of 1852.

— At Laugharne Castle, Carmarthenshire, John Birket Wrenholt, esq.

2. At Claysmore, Enfield, aged 37, Mereline, wife of I. W. Bosanquet, esq., only daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

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3. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 60th year, George Richardson Porter, esq., Senior Secretary of the Board of Trade, F.R.S., and Treasurer of the Statistical Society, Hon. Member of the Statistical Society of Ulster (1838), and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Mr. Porter was originally a sugar-broker in the city of London, but being unsuccessful in business, turned his attention to authorship. One of his first literary essays was an article on Life Assurance, written for Mr. C. Knight's "Companion to the Almanac." Soon afterwards, the latter gentleman was solicited by Lord Auckland, then President of the Board of Trade, to undertake the task of arranging and digesting for the Board the mass of information contained in Blue Books and Parliamentary Returns. The occupation of his own business induced Mr. Knight to refuse the offer; but he recommended Mr. Porter as well suited to the duty, and he accordingly received the appointment in 1842. The department of statistics at the Board of Trade was then first organized as an experiment, but at the end of two years was definitely established, and Mr. Porter was placed at its head as superintendent. It was here that he had access to those stores of information, of which, for public purposes, he knew so well how to make a profitable use, and the systematic arrangement and publication of which both tended to demonstrate the necessity of commercial reforms, of which he was the strenuous advocate, and rendered their introduction practicable and safe. In 1840 Mr. Porter was also appointed senior member of the newly-constituted Railway Department of the Board of Trade. In the transaction of the laborious duties of that department, which in 1846, when railway speculation was at its height, increased to an overwhelming extent, and especially in the preparation of the elaborate and able reports of the Board to Parliament, Mr. Porter's services were as valuable as they were energetic, and were thoroughly appreciated by Lord Dalhousie, who then presided over the department. On the retirement of Mr. M'Gregor in 1841, Mr. Porter was appointed one of the joint Secretaries to the Board of Trade. Mr. Porter was a public servant of rare assiduity and zeal, and one whose qualifications for his important office were of

the very highest order. The range of his commercial and statistical knowledge was of vast extent, and the readiness and precision with which he communicated it were extraordinary. Men of all parties were accustomed to apply to him for any information they required respecting trade, and were furnished with what they wanted with a good-will and urbanity which could not fail to please; for though Mr. Porter had strong political opinions and sympathies, yet he acted inflexibly upon the rule that his knowledge in his office belonged to the public, and was at the service of all who had occasion to draw upon it, without distinction of party or of objects. His natural kindliness did the rest, and made the manner of communication as agreeable as the substance was solid. It is hardly necessary to say of one so well known in public life, that Mr. Porter was a staunch liberal and enthusiastic free-trader. Mr. Porter's most celebrated work is "The Progress of the Nation, in its Social and Economical Relations, from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century to the Present Time. Sections I. and II. Population and Production. 1836. 12mo.—Sections III. and IV. Interchange, and Revenue, and Expenditure. 1838," which has repeatedly been reprinted. Mr. Porter was one of the earliest promoters of the Statistical Society of London, which was founded in 1834. He was at once elected a vice-president; and at the anniversary meeting of 1841 he was chosen treasurer in the place of Mr. Hallam, who had resigned. Of Mr. Porter's great work, an able critic in the *Athenæum* says:—"It has been a wonder to many that Adam Smith should find books or information enough in 'the long town of Kirkcaldy' to enable him to write in so desolate a retreat his 'Wealth of Nations,' and equally has it been a wonder to others that Mr. M'Culloch should, with his many duties as Comptroller of the Stationary Office, find time to compile his 'Commercial Dictionary,' or that Mr. Porter, amidst his engrossing engagements at the Board of Trade, should have the leisure or inclination to compile his 'Progress of the Nation.' The wonder is in each case without foundation. Adam Smith's great work was the careful digest in Kirkcaldy of his long and patient reading in Edinburgh.

To Mr. McCulloch we may apply the sounder observation, that the busiest man has often the most leisure hours; while, as far as Mr. Porter is concerned, it is obvious that the office which he held in the Board of Trade was the best preparative and the continuous provocation to his great work. His book has rather a contemporary than a permanent value. New 'Present States' will be required in Mr. Porter's case, as new 'Present States' were constantly required in Chamberlayne's. But his work will be, beyond all doubt, of value to some future Macaulay on the reign of Queen Victoria,—and future political economists may and will draw deductions from its tables, favourable or unfavourable as they may wish them to be. 'The Progress of the Nation' is in many respects a remarkable work. Without the sagacity or philosophy of Adam Smith, or the wide-spread information of Mr. McCulloch, it has excellences of its own, such as future writers on similar subjects may well be proud to gather even at secondhand."

3. Aged 92, Mr. D. F. Hainsselin. He was supposed to be the last survivor of Keppel's action. He was also at the celebrated relief of Gibraltar; at the taking of St. Eustatia and other West India Islands; in the *Monarch*, which led the van in Rodney's action; and in the *Royal George*, on the 29th of May and 1st of June, for the two latter of which he had the medal with two bars.

— At Lower Elford House, aged 40, William Wentworth Paul, esq., youngest son of the late Sir John Dean Paul, bart.

4. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Richard Henry Marsack, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the Grenadier Guards, and formerly of Caversham Park, Oxon.

5. At Clevedon, Somerset, aged 47, Richard Francis Gibson Poore, Capt. 15th Hussars, only brother of Sir Edward Poore, bart., of Rushall, Wilts.

— At Brighton, aged 23, Shirley N. Woolmer, only son of Shirley F. Woolmer, esq., of the Middle Temple.

— In Aberdeen, William Macgillivray, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Natural History and Lecturer on Botany in Marischal College and University, a member of the Wernerian Natural History and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, and of the Natural History Society of Philadelphia. Before his appointment to the professorship at Aber-

deen, from which university he received the honorary degree of LL.D., Mr. Macgillivray was Curator of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, which posts he had earned by his scientific attainments in these delightful branches of study, the enthusiasm with which he pursued them, and the valuable works he published relating to these subjects. His great work is "A History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory," of which the first volume appeared in 1848. The science of ornithology had previously been little certain or definite. Birds were arranged according to their outward form; Linneus grounded his system upon the shape of the feet and bill; Viellot his upon the legs. Dr. Macgillivray was the first to carry out the investigation of their internal structure. He had completed his account of Land Birds in the first three volumes. In the fourth and fifth, the publication of which immediately preceded his death, he treats of those which inhabit the waters. The author himself had almost abandoned the hope of completing his task, and the preface to the fourth volume is dated from Torquay. After alluding to the long interval which had elapsed since the appearance of the former volumes, he pathetically speaks of the impaired strength which forbade him studying the manners and habits of the wild seabirds amid their rocky fastnesses, climbing the cliff, wielding the oar, or levelling the deadly tube where the skimmers of the wave dwell in their boreal retreats; for all these Dr. Macgillivray held to be necessary to the practical ornithologist. It is from the amount of actual observation that Dr. Macgillivray's work is especially valuable. Whilst his health was strong he had studied the habits of birds in all their places of resort, among rocks and islands, on the sandy shores of the sea, in the forths and estuaries, and on the inland waters. His descriptions are not merely complete as regards their size and form, their peculiar mould of frame, or colour of plumage; their haunts, the changes produced by season or other outward influence, their habits, their food, and their movements, are all described, and in a manner as genial and winning as it is complete and orderly. In those instances, however, where he could say little from his own observation, he acknowledges

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his indebtedness to some twelve authors, whose means of observation and information of particular families have excelled his own.

5. At Mortimer Lodge, Berks, aged 81, Hannah Elizabeth, relict of Vice-Adm. Fellowes.

6. At his residence, Pickhill Hall, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, in his 75th year, John Keightley, esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the 35th Foot. When ensign of the 57th Regt., he served in the army of Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, and was present at the taking of St. Lucia and Granada, where he was severely wounded. In 1809 he served in the Walcheren expedition; and he was subsequently brigade-major to Lord Gage, as well as other general officers. On the 13th of January, 1814, he was appointed to a majority in the 14th Foot, in which he served at Waterloo, and obtained the rank of lieut.-col. by brevet, dated on the memorable 18th of June. Col. Keightley commanded the 11th Regt. for eleven years in Portugal and the Mediterranean, when he was made resident Governor of Sta. Maura by Sir Frederick Adam, and of Zante by Sir Alexander Woodford.

7. At sea, on board the ship *Chance*, from Liverpool to Port Philip, Arabella Ann; on the 8th, Robert Burns; 18th, Arthur Vincent; the only children of Mr. Berkeley W. Hutchinson, Government medical officer of the *Chance*, and great-grandchildren of Robert Burns; Mrs. Hutchinson being the daughter of Major James Glencairn Burns, and educated in Dumfries under the care of her grandmother, "Bonnie Jean."

— At the baths of Usat, in the south of France, in her 37th year, Madame Laffarge, whose trial, for poisoning her husband, created so great a sensation a few years since.

9. At the Manor House, Battersea, aged 79, Amelia St. George, wife of Ralph Smyth, esq., formerly of the 30th Regt., eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Adderley Browne, Rector of Ringcurran, and Chancellor of the diocese of Cork and Ross.

— In Upper Harley-street, James Taylor, esq., formerly Member of Council at Madras.

— At Holme, co. Inverness, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of the Bengal army, a magistrate of the counties of Inverness and Nairn. Sir

John Rose was descended from the ancient family of Rose of Kilravock, co. Nairn. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1795, and was present at the battles of Malavelly and Periapattam, and during the whole siege and capture of Seringapatam. After the fall of that fortress he served under the late Duke of Wellington (then Col. Wellesley), at the taking of several forts in the Mysore and Bedmore countries, also in the Northern Circars, in 1800. In the same year he again volunteered, and served with the expedition to Egypt, under Sir David Baird, and then joined the expedition against the Portuguese settlements of Yemaun; and he was with the Bombay army in Guzerat in 1801-2. In 1803 he served under Gen. Lord Lake, at the battle of Delhi, and the reduction of several fortresses. At the capture of Agra he commanded his own regiment of sepoys, when he was severely wounded, and one-half of his regiment were either killed or wounded in taking the batteries; and upon this occasion he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in general orders. In the same year he was also present at the siege and capture of Gwalior. In 1804, when the fortress of Delhi was besieged by 70,000 men and 130 guns, Lieut. Rose commanded a *sortie* upon the enemy's breaching batteries, inflicted severe loss upon them, and rendered their guns unserviceable; for this gallant act he was again thanked in general orders. He was also engaged in several other actions during the same year. In 1805 he was present with Lord Lake when he pursued Holkar through the Punjab, and in 1814 he commanded his regiment and captured two forts in the Burdee country, and there settled the differences between the Rajah and the British Government. In 1817 he was engaged in the Goorkah war, and in 1818 in the Pindarree war, and was actively employed until the year 1823, when he returned to England, having served in eight campaigns, three expeditions, four great sieges, at the capture of eight forts, two battles, and ten lesser actions, for which he had the honour, on four different occasions, of receiving the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He attained the rank of lieut.-gen. in 1846, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1838. He married, in 1811, Lillias,

daughter of James Fraser, esq., of Culdethel, co. Inverness, and has left issue.

12. Sophie Frances, daughter of the Ven. M. G. Beresford, Archdeacon of Ardagh.

— At her residence, in Plymouth, aged 78, Catherine, relict of General Nelson.

— At Waterfoot, Cumberland, aged 55, the Hon. Lady Ramsay, of Balmain, widow of Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart.

— At Shirley, near Southampton, Eather, relict of Gen. Shrapnel, R.A.

13. At Chacombe Priory, Northamptonshire, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. William Francis Bentinck Loftus, Colonel of the 50th Regt. He was the eldest surviving son and heir of the late Gen. William Loftus, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and successively M.P. for Bannow, Great Yarmouth, and Tamworth. As major of the 38th Regt. he was present at the battles of Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajoz, and Salamanca. He became a lieut.-col. in 1813.

— Suddenly, at the York Railway Station, John Stokoe, esq., of Durham. He was one of the surgeons of the British fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and subsequently was appointed to attend upon Napoleon Bonaparte, as one of his medical advisers, during his captivity at St. Helena.

14. At his residence, St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, aged 41, Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin, esq., the celebrated "Christian" architect. He was the only child of Augustus Pugin, a native of France, and of good family, who fled to England at the Revolution, and who became eminent for his skill and taste in Gothic architecture, and for his efforts to revive a correct taste in that style. His publications were—"Specimens of Gothic Architecture," "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," "Gothic Ornaments," and "Examples of Gothic Architecture," which are very beautiful works, and were highly valued. Under such tutorage the son was not likely to want instruction, but he was an enthusiast in the art from his earliest years. He acquired marvellous skill in drawing, and travelled with his father both in England and Normandy, when in search of materials for his publications, and being unrestrained, enthusiastic, and gifted with quick perception, he formed his own conclusions of the peculiarities of those glorious re-

mains with which his youthful spirit so much sympathised and held communion. The continued contemplation of the majestic buildings of the mediæval periods seemed to have induced a taste for grand scenic effects, which he exhibited by assisting the Griefves occasionally for nearly two years in designing and painting the most important architectural scenes in the principal pieces which were brought out either at Her Majesty's Theatre or Covent Garden. He next displayed his skill in the Gothic style by designing the furniture for Windsor Castle—works which he afterwards spoke of slightly; and in supplying to Rundell and Bridge designs for mediæval plate; and next in a manufactory of furniture and other works in the Gothic taste, which was a failure. On the death of his father and mother in 1833 he left town for Ramsgate. Here he commenced designing those works which first brought his talents before the public, and were the foundation of his after fame. The work on "Gothic Furniture" was published in Feb., 1835; that on "Iron Work" appeared in the same year. These works gave him a great reputation, and introduced him to professional employment. In the year 1836 he commenced that contest with the prevailing architecture of the times which has led to such marked results, in a volume called "Contrasts; or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the 14th and 15th Centuries, and similar Buildings of the present Day, showing the present Decay of Taste; accompanied by appropriate Text." This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise by its originality and earnestness. The history of the pillage and destruction of Gothic churches, the remarks on the present degraded state of ecclesiastical buildings, and his reasons for the decline of Gothic art, might have received general acquiescence; but the "conclusion," on "the wretched state of architecture at the present period," was expressed in so undisguised and unmistakable a manner, that it irritated the feelings of many by telling "the bluntest and most disagreeable truths in the bluntest possible manner." The sentiments he then so plainly and boldly expressed have for the most part long since triumphed, and been admitted as truths. Just at this period, the Roman Catholic

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communion, to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself in 1834, evinced considerable energy in church building, and his constructive abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with that graceful little chapel so conspicuous from the railway at Reading. Then came his first great work, a church at Derby, built for the Rev. Thomas Sing, a gentleman of ardent piety and taste, who was among the earliest to encourage this new movement in religious architecture. As to this church, and the other buildings by Mr. Pugin elsewhere, from his designs, which rapidly followed, it would require a volume to describe their peculiarities and beauties. Suffice it here to enumerate the principal of them, which were—St. Chad's Church, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keightley in Yorkshire, Sheephead in Leicestershire, Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Brewwood, Woolwich, Hammermith, Pontefract, and Fulham; St. Edward's, near Ware; St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's Church and monastery, Leicester; the convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliffe and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland; the Roman Catholic cathedrals of Killarney, Enniscorthy, and St. George's, Southwark; and Sibthorp's Almshouses, Lincoln. His works for the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was much attached to him, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers, which had been in hand for years; the chapel, monastery, schoolhouse, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and—the richest of his designs in point of ornament and colour—the church at Cheshire. He designed the new gateway at Magdalen College, Oxford; and was employed in the repairs of the churches of St. Mary's, Beverley, and Wymeswold, near Loughborough. During the time that these works were in progress he found time to supply designs and working drawings for innumerable other matters, such as monuments,

screens, pulpits, fonts, &c.; moreover, he was extensively employed by Sir Charles Barry in the internal decoration of that great national work the Palace of Westminster, in which the value of his assistance has been freely admitted by that distinguished architect. He was associated with Mr. John Hardman, of Birmingham, in the manufactory of Gothic metal-work, for which he stands unrivalled,—as well as in the mediæval stained-glass works, likewise at Birmingham. All the designs, working drawings, and cartoons were made by him. Such numerous demands required the most indefatigable and unceasing industry—from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night were his active mind and pencil at hard work, yet whoever was on a visit at his house shared his attention while he was thus employed. While thus engaged on architecture and its details, he practised successfully other branches of the arts. He was an excellent landscape painter, and would find opportunities for its practice: his coloured sketches in Kent were truthful and fine in effect; and the pleasure resulting from the sight of these drawings was much enhanced by his enthusiastic description of the peculiarities or beauties of the scenes he so ably depicted. Another feature of Pugin's character was his love of the sea. At one time he owned, and sometimes commanded, a merchant smack trading with Holland. The proximity of the sea was one great inducement which led him to fix his permanent abode at Ramsgate. Among the appendages of his mediæval dwelling there was a large cutter, with which he was always prepared to push off to the rescue of any vessel in distress on the Goodwins. His short figure, dark complexion, and habitual attire, had always more about them of the sailor than the artist. "There is nothing worth living for," has Pugin been heard to say, "but Christian architecture and a boat." His pen was also incessantly engaged, and he had always some new work or pamphlet in hand; this, doubtless, caused too much excitement for his already overworked mind. He wrote a work on "The true Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture," published in 1841; "An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture," 1843 (originally published, with numerous illustrations of his works, in the *Dublin Review* for

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1841 and 1842); but his crowning work was, "The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," which was published in chromo-lithograph in 1844. It doubtless is the finest work which treats on general ornamentation, and the variety of detail which it contains is conclusive evidence of his great research and talent in that branch of art to which he devoted his whole life. A work on "Screens" should also be mentioned. In the midst of his wondrous energies and occupations, in the very heyday of his renown, an awful calamity suddenly arrested his course. A sad darkness of the intellect fell upon him, from which he recovered but to pass into the shadow of death. Under some roughness and decision of manner, Mr. Pugin possessed a generous and kindly heart. Kindness and unostentatious benevolence were distinguishing features in his private character:—as on many occasions when foreign vessels were cast away on the Goodwin Sands, or lost during tempestuous weather, and the lives of the crew saved, but with nothing belonging to them, his care supplied their immediate necessities and wants, lodgings were provided, and medical assistance obtained,—their wants were attended to until they were well enough to leave, or, if their privations and sufferings were beyond recovery by human aid, he gave them a Christian grave in his own churchyard, and placed a record above them. If secret charity cover a multitude of faults, his deeds of kindness will bring their rewards, where mercy and justice are promised to all. Mr. Pugin was thrice married, and has left several children. His body was buried in a vault he built in his own church of St. Augustine's at Ramsgate. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a pension of 100*l.* a year on his widow.

14. At Walmer Castle, in his 84th year, the Most Noble Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquess, Earl, and Viscount of Wellington, Marquess and Baron of Douro, in the United Kingdom; Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a Grandee of the first class in Spain; Duke of Vittoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; Duke of Brunoy in France; a Privy Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; a Field Marshal in the services of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, France, and

the Netherlands; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Governor of Plymouth; Knight of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain, the Saint Esprit in France, the Black Eagle in Prussia, the Tower and Sword in Portugal, the Sword in Sweden, St. Andrew in Russia, Maria Theresa in Austria, the Elephant in Denmark, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of many less distinguished; Constable of the Tower of London and of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and of the Tower Hamlets, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Asylum, Vice-President of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Master of the Trinity House, a Governor of King's College in London, and of the Charter House, a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, and D.C.L. [The space which this OBITUARY usually allows to the biography of the departed great is so inadequate even to a concise account of the career of this illustrious warrior and statesman, that it is purposed to dedicate to that subject a distinct portion of the next volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER.]

16. At Malaga, aged 51, the Most Rev. and Right Hon. Thomas Stuart Townsend, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, a Commissioner of National Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland. Dr. Townsend was born at Mar-dyke House, co. Cork, the eldest son of Thomas Townsend, esq., barrister-at-law, who was M.P. for Belturbet in the last Irish Parliament. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for some years Rector of Burnchurch, co. Kilkenny; and in acknowledgment of his strenuous support of the National Education scheme, and generally of the policy of the Earl of Clarendon, he was promoted to the deanery of Lismore in Oct., 1849; to that of Waterford in August, 1850; and in September following to the see of Meath. A Roman Catholic journal says:—"The Bishop of Meath was the consistent, disinterested, and warm advocate of the National School system of education. His Lordship's advocacy was not induced by an

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anxiety to create a self-interest or to establish a foundation for Government patronage, but with a view to the amelioration of the rising classes of his fellow-countrymen. He laboured from conviction, and his labours were attended with success. Prior to Dr. Townsend's promotion to the see of Meath he discharged the duties of a pastor with a zeal, kindness, and consideration adequate to the responsible position he occupied. Kind and benevolent to the needy, courteous and affable to all who came within the sphere of his sacred duties, he departed this life after arriving at the height of his calling as a minister of God." The Bishop married, in 1828, the second daughter of Charles Spread, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lansdowne Lodge, co. Kerry, and has left a numerous family.

16. In Cavendish-square, aged 41, the Hon. Charles Robert Weld Forester, Major in the army, and Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland; brother to Lord Forester. He was the third son of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester. He married, July 4, 1848, Lady Maria Jocelyn, fourth daughter of the present Earl of Roden, but has left no issue. Major Forester had returned from Ireland in ill health some weeks before his death, but his death ensued from his having taken too large a dose of James's powder.

— At Woolwich, in his 80th year, Sir John Webb, knt., K.C.H. and C.B., M.D., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Kent, late Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department. Sir John served in Flanders in 1794 and 1795; in 1795 to 1798 at the reduction of St. Lucia, the expulsion of the Charibs from St. Vincent's, the capture of Trinidad, and the descent on Porto Rico; in 1799 at the Helder and the capture of the Texel fleet; in 1800 on the coast of Spain; in 1801 in Egypt; in 1807 at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet; and in 1809 in the expedition to the Scheldt. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in 1809, and Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department at Woolwich in 1813, from which appointment he retired in April, 1850. He received the honour of knighthood in 1821 for his general services, but particularly for having, when the army was withdrawn from Egypt in 1803, volunteered

to remain with the troops who were landed at Alexandria, on account of the plague having broken out among them. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832, and a Companion of the Bath in 1850. He also received the war medal, and the Sultan's gold medal for Egypt.

17. At Kairnes House, Millport, Major M'Alister, late of the 13th Light Dragoons. This veteran soldier entered the army in early life, and saw much service. He was engaged in the battles of Orthes, Nive, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Albuera, Toulouse, Vittoria, and Waterloo. He also served in India and elsewhere. At Vittoria he was one of the centre led on by Wellington in person, and was near the brave Cadogan when he received his mortal wound. At Toulouse his horse was shot under him. In the last charge made by his gallant regiment at Waterloo, Major M'Alister was wounded by a ball in the ankle, which ever afterwards troubled him.

— At Calstook, Cornwall, aged 88, the Rev. Edward Morshead, rector of that parish; youngest son of William Morshead, esq., of Cartuther, and younger brother to Sir John Morshead, bart., of Trenant Park, in Cornwall, and Hascombe, Surrey, Lord Warden of the Stanneries.

18. At St. John's, Antigua, the Hon. Richard Burroughes Eldridge, one of the Puisne Barons of the Court of Exchequer, Master in Chancery, and senior member of the House of Assembly.

— At Twickenham, aged 53, Andrew Morton Carr, esq., barrister-at-law, late Solicitor of Excise.

— In Portland-place, aged 64, Sir Sandford Graham, the second bart. (1808), of Kirkstall, co. York, and Edmund Castle, in Cumberland, F.S.A. He was the only surviving son of Sir James, the first bart., M.P. for Carlisle, and Recorder of Appleby, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, March 21, 1825. He married, April 22, 1819, Caroline, third daughter of the late John Langston, esq., of Saresden House, Oxfordshire; and by that lady, who died in 1850, he had, with other issue, a son, now Sir Sandford Graham.

20. In his 65th year, Mr. William Finden, engraver, elder brother of Mr. Edward Finden, with whom he often

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worked in conjunction. The best known engravings by Mr. W. Finden's sole burin, are—the "Highlander's Return," after Wilkie; "The Village Festival," by the same artist; and "The Naughty Boy," a boy standing, with dogged look, close to his broken slate, after Sir Edwin Landseer. The brothers published on their own account the "Byron Illustrations," which proved very successful; encouraged by this, they went into other undertakings, of which "The Gallery of British Art" was a really valuable publication; but they failed, and the artists became poor men. The last great work on which Mr. Finden was employed, was an engraving after Hilton's large picture of "The Crucifixion." A week before his death Mr. William Finden was named as one of seven or eight eminent historical engravers whose names were attached to a petition to Her Majesty, for the recognition of the claim of engravers to the full honours of the Royal Academy.

22. At Hammersmith, William Tierney Clark, esq., F.R.S., Resident Engineer of the West Middlesex Water Works. Mr. Clark was the son of Thomas Clark, esq., of Sion House, co. Somerset; and was a pupil of the elder Rennie. He received the appointment of engineer to the West Middlesex Water Works more than 40 years ago; and during that period executed various public works of considerable reputation, particularly the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge, the Shoreham Suspension Bridge, the Suspension Bridge at Marlow, and the bridge over the Avon at Bath, the cast-iron pier at Gravesend, and the tunnel (of 2½ miles extent) on the Thames and Medway Canal. But his masterpiece, and that which has given him an European reputation, is the great suspension-bridge which he flung over the Danube, between Pesth and Buda. This great work was executed at the command of the Emperor of Austria. German engineers had considered the difficulties insuperable; but the energy and experience of Mr. Clark enabled him to overcome them, and when the work was gallantly accomplished, the imperial gratitude was warmly expressed by acts as well as words.

23. At Tonbridge, in his 70th year, the Rev. Henry Alford, M.A., late Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.

— At Glan Usk, co. Monmouth, aged

63, Sir Digby Mackworth, the third bart. (1776), of Gnock, co. Glamorgan, K.H., a Colonel in the army, and a deputy lieutenant of Monmouthshire. Sir Digby Mackworth was the eldest son of Sir Digby, the third bart., and was educated at Westminster; he entered the army as Lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers, July 9, 1807. He was first engaged at Talavera. He was in that charge at Albuera, in which, out of the 1500 men composing the 7th and 23rd, only 150 escaped; the brigade going into action (Sir L. Cole, General) under three Colonels, and coming out under only one captain, and with three battalions, each commanded by a lieutenant. There was no parallel slaughter of British officers and soldiers during the war. After this engagement he accepted the offer of Lord Hill to become one of his aides-de-camp, and remained on his staff till the conclusion of the war. He was present at Vittoria and other important battles of the Peninsular campaign, as well as in that on the French territory, and when, not long ago, the medal was granted for those campaigns, Sir Digby's had attached to it the names of seven general engagements. He was employed before the battle of Waterloo to carry to Lord Hill the Duke of Wellington's orders, and had his horse killed under him in Lord Hill's last charge on that memorable day. He afterwards joined the 13th Light Dragoons, then serving at Madras, and, on returning, retired on half-pay; but, on Lord Hill becoming Commander of the Forces, Sir Digby was again placed on the staff, and remained on it till his Lordship's death. In 1830 he was employed by the Government in putting down agrarian disturbances in the Forest of Dean; and, in 1851, by his well-timed, though unauthorized activity, he saved from utter destruction the shipping and greater part of the city of Bristol, when, owing to the culpable negligence of the military authorities, the city was, for more than 48 hours, in possession of the lowest of the mob. Sir Digby came into Bristol on the third day of those disgraceful scenes; and finding the commanding officer shrinking from performing his duty, he placed himself at the head of the soldiers, and speedily quelled the rioters. In 1832 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, by King William IV.,

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in recognition of his assistance in suppressing the riots in Bristol and in the Forest of Dean. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837, and that of Colonel in 1851. He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of his father, May 2, 1838, and served the office of Sheriff of Monmouthshire in 1848. Sir Digby contested the borough of Derby in 1846, and Liverpool in 1847; but was unsuccessful on both occasions. He took, however, an active part in many passages of political affairs, and especially upon all occasions when the Protestant Church appeared to be endangered. Sir Digby Mackworth married, first, in 1816, the only daughter of General and Baroness de Richepanse, and niece of the Duc de Damas Crux; she died in 1818, leaving an only child, the present baronet: and secondly, April, 3, 1823, Sophia Noel, daughter of James Mann, esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Horace Mann, bart. By this lady, who survives him, he also had issue.

23. At Dublin, aged 81, Charles Elsmere, esq., Retired Comm. R.N. He served, in 1793, in the *Lovestoße*, 32, at the occupation of Toulon, and the sieges of St. Fiorenza and Calvi, and in the *Britannia*, 100, in 1797, at the battle of St. Vincent; and in 1800 was in the expedition to Ferrol.

24. Aged 75, the Rev. Charles Burne, Rector of Tedburn St. Mary, Devonshire, and Senior Chaplain of the Royal Navy (1801). He was present in H.M.S. *Neptune* at the battle of Trafalgar, and received the medal awarded for that memorable victory.

— At Spains Hall, Finchingfield, Essex, aged 70, John Ruggles Brise, esq., of that place, and of Cavendish, Suffolk, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Essex and Suffolk, and a barrister-at-law. This gentleman was the eldest son of Thomas Ruggles, esq., of Clare, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, in 1809, but did not practise. Having inherited, in 1827, on the death of his great-uncle, Samuel Brise, esq., of Clare, the estates of his grandmother's family, he took the additional surname and arms of Brise, and in 1829 served the office of Sheriff for the county of Suffolk.

25. At Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire, aged 68, the Rev. Robert Phil-

imore, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Slapton, Bucks, and a magistrate of the county of Oxford.

26. In London, the Hon. Eleanor Grant M'Dowall, widow of William Grant M'Dowall, esq., of Armdilly, Banffshire, N.B., and sister of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun.

27. At Brompton, aged 90, Mary, relict of Col. Trelawney Brereton, late of the Grenadier Guards.

28. At East Langdon, Kent, the Rev. Frederick de Chair, Rector of that parish, and of Manton, Lincolnshire.

— At Kingstown, Anne, relict of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

— At Alston, Cumberland, aged 79, the Rev. Hugh Salvin, Vicar of that place (1841), and a magistrate of the county.

29. In Bury-street, St. James's, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. Hastings Fraser, C.B., Colonel of the 61st Regiment. This distinguished officer was present at the siege and storming of Bangalore, at the assault of Tippoo's fortified camp, on the 6th of Feb., 1792, and subsequent siege of Seringapatam. In 1797 he sailed on the projected Manilla expedition to Penang, and was there appointed Brigade Major to the troops. In 1799 he was present in the battle of Mallevely, and at the siege and assault of Seringapatam. During the whole of the Polygar war, in 1800 and 1801, he commanded the southern division of the army. In 1802 he was promoted to a majority in the 46th, and, in 1803, he served at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. In 1805 he was promoted to a lieut.-colonely in the 10th; in the same year he exchanged into the 86th, and returned to India. He remained in the regiment in the command of the fort of Aquæa and province of Bandey, until, in 1809, he was ordered to take the field in support of the Madras Government. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General Jan. 10, 1837.

30. In Burton-street, aged 76, Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Betham, of Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, and Rector of Stoke Lacy, Herts, and sister to Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms.

30. At his residence, in Blandford-square, in his 72nd year, William Fisher, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red. While in command of the *Racehorse*, 18, he captured in 1805 *L'Amiral Gauthecaume*,

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privateer of 4 guns, and was frequently engaged with the batteries off Cherbourg. In 1809 and 1810 he was employed in exploring the Mozambique. While in the *Banner*, he captured, in 1816, after a long running fight, the slaver *El Temerario*, of 16 guns and 80 men; and, in the *Cherub*, after a desperate resistance, he took a large heavily-armed pirate schooner. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Asia*, 84, in which he served, on the Mediterranean station, until she was placed out of commission in May, 1841. In 1840, he commanded a squadron of five line-of-battle ships and other smaller vessels, employed in blockading the powerful fleet assembled at Alexandria. After the British authorities and the British flag had been withdrawn from that place, Captain Fisher, in pursuance of the instructions of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, performed the hazardous duty of landing alone, and personally conveying to Mehemet Ali the official announcement of his deposition. He also took upon himself the responsibility of keeping open our Indian Mail communication through Egypt, and of suspending the mercantile part of the blockade. In the discharge of these and numerous other very delicate offices which devolved upon him at that eventful epoch, he acquired the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief; the Turkish gold medal, sword, and diamond decorations, were conferred on him; and, on July 1, 1842, the good-service pension was awarded to him. Admiral Fisher was the author of two naval novels, "The Petrel," and "The Albattross."

OCTOBER.

1. At Clifton Hall, Nottinghamshire, aged 83, Sir Jukes Granville Jukes Clifton, bart. He was the third son of Sir Gervase Clifton, the sixth baronet. He assumed the name of Jukes in addition to his own in 1790, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle the Rev. Jukes Egerton, of Trelydon, co. Montgomery, dated 28th February, 1772. He succeeded to the baronetage and large attendant property on the demise of his brother Sir Robert, in 1837. Sir Jukes Clifton married first, in 1794, Margaret, daughter of James Delancy, esq., of Bath; and, secondly, in 1821,

Marianne, daughter of John Swinfen, esq., of Swinfen, co. Stafford, by whom he has left issue.

1. In his 82nd year, the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, bart., of Hanover-square, and of Idsworth Park, Hampshire. He was the son of Jervoise Clarke, esq., who assumed the name of Jervoise by Act of Parliament, and was M.P. for Southampton, by Kitty, only daughter and heir of Robert Warner, esq., of Bodhampton, Hants. His father was grandson of Sir Samuel Clarke, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, who was knighted in 1712; and maternally of Thomas Jervoise, esq., of Herriard, Hants, the son of Thomas Jervoise, esq., M.P. for Hampshire in the reign of Queen Anne. The late Baronet was a member of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and was presented by his father, in 1794, to the rectory of Chalton with Idsworth, and in 1795 to that of Blendworth, in Hampshire. He took the surname of Jervoise in addition to Clarke by royal sign manual, dated Nov. 9, 1808; and was created a baronet by patent dated Nov. 13, 1813. He married, Feb. 4, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Griffenhoofe, and had issue.

— Near Liverpool, in his 69th year, Major-General Thomas Colby, Royal Engineers, LL.D., F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb., M.R.I.A., &c. He was placed by the Duke of Wellington, when Master-General of the Ordnance, at the head of the great Ordnance survey of this kingdom. One of the results of this survey are the invaluable maps, which were completed, even to the engraving of the maps, by the officers and men under the General's superintendence.

— At Pyt House, Wiltshire, of apoplexy, in his 80th year, John Benett, esq., a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Wiltshire, and late M.P. for the Southern division of that county. Mr. Benett was descended from a family settled in Wiltshire from very early times, and succeeded to the family estates, on the death of his father, in 1797. He served the office of Sheriff of Wiltshire in 180—. At the general election of 1818 he became a candidate for the post of knight of the shire, but on that occasion was unsuccessful. In 1819 he again stood for the county, and was elected after a desperate contest. From 1819 Mr. Benett retained

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his seat for the county without opposition until the year 1832, when the county was divided by the Reform Act; he was then chosen, in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Herbert, as member for the Southern division. He was re-elected in 1835, 1837, and 1841, but declined to stand again in 1847; he had, therefore, sat in Parliament for 33 years. Mr. Bennett married, in 1801, Lucy, daughter of Edmund Lambert, esq., of Boyton House, Wiltshire, and by that lady had issue.

2. At Harby, Leicestershire, the Rev. William Evans Hartopp, Rector of that parish.

— At Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Boy, D.D., Rector of that place (1834), and chairman of the county magistrates for the Boston division.

— At Smyrna, Mr. H. P. Borrell. This gentleman was well known to all students of Greek coins throughout Europe. He went from London to Smyrna, where he established himself in business as a merchant. From his favourable position, and aided by his own knowledge and diligence, he met with unusual success in the discovery of inedited Greek coins, which he frequently illustrated in papers published in the *Revue Numismatique*, Mr. Akerman's *Numismatic Chronicle*, and in various German periodicals devoted to numismatic science. His only distinct work was an "Essay on the Coins of Cyprus," a thin quarto volume, published at Paris, in 1836. His collection of coins and antiquities was sold at very high prices.

— At Edinburgh, aged 83, Thomas Thomson, esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Session. Mr. Thomson was the eldest son of the minister of Dailly, in Ayrshire, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, and passed as advocate in 1793. Assiduously devoting himself to the study of his profession, he drew his learning from the fountain-head, and no long time passed before it was admitted by his contemporaries that, if others excelled him in powerful or graceful oratory, he was second to none in legal learning, in the extensive knowledge of precedents and authorities, as well as in their sound application to the case in hand. He early addicted himself to the more abstruse part of a lawyer's education, and, finding the necessity at every turn,

he had recourse to the original records and charters, a study then almost unknown in Scotland. His profound acquaintance with the sources and vicissitudes of Scottish jurisprudence led to his being eagerly employed in such important cases as, reaching beyond the common routine of practice, required the illustrations of historical research and constitutional erudition. Of these, two of the most remarkable were the Craigingillan case, in 1805-7, in which the marriage law of Scotland was deeply involved; and that of *Cranstoun v. Gibson*, in 1816, which materially affected the franchise in Scotland, as connected with the valuation of old church lands, and led him back to the very springs of the election law. In one of these memorials he produced such an admirable dissertation on the origin of the taxation of land in Scotland, that Lord Glenlee exclaimed, "It is just delightful! It is like reading a lost decade of Livy!" In the year 1806 Mr. Thomson was appointed Deputy Clerk Registrar of Scotland; and from this time devoted himself more exclusively to the arrangement and publication of legal and constitutional records. In the execution of this office, his mind, during more than 30 years, was constantly directed to simplify the formation of the public registers, facilitate their consultation, and secure their safe custody; and in all these objects he was eminently successful. In this capacity he edited "The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland" in so admirable a manner as to merit the eulogy that he was "the most accomplished legal and constitutional antiquary of Scotland." Besides this great national work, and his voluminous yearly reports as Deputy Clerk Registrar, Thomson edited, in 1811-16, the three volumes of "*Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum, quæ in Publicis Archivis Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio*;" in 1814, the "*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Sctorum, A.D. 1306-A.D. 1424*;" in 1839, "*The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, A.D. 1478-A.D. 1495*;" and in the same year, "*The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, A.D. 1466-A.D. 1494*." The manner in which these works were given to the public, and the great reforms which Mr. Thomson designed and carried out in the Register House, are not too highly praised by Lord

Cockburn, when, in alluding, in his "Life of Jeffrey," to "this most learned and judicious antiquary in Scotland," he says, "No one has done nearly so much to recover, to arrange, to explain, and to preserve our historical muniments. He found them almost a chaos, and, after bringing them into order, has left them on a system of which the value will be felt the more every day that they accumulate. His real merit, great as it may seem now, will seem still greater 500 years hence. Had he not allowed his taste for antiquarian research to allure him from the common drudgery of his profession, he would have stood high in practice, as he always did in character, at the bar; and would now have been adorning the bench by his considerate wisdom and peculiar learning." Mr. Thomson was one of the small band who in the spring of 1802 assisted at the birth of *The Edinburgh Review*, and contributed two or three articles to the earlier numbers of the journal. That he was not a more frequent contributor was owing partly to a habit of procrastination which had early beset him, partly to that excess of fastidiousness which proves so fatal to those who resolve to measure themselves by too high a standard of excellence. What Thomson could have done in popular literature, had he been content to work like his associates, is sufficiently shown by the repute in which he was held by that brilliant circle. "There are few of my friends"—thus Francis Horner wrote to Lord Murray, in 1804—"more to my taste than Thomson. His information is very much diversified, and, just like his library, brought together in a desultory way to be sure, but with excellent judgment in the selection of the best sorts. Then his temper is so manly and cheerful; and, with all his seeming calmness and suspense, has a sufficient portion of that vice of admiration which it is the fashion to quiz, but which I am old-fashioned enough to be very unwilling to dispense with." The merited compliments to Thomson which Sir Walter Scott has scattered through his writings must be well known to our readers. The works which Mr. Thomson edited for the Record Commission form but a small part of his literary undertakings. He published besides, in 1816, "A Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Ward-

robe and Jewel House, and of the Artillery and Munition in some of the Royal Castles, A.D. 1488-1606;" "Queen Mary's Household Book;" in 1821, "Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland;" and in 1822, "Lady Murray's Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of George Baillie, of Jerviswood, and Lady Grizel Baillie." For the Bannatyne Club he edited, in 1823, the "Vite Episcoporum Dunkeldensium;" in 1824, the "Discours Particulier d'Ecosse, par Jacques Makgil et Jean Bellenden, 1559;" in 1825, "The Historie and Life of King James the Sext;" in 1828, Sir James Melville's "Memoirs of his Own Life;" in 1829, Sir James Turner's "Memoirs of his own Life and Times;" in 1830, Bishop Lesley's "History of Scotland from 1436 to 1561;" in 1833, the "Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrences in Scotland from 1513 to 1575;" in 1834, "The Ragman Roll;" in 1839-45, "The Buik of the Universall Kirke of Scotland;" in 1827-36, "The Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland from 1326 to 1453;" and in 1843, the "Diary of Sir Thomas Hope, Bart., 1633-1645." When the Society for which these works were prepared was instituted in Feb., 1823, Mr. Thomson happened to be in London, and there was no opportunity of consulting with him; but such was the sense entertained of his character and learning, that he was at once nominated the vice-president. On the death of the president, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Thomson was chosen his successor—a distinction which he amply merited. Mr. Thomson was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Mr. Thomson was appointed one of the Principal Clerks of Session in Feb., 1828, and held the office till failing health and great years induced him to resign it in February last. In private life Mr. Thomson was singularly amiable. No student ever applied to him for information in vain. His high qualities, and still more his genial nature, made him very dear to a circle of as distinguished friends as have ever fallen to the lot of the happiest. Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Lord Hailes, Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Sidney Smith were his familiar and cherished friends; and the literary circle of Edinburgh, of which they were the centre, was proba-

bly unequalled for genius, learning, wit, and kind-heartedness.

3. At his episcopal residence, Peterhead, co. Aberdeen, in his 90th year, the Right Rev. Patrick Torry, D.D., Bishop of the united diocese of Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Fife. His body was conveyed for interment to the cathedral of Perth, being the first instance of such interment in Scotland since the Reformation. There were present the Bishops of Brechin and Moray, all the incumbents of the united dioceses of the deceased but three, and the warden and sub-warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, and of other dioceses about fifteen.

— At Dublin, James Barlow, esq., M.D., late Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards. He served in the expedition to Copenhagen, 1807; the capture of Martinique, 1809, for which he received the war medal; and the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France.

— At Perdiswell, in childbed, aged 23, Lady Wakeman, only daughter of the late Thomas Adlington, esq., of Clapham Common, Surrey, and Bradenham, Norfolk.

4-8. At Barbadoes, Assistant-Commissary-Gen. Neill, Helen Storrie, his wife, his four children, and faithful nurse Mary, all of yellow fever.

5. At Mortimer Lodge, Berks, aged 81, Hannah Elizabeth, relict of Vice-Adm. Fellowes.

— In Grosvenor-place, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. John Somers Cocks, second Earl Somers, and Viscount Eastnor, of Eastnor Castle, co. Hereford (1821), third Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, co. Worcester (1784), and a baronet (1772), Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Herefordshire, and Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia. The deceased Earl was the second son of the first Earl Somers, by his first wife Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Treadway Russell Nash, D.D., of Bevere, near Worcester, the historian of that county, and became heir-apparent to his father on the death of his elder brother, Major the Hon. Edward Charles Somers Cocks, who was killed at the assault of Burgos, in 1812. He was returned to Parliament for the city of Hereford at the general election in 1818, and continued to sit for the same city in the four succeeding Parliaments. In 1831 Viscount Eastnor was elected for Reigate, and continued to occupy this seat

until his accession to the peerage in 1841. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1845. Earl Somers married, March 4, 1815, Lady Caroline Harriet Yorke, fourth daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by whom he had issue.

6. At Webb's County-terrace, New Kent-road, of cholera, Edward Raleigh Moran, esq., for eighteen years sub-editor of the *Globe* newspaper.

— At Kimmel Park, Denbighshire, aged 31, the Right Hon. William Lewis, second Baron Dinorben. The deceased nobleman had long been in infirm health, mentally and physically. By his death the title is extinct; the first Lord Dinorben, who died about a year ago, having left no surviving male issue except the peer just deceased.

— At Erwood Hall, Brecknockshire, aged 63, Richard Fothergill, esq., a magistrate for the county of Monmouth.

— At Upsal, Sweden, from an attack of apoplexy, aged 63, Dr. Palmblad, who for the last 22 years had filled with great renown the chair of the Greek language and literature at that university. He was one of the greatest Greek scholars which Scandinavia ever produced.

— At Acton Castle, Cornwall, aged 82, Vice-Adm. Bulkeley Mackworth Praed. This officer saw much active service under the command of Sir G. Collier, Adm. Goodall, and Lord Hood. In command of the *Crash* gun-brig he accompanied the expedition under Sir Home Popham against the locks and sluice gates of the Bruges Canal, in May, 1798. He was captured by the enemy on the coast of Holland on the 26th August following. On his release he was again actively employed. He was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, Nov. 9, 1846.

7. In Jernyn-street, aged 26, Lord Fergus Kennedy, brother of the Marquess of Ailsa.

— Aged 84, Elizabeth Selwyn, only surviving daughter of the late William Selwyn, esq., K.C., of Richmond, and sister of William Selwyn, esq., Q.C.

— At Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, Mary, wife of Henry Wickham Wickham, esq., M.P.

— In Eaton-place, Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the Red, a deputy lieutenant of the county of Haddington. Sir Tho-

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mas was the only son of Adm. Thomas Troubridge, who was created a baronet on the 30th November, 1799, for his distinguished naval services, and who perished at sea. He entered the navy in 1797, and served actively. In the *Edgar*, 74, he was engaged in the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801. In 1803 he was received on board the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean. In 1805 he was made a lieutenant of the *Blenheim*, 74, bearing his father's flag in the East Indies; and in the following month he became acting commander of the *Harrier*, 18. In July of that year he assisted in the destruction of the Dutch brig *Christian Elizabeth*, 8, under the fort of Manade; at the capture of the *Belgica*, 12; and in an action with a Dutch squadron, consisting of the *Pallas* frigate, *Vittoria* and *Batavia* Indiamen, and *William* corvette, of which the last only escaped capture. In the following month he was made acting captain of the *Macassar* frigate, and in November of the *Greyhound*, his commission as commander bearing the intermediate date of Sept. 5, 1806. On the 12th January, 1807, his father left Madras in the *Blenheim*, accompanied by the *Java* frigate and *Harrier* brig, for the purpose of assuming the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope. The *Blenheim* and *Java* parted company from the *Harrier* on the night of the 1st February, during a violent gale, and were not afterwards heard of. Capt. Troubridge, in the *Greyhound*, vainly cruised in quest of his father during the greater part of the year. From 1813 to 1815, Sir Thomas Troubridge commanded the *Armide*, 38, on the coast of America. During the operations against New Orleans, he commanded as senior officer of the naval brigade, and his services were acknowledged in the *Gazette*. In 1831 he commanded the *Stag*, 46, on particular service. On the 30th June, 1831, he was appointed a naval Aide-de-camp to King William the Fourth, and he retained the same appointment to her present Majesty, until promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1841. At the general election of 1831 he was returned to Parliament for the port of Sandwich, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1847, having been re-chosen on five occasions. In April, 1835, he obtained a seat at the Board of Admiralty; but he resigned that

appointment in August, 1841, for the command of the *Fermaidable*, 84, sitting for the Mediterranean. He was advanced to his flag on the 28th November following, since which date he had been on half-pay. He had been nominated a Companion of the Bath, July 20, 1838. He married, Oct. 18, 1810, Anna Maria, daughter of Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., and has left issue.

8. Augusta Charlotte Baillie, eldest daughter of Kerr Baillie Hamilton, esq., the newly-appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

— At Duncrub House, Perthshire, aged 43, the Right Hon. William Rollo, ninth Baron Rollo, of Duncrub (1651), a representative peer of Scotland, and a deputy-lieutenant of Perthshire. Lord Rollo married, Oct. 21, 1834, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. John Rogerson, of Wamphray and Dumcrieff, co. Dumfries, and by that lady had issue a son, who succeeds to the title.

— At Promé, of cholera, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Charles John Austen, C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India station. This officer was the fifth and youngest son of the Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hampshire, and was the brother of Miss Austen, the novelist (*see* Nov. 19). In the *Dardanus*, 32, he was present at the capture of the Dutch brig-of-war *Comet*, 18; the French frigate *Tribune*, 44; and the troop ship *La Ville de l'Orient*. For his conduct in the *Endymion*, in driving into Helvoetsluys the Dutch line-of-battle ship *Brutus*, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy in 1797. After assisting at the capture of the *Courier* Dutch brig, he removed to the *Tamar* frigate, in which he came into frequent contact with the enemy's gunboats off Algeiras, and assisted in capturing several privateers. On the occasion, particularly, of the capture of the *Scipio*, 18, which surrendered during a heavy gale, he very intrepidly put off in a boat with only four men, and, having boarded the vessel, succeeded in retaining possession of her until the following day. In April, 1803, he again joined the *Endymion*, and continued to serve in her as first lieutenant until promoted, for his conduct at the capture of three men-of-war and two privateers, to the command of the *Indian* sloop, in Oct., 1804. After serving for more than five years on the

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North American station, he was posted into the *Swiftsure*, 74, Sir J. B. Warren's flag-ship, from which he removed to the *Cleopatra*, 32, From Nov., 1811, to Sept., 1814, he was captain of the *Namer*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Williams, at the Nore. He was next appointed to the *Phoenix*, 36, and proceeded to the Mediterranean, where, on the renewal of hostilities consequent upon Bonaparte's escape from Elba, he was sent, with the *Undaunted*, 38, and *Garland*, 22, under his orders, in pursuit of a Neapolitan squadron, supposed to be in the Adriatic. After the surrender of Naples he was engaged in the blockade of Brindisi. He was next dispatched by Lord Exmouth in search of a French squadron; but, the cessation of hostilities supervening, he turned his attention to the suppression of piracy in the Archipelago, which he completely effected by the capture of two pirate vessels in the port of Pavos. On the 20th February, 1816, the *Phœnix*, through the ignorance of her pilots, was wrecked during a hurricane near Smyrna. On the 2nd June, 1826, Capt. Austen was appointed to the *Aurora*, 46, and proceeded as second in command to the Jamaica station, where his exertions in crushing the slave trade were attended with much success. In 1828 he was nominated by Sir Edw. Griffith Colpoys to be his flag-captain in the *Winchester*, 52, on the North American and West India station, where he remained until obliged to invalid, from the effects of a severe accident, in Dec., 1830. In 1838, Capt. Austen was appointed to the *Bellerophon*, 80, and returned to the Mediterranean, where his exertions at the bombardment of Acre, Nov. 3, 1840, procured him the Companionship of the Bath; and on the 28th August, 1840, the good-service pension was awarded to him. Capt. Austen was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, Nov. 9, 1846. He was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies in Jan., 1850; and in the expedition against Burmah he has at length terminated his active career.

10. At Hackney, aged 85, Thomas Wilson, esq., of Wood House, East Ham, Essex, formerly M.P. for the city of London. Mr. Wilson was a merchant of London, of Tory principles, and was first elected to Parliament for the City at the general election of 1818, as a

representative of the great mercantile interests, as distinguished from corporation interests—for the City had long been represented by aldermen only. Mr. Wilson was again elected in 1826. In 1828, Mr. Wilson did not again offer himself; but his place as the representative of the mercantile interest was taken by the late Mr. William Ward. In 1835, however, when the Conservative party made an united effort, his name was again proposed with those of Mr. Lyall and Mr. Ward; but the Liberal party secured the whole representation by a considerable majority.

10. At Dropmore, Elisabeth Anne Philimore, eldest daughter of Joseph Philimore, esq., D.C.L.

—At Lauriston Castle, Sophia Frances, wife of Lord Rutherford, and youngest daughter of the late Sir James Stewart, bart., of Ramelton.

14. At Brighton, aged 72, Henry Angelo, esq., Superintendent of Sword Exercise to the Army. The family of Mr. Angelo have been for a long period distinguished for singular ability in the arts of drill and defence—a branch of art far higher than that of the drill master or fencing master—and the whole system of the British army and navy is founded on the scientific arrangement of this school.

—At Lille, France, Rear-Adm. Henry Bourchier, on the retired list.

—At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 76, Alexander Cockburn, esq., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wirtemberg, and afterwards to the republic of Columbia, younger brother to Adm. Sir George Cockburn, and to the Dean of York.

—At Guernsey, Charles Bethell Codrington, esq., second son of the late Sir B. C. Codrington, bart., of Dodding-ton, and brother to Sir C. W. Codrington, bart., M.P. for East Gloucestershire.

—At the Abbey House, Tewkesbury, in his 85th year, John Terrett, esq., whose extensive charities in that town will perpetuate his memory to future generations. Mr. Terrett made a large fortune in the cotton hosiery trade, with which he retired from business nearly 25 years ago, and which he expended in unceasing munificence and charity. The institutions of his native town owe their origin or their support to his generosity. The Dispensary, the

National and Sunday Schools, the Lying-in and Dorcas Charities, the Reward Bank—in short, every institution calculated to afford solace to the indigent—was an object of interest to Mr. Terrett, and each of them was more or less the recipient of his bounty. His private charities were extensively, but not indiscriminately, dispensed, due regard having generally been had to the character and circumstances of applicants for relief. By his exertions, not only was the beautiful Abbey Church restored, but as it did not afford sufficient accommodation, a new church was built in a central situation, to which he contributed 500*l*. He subsequently settled the sum of 4000*l*. (payable after his decease) in part of the endowment of the living; and shortly before his death he contributed an additional sum of 1300*l*. towards a further endowment of the same church. In 1846, when Col. Olney left 8000*l*. to the corporation for building, endowing, and maintaining an almshouse in Tewkesbury, on condition that, within a given time, a suitable site for the structure was obtained, Mr. Terrett liberally volunteered to give the required quantity of land, and a conveyance of it was at once made to the town council. By his will, Mr. Terrett has left the bulk of his property to his sister, for her life; and on her decease, and after the payment of certain legacies to his friends and his servants, he has directed that the following charitable bequests shall be paid:—Church Pastoral Aid Society, 1000*l*.; Church Missionary Society, 1000*l*.; Gloucester Infirmary, 1000*l*.; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 500*l*.; Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 500*l*.; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Birmingham, 500*l*.; Blind Asylum, Birmingham, 500*l*.; Malta Protestant College, 500*l*.; Friend of the Clergy Society, 500*l*.; Medical Benevolent Fund, 500*l*. To trustees, he has left 3000*l*., the interest of which is to be paid annually to the incumbent of Trinity Church, to be available for occasional reparations, and for defraying the expenses of the choir and other contingencies. To the same trustees he has bequeathed the residue of his estate (15,000*l*.), upon trust, to apply the interest in aid of the Dispensary, the Reward Bank, Lying-in Charity, Scripture Reader, and the Schools under

the Established Church, all in Tewkesbury; and also for food, clothing, and coals, for the poor inhabitants of that borough.

15. At Southborough, aged 45, Lady Louisa Grace Boyle, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park-gardens; sister to the Earl of Shannon.

— At Herne Bay, aged 70, Captain William Deane, half-pay, Paymaster in H.M. 25th Regt. He served in the Peninsula, the Netherlands, and France, from 1809 until 1819, was present at the Siege of Badajoz, the battles of Busaco, Torres Vedras, Pombal, the sieges of Burgos, and several other engagements, including Waterloo, and subsequently served in British Guiana.

— At Mauchline, aged 86, Christina Morton, who married Mr. Paterson, merchant in Mauchline. Almost to the last she retained her faculties unimpaired; and on one of her grandsons asking her a few hours previous to her decease if she still remembered Burns, she at once replied, "Ay brawly that." Mrs. Candlish was the last of Burns' "proper young belles of Mauchline."

16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield.

17. At Kensington, Edward Cowper, esq., Professor of Manufacturing Art and Mechanics at King's College, London. In the general application of science to the practical purposes of life few men stood higher than Professor Cowper; but his most distinguished success was as an inventor and improver of machinery. For the printing machine, indeed, which has had so powerful an effect in cheapening literature and the graphic art, and in placing them, with their ennobling influences, within the reach of the masses of the population, Mr. Cowper accomplished that which Watt did for the steam-engine: and, as with that yet more eminent man, while few things were too great to daunt him with their difficulties, none were small enough to be deemed unworthy of his notice. Thus, almost everything which presented itself to his active and fertile mind was in some way improved. With the possession of great stores of knowledge Mr. Cowper combined, in a remarkable degree, the power of communicating knowledge to others; as must have been felt by all who were

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fortunate enough to attend his classes at King's College, or his more general lectures, or, indeed, who under any circumstances, and in whatever rank of life, applied to him for mental aid, or had the pleasure of meeting him in society. Mr. Cowper was, indeed, ever bountiful with his knowledge, and as eager in extending it to others as he was industrious in its acquirement for himself. Mr. Cowper in his early life was a partner with Mr. Applegath, as a printer, in Duke-street, Lambeth. After quitting that business, he continued his attention to the improvement and manufacture of printing machines.

17. At his residence in Johnstone-street, Bath, aged 80, the Rev. Edward Mangin, Prebendary of Bath, in the diocese of Killaloe.

— At Hassop Hall, Derbyshire, aged 58, the Right Hon. Francis Eyre Radcliffe Livingstone, eighth Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Flacraig, in the peerage of Scotland.

— At Florence, Ellen Colquhoun, daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun, bart., of Luss, and wife of John Page Reade, esq., of Sutton, Suffolk.

— At Bampton, Oxford, Sarah, widow of the Rev. J. R. Winstanley, D.D., Vicar of Bampton.

18. In Staffordshire, aged 81, Mr. Hugh Bourne, founder of the Primitive Methodists. The first little band, 33 years ago, was a "class" of about 20, of whom Hugh Bourne was the "leader;" but now they have 600 regular travelling preachers, about 10,000 lay preachers, 5255 chapels, and 109,000 members, with an increase of between 4000 and 5000 members every year.

20. In consequence of injuries received in being thrown from his carriage, in his 77th year, the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., Bishop of Illinois, and Primus, or Senior Bishop, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. The history of this venerable man is remarkable. He was born in New Hampshire, about the year 1775, of an old New England stock, and was brought up under Congregational influences; his father having suffered severely at times from the spirit that produced the 'blue laws' in Connecticut. Disgusted at the peculiarities of Puritanism, Philander, on arriving at years of discretion, found his way into the Church, and ere long

was ordained to her ministry. The scenes of his early ministry were varied and far remote from each other. At one time he was a missionary, the first, except Father Hall, to carry the church to the then wilderness of western New York. From cabin to cabin, from hamlet to hamlet, he travelled, often on foot, and endured patiently the greatest hardships. At another time he was rector of a rising parish in Hartford, where he continued for several years with great acceptance. At another time he was in New Orleans, where he founded the first parish of Christ's Church. At length he was appointed Bishop of Ohio, and was consecrated in Philadelphia on the 11th Feb., 1819. His diocese was fresh ground in church affairs, the church being as yet almost unheard of from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. With indefatigable labour the Bishop, who had a constitution of extraordinary physical power and endurance, traversed his diocese in all directions, exploring his way through pathless forests, fording unbridged streams, and everywhere seeking and finding the lost sheep of his Master's fold. He founded Christ Church in Cincinnati, the oldest parish in all Ohio. But from the first he was satisfied that the building up of parishes alone was not all that the great West required. Without a sufficient supply of *clergy*, parishes could neither be built up nor maintained; nor could a sufficient supply be obtained from the East, for many reasons. He therefore determined to concentrate all his energies in the establishment of a College and Theological Seminary in Ohio. Means for such a gigantic undertaking could not be procured in America, where the General Theological Seminary in New York was hardly yet established on a firm basis, and needed all the nursing care the friends of the Church could bestow. He therefore sailed for England, where he at first was coldly received, but at length so gained the good-will and esteem of wealthy members of the Church, that he returned with supplies for commencing operations, and in a subsequent visit obtained a large additional amount for their completion. The college was established and prospered wonderfully. But its venerable founder, not finding that harmony among his assistants that he expected, resigned his episcopate,

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and retired to a farm in the backwoods of Michigan. Here he laboured partly at the plough literal, partly at the plough spiritual—from which, having once put his hand to it, he was resolved never to turn back—and he made good progress with both, until he was called to take charge of the diocese of Illinois, where there were then but two or three clergymen of the Church. In a double waggon, the gift of some liberal laymen in Detroit, he and his family crossed the prairies into the heart of Illinois, and, although then an old man, the Bishop vigorously commenced a repetition of his struggles and triumphs in Ohio. He lived to the last in a log-house of one story, supported by the labours of himself and his family; his wife keeping the post-office at a salary of 30 or 40 dollars, and without a domestic servant, until English ladies made a yearly subscription to enable her to provide one. After having selected a noble section of land in the centre of the State, he set out to England again, and again returned richly freighted with gifts for the growing West. Jubilee College began to rise in noble rivalry of Kenyon. Throughout all the Atlantic States, too, the Bishop travelled, pleading the cause of his beloved Jubilee—the darling of his old age; and nowhere was he sent empty away. In vain did accidents seem sent to stay his course. Again and again, in his continued travels, was he thrown from coaches and carriages, and limbs and ribs were broken. Each affliction proved a blessing in disguise. Each broken bone seemed only so much more capital well invested, which yielded a rich and ready return. *Jehovah-Jireh*—the Lord will provide—was the Bishop's motto, and he seemed to act on it with the most unhesitating confidence, nor was that confidence in vain. Every difficulty was at last removed. His Jubilee College is left on a firm basis, and will, doubtless, be a blessing to many generations. The growing bodily infirmities of the Bishop had made him anxious to secure an assistant in his high office. But for several years he was disappointed. At length, however, in the election and consecration of his own chosen candidate, the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse (late Rector of St. Thomas's Church in New York), the aged Bishop received the blessing he had so long desired. And,

after having welcomed his right Rev. assistant to the field of his future labours, he seemed to realise that there was little more left for him to do on this side of the grave. A fall from his carriage, at his time of life, and in his state of health, produced injuries so serious that nature could not rally against them.

20. At Rochdale, aged 56, Mr. William Seaton, minister of the Methodist New Connexion. He was the last male descendant in a direct line from George, fifth Earl of Wintoun, whose titles, honours, and estates were forfeited for his share in the Scottish Rebellion in 1715.

— At his house, James-street, Buckingham-gate, Martin Charles Burney, esq., barrister-at-law. Mr. Burney was the representative of a distinguished family. He was the only son of Rear-Admiral James Burney, F.R.S., one of Cook's lieutenants in that circumnavigator's two last voyages, and author of "A Chronological History of Voyages of Discovery in the South Seas." The Admiral was the eldest son of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., the erudite author of the well-known "History of Music," the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and a member of that celebrated Literary Club composed of so many eminent persons, over which the great lexicographer, moralist, and critic virtually presided; and was the brother of Madame D'Arbely (Dr. Johnson's "dear Fanny Burney"), whose fame was so widely-spread by her two clever novels, "Evelina" and "Cecilia," and whose Memoirs of her father and of herself give such vivid pictures of the literary period in which she lived, and of the Court and family of George III. This lady bequeathed him a handsome annuity, an example soon after followed by her half-sister, Miss Sarah Burney, the writer of two novels much read when first published. These hereditary claims to literature introduced Mr. Burney to a charming circle of intellectual friends—Godwin, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, Basil Montagu, Q.C., and the friend and survivor of them all, Mr. Justice Talfourd. But the one he loved with a more than fraternal affection, and whom, indeed, it was impossible to know well and not to love, was Charles Lamb. That this feeling was reciprocated must be inferred from the following sonnet, prefixed to the second volume of "Works by Charles

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Iamb," by the truthful author of those original and deeply thoughtful Essays:—

TO MARTIN CHARLES BURNET, Esq.

Forgive me, Burnet, if to thee these late

And hasty products of a critic pen,
Thyself no common judge of books
and men,

In feeling of thy worth I dedicate.

My verse was offered to an older friend;

The humbler prose has fallen to thy
share:

Nor could I miss the occasion to de-
clare,

What spoken in thy presence must of-
fend—

That, set aside some few caprices wild,
Those humorous clouds that flit o'er
brighter days,

In all thy threadings of this worldly
maze,

(And I have watched thee almost from
a child),

Free from self-seeking, envy, low de-
sign,

I have not found a whiter soul than
thine."

21. At Whaddon Hall, Lucy, wife of
William Selby Lowndes, esq.

— At Lyncroft House, near Lichfield,
Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Smith, of the Ben-
gal Cavalry.

22. At Trafford Park, Lancashire,
aged 72, Laura Anne, wife of Sir Tho-
mas Joseph de Trafford, bart., third
daughter and coheir of Francis Colman,
esq., of Hillesdon, co. Devon.

23. At Ashdon Rectory, Essex, in
the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Bene-
dict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gon-
ville and Caius College, Cambridge, and
Rector of Ashdon, to which he was
elected in 1839 on the demise of Dr.
Davy. Dr. Chapman was in his life-
time a liberal benefactor to the new
University Library. By his will he has
bequeathed 1000*l.* to the University of
Cambridge, for the augmentation of the
Norrisian Professorship of Divinity;
1000*l.* to his college, 1000*l.* to the Build-
ing Fund (to which he had previously
given 1000*l.*), and 200*l.* to the Belward
Fund.

— At the Hatch, near Windsor, aged
63, Edward Driver, esq., late of Rich-
mond-terrace, Whitehall.

— At Edinburgh, aged 83, Sir Wil-
liam Newbigging, F.R.S.E., and Fellow
of the Royal College of Surgeons of

Edinburgh. He received the honour of
knighthood in 1838.

24. At Welwyn, Herts, in his 72nd
year, Henry Fynes Clinton, esq. Mr.
Clinton was descended from the Earls
of Lincoln; and was the eldest son of
the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, D.D.,
Prebendary of Westminster and Incum-
bent of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
He was educated at Westminster
School, and at Christ Church, Oxford.
Mr. Clinton was returned to Parliament
for Aldborough at the general election
of 1806, and sat during five parlia-
ments until the dissolution of 1826.
Mr. Clinton is well known in the learned
world as the author of the "*Fasti
Hellenici*," and "*Fasti Romani*." The
former and more celebrated work is
divided into three volumes: 1. The
Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece,
from the earliest accounts to the LVth
Olympiad; 2. From the LVth to the
CXXIVth Olympiad; 3. From the
CXXIVth Olympiad to the Death of
Augustus. The "*Fasti Romani*" con-
tain:—1. The Civil and Literary Chro-
nology of Rome and Constantinople,
from the death of Augustus to the
death of Justin II.; 2. Appendix, from
the death of Augustus to the death of
Heraclius. Mr. Clinton also prepared
"*An Epitome of the Civil and Literary
Chronology of Greece, from the earliest
accounts to the death of Augustus.*"
Mr. Clinton's studies were chiefly clas-
sical, but in no way confined to this
branch of learning. He was well read
in the philosophical and theological
works of the early Church, as his
"*Fasti Romani*" testify; and those who
have enjoyed the pleasure of conversing
with him know how general was his in-
formation, and how accurate his me-
mory. On the death of Mr. Planta in
1827, Mr. Clinton was a candidate for
the office of Principal Librarian of the
British Museum; but the long services
and great experience of Sir Henry
Ellis properly prevailed. Mr. Clinton
was twice married: first in 1809, to
Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Dr.
Wylde; and secondly, in 1812, to Kath-
arine, third daughter of the Right Rev.
Henry William Majendie, D.D., Lord
Bishop of Bangor, and by that lady has
left issue eight daughters; an only son
having died in 1844.

— At Brook House, Easry, Kent,
aged 88, Mary, relict of William Botelar,
esq., and eldest and last surviving

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daughter of the late Capt. John Hervey, R.N., who died from the wounds he received when commanding H.M.S. *Brunswick*, in the action of the 1st of June, 1794.

26. At his residence, Sydney, near Plympton, Devonshire, in his 83rd year, Zachary Mudge, esq., Admiral of the White. He was the son of Dr. John Mudge, an eminent physician at Plymouth. In 1782, in the *Foudroyant*, 84, he assisted in the capture of the French 74-gun ship *Pegase*. He was employed on voyages of discovery, under Captains Vancouver and Broughton, as senior Lieutenant of the *Discovery* and *Providence*. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1797, and in 1798 was appointed to the command of the *Fly*, 18, in which ship he captured, in 1799, the French privateers *Glaneur* and *Trompeur*. He attained the rank of Captain in 1800; in April, 1801, was appointed to the *Constance*, 24, and, in company with the *Stork*, drove on shore and captured, near Cape Ortegal, two Spanish privateers, of 22 and 12 guns. For conveying a fleet from Falmouth to Portugal, and for other services rendered to the trade of Portugal, he received the thanks of the British merchants at Oporto and Lisbon. Towards the termination of the year 1803, as captain of the *Blanche*, 44, he was present at the blockade of St. Domingo, taking and destroying in less than a month 24 of the enemy's vessels. In 1805 he was captured, in the *Blanche*, by the French frigate *Topaze* and her three consorts. For the loss of his ship he underwent the ordeal of a court-martial, but was acquitted of all blame, and highly commended for his very able and gallant conduct. He attained the rank of full Admiral on the 15th Sept., 1849. In 1852 a good-service pension of 150*l.* a year was bestowed upon him.

27. In Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, aged 78, Sir Edward Stanley, knt., Inspector of City Prisons. Having been elected Sheriff of Dublin in 1809, he was knighted on the occasion of the Jubilee, when King George the Third attained the 50th year of his reign. He was for many years a leading member of the Royal Dublin Society, and was the originator of those periodical exhibitions of arts and manufactures which have led to such important results both in Ireland and other coun-

tries. Sir Edward acted as the friend of Mr. D'Esterre, in his fatal duel with the late Mr. O'Connell.

27. At Sawston Hall, near Cambridge, aged 78, Edward Huddleston, esq.

28. At Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge, aged 52, the Right Hon. Harriet Arundell Lady Godolphin.

— At Sharnford Rectory, Maria, wife of the Rev. Henry Lacon Watson, Rector of that place, and youngest daughter of Sir William Burnett, K.C.B., Director General of Medical Department of the Navy.

29. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, aged 25, Frederick George Boothby, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Brooke Boothby.

30. At Street Raleigh, Whimble, Devonshire, aged 60, Thomas Wentworth Buller, esq., Commander R.N., one of Her Majesty's Tithe and Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. In 1807 Mr. Buller served in the *Euryalus*, 36, in escorting the troops commanded by Sir John Moore from Gibraltar to England, in conveying the Duc d'Angoulême and other members of the French royal family from Gottenburg, and in attending on the expedition to Walcheren. He afterwards saw much general service. On the formation of the Tithe Commission he was appointed one of the joint commissioners, and he retained the same office under the recent amalgamation of the Tithe, Inclosure, and Copyhold Commissions.

— George Buchanan, esq., F.R.S.E., and formerly President of the Royal Scottish Academy of Arts. He was one of the most eminent civil engineers in Edinburgh, and was brother-in-law to Professor Faraday.

31. At Queen's House, Barbadoes, aged 27, the Rev. Edward Dix Wood, late Curate of West Lulworth and Burton, Dorset, second son of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Wood, C.B., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

— At West Lydford, William Hungerford Colston, D.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Somersetshire, only son of William Hungerford Colston, Rector of West Lydford, D.D. He was shooting with Mr. Neville and Mr. Tudway, of Wells, when his death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun.

— At Buckland, Rectory, Surrey,

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aged 78, Mary, relict of Edward Berkeley Portman, esq., M.P., of Bryanston, co. Dorset, father of the present Lord Portman.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Boulogne, aged 56, George Chilton, esq., Q.C., Recorder of the city of Gloucester. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, June 16, 1820.

— At Dover, Lady Charlotte Goold, sister of the Earl of Kenmare.

2. At Encombe House, near Sandgate, in his 88th year, Henry Dawkins, esq., formerly one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. He enjoyed a pension of 800*l*.

— At Ealing, aged 93, at the house of her son, J. S. Tattersall, M.D., Mary, relict of the Rev. William Dechair Tattersall, Rector of Westbourne, Sussex, and Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and Chaplain to King George III.

3. At Enniskillen, aged 84, Patrick Lowe, a pensioner from the 52nd Light Infantry. He formed one of the forlorn hope at Badajoz, where he personally captured the governor of that fortress, for which he obtained a large reward. He also was present at Waterloo, and had a medal with thirteen clasps.

— At West Drayton, Middlesex, aged 79, Comm. Robert Lowthian, R.N. In the *Royal George*, 100, the flag-ship of Lord Bridport, he was present in the battle of the 1st of June.

— At Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 83, Sir William Earle Welby, the second baronet of that place (1801), a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1823, and M.P. for Grantham in the Parliaments of 1812 and 1818.

— At New Radnor, in his 63rd year, John Halcomb, esq., serjeant-at-law. Serjeant Halcomb represented the borough of Dover, in the short Parliament of 1833-5. He was the author of some professional treatises.

4. At Copswood, co. Limerick, aged 67, James Caulfield, esq., Major-General in the East India army, a Director of the East India Company, and M.P. for Abingdon. The General served for seventeen years on military duties, during which he was frequently actively employed in the field; and, subsequently, in the political department, he

was engaged for 20 years in situations of great trust and responsibility, in the exercise of judicial and fiscal functions. He was, for some time, resident with the Mysore princes as superintendent. General Caulfield was elected a Director of the East India Company in 1848. At the recent general election, Major-General Caulfield was returned for Abingdon (which borough he had twice contested with Sir F. Thesiger), but he did not take his seat, dying on the first day of the assembling of Parliament.

4. At Horfield, near Bristol, aged 66, Major Wilkie, barrack-master, late of the 92nd Highlanders. He served with that regiment in Egypt, where he was wounded in the action of 13th March, 1801, and received the gold medal from the Grand Seigneur. He also served in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, was severely wounded at Waterloo, and received the war medal with seven clasps.

— At Athlone, the Right Hon. Anne dowager Viscountess Castlemaine.

— At Tanhurst, aged 23, Hervey Vaughan Williams, student of Christ Church, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.

5. At Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, aged 56, John Barker, esq., late High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenant, and magistrate for Staffordshire.

— At Old Park, co. Carlow, after a few days' illness, in his 62nd year, Henry Bruen, esq., M.P. for the co. Carlow, and Colonel commandant of its Militia. Colonel Bruen was educated with Sir Robert Peel, Lord Byron, and some of the greater statesmen and scholars of the age, at Harrow; and he subsequently was a member of the University of Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical acquirements, his taste for literature, and love of antiquarian research, for which he was in after life pre-eminently remarkable. He entered public life at an early period, having been returned to Parliament as the representative of his native county in the year 1812, which position he occupied, with the exception of a brief interval, until the hour of his death. The election for Carlow, in 1835, was rendered memorable by the large expense incurred for Mr. Raphael by Mr. O'Connell, which was subsequently the subject of public exposure and animadversion. Mr. Vigors and Mr. Raphael

were returned, but were unseated on petition, and their competitors, Mr. Kavanagh and Colonel Bruen, were placed in their seats. As a public man Colonel Bruen possessed indomitable energy and fearless bearing, coupled with a highly-cultivated mind, which commanded the respect of his opponents, and won the esteem and sincere attachment of his friends.

5. At St. Petersburg, aged 36, Maximilian Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and Prince of Eichstadt. This Prince was the grandson of the Empress Josephine, and youngest son of Eugene Beauharnais, who in 1806 was declared the adopted son of Napoleon Bonaparte. Eugene, successively Prince of the Empire, and Viceroy of Italy, and of Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria. On the fall of Napoleon he was courteously received at Paris, and addressed even by the restored Bourbons as a Prince. In the treaty of Paris a suitable establishment was assigned to him; and at the Congress of Vienna, the Emperor Alexander proposed to make him sovereign of a small principality. When the return of Napoleon from Elba had thrown a cloud over his prospects, he placed himself under the protection of his father-in-law, from whom he received the principality of Eichstadt, in the kingdom of Bavaria, which his posterity was declared capable of inheriting in case of failure of the Bavarian line. Eugene died at Munich, on the 21st Jan., 1824, in the 44th year of his age. His family have made the most distinguished alliances. The eldest daughter is the consort of Oscar Bernadotte, King of Sweden; the second married the Prince of Hohenzollern Heichengen; the third became the wife of the late Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil; and the fourth married Count William of Wurtemberg. His eldest son espoused, in Jan., 1835, Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, and died two months later. The youngest, Maximilian, married, in 1839, the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolaiewna, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and thereupon received from the Emperor the title of Imperial Highness. Since his marriage he has resided at the Russian Court. He was an aide-camp général of the Emperor, and a General in the Russian service; a man

of considerable cultivation, and a lover of the natural sciences.

6. At Booral, Port Stephens, in his 65th year, Archibald William Blane, esq., Deputy Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company.

— At Ormesby, near Yarmouth, in his 82nd year, William Black, esq., retired Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Navy. This veteran officer had seen considerable service, and was midshipman on board the *Leviathan*, at Toulon, in Lord Howe's action; and of the *Sans Pareil*, in Lord Bridport's; and was acting Lieutenant of the *Unité*, at the taking of Surinam, in 1799, and from that year to 1801 commanded the tender to the *Sans Pareil*, in the West Indies, where he captured several privateers. In the action off Ferrol, in 1805, he was senior Lieutenant of the *Éolus*. In the year 1806 he was senior Lieutenant of the *Égyptienne*, and captured with her boats a letter of marque of superior force, on the coast of Spain. At Copenhagen, in the year 1807, he was senior of the *Cambrian*; in 1808 he was flag-Lieutenant of the *Polyphemus*, 84, on the Jamaica station; and from 1809 to 1814 he commanded the *Raccoon*. He was also employed on the north-west coast of America.

— At Southampton, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. William Dixon, Royal Artillery.

9. At Naples, after a short illness, aged 61, the Right Hon. John Talbot, sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury (1442), Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and hereditary High Steward of that kingdom, F.S.A. The deceased nobleman was the only son of the first marriage of John Thomas Talbot, esq., brother to the fifteenth Earl, with Catharine, daughter of Thomas Clifton, esq., of Lytham Hall, Lancashire; and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, April 6, 1827. The Earl of Shrewsbury was the representative of one of our greatest historical families, ennobled as well by illustrious descent as by the great services they have rendered to their sovereigns through centuries. The circumstance that the Earls of Shrewsbury have adhered steadily to the ancient faith of Rome, and that the nobleman now deceased was one of its most devoted servants, had placed him at the head of the Roman Catholic families of England. His unbounded munificence towards his co-religionists,

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the magnificent churches and religious establishments which he had built and endowed, his large general charity, and his personal ability and attainments, had raised him to a very important position; and his death will be severely felt. His Lordship married, June 27, 1814, Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Talbot, esq., of Castle Talbot, co. Wexford, and niece to the first Earl of Mountnorris; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son, who died an infant in 1817, and two daughters: 1, Lady Mary Althea Beatrix, who married, in 1839, Filippo Andrea Prince Doria-Pamfilj-Landi, and was raised to the rank of Princess by the King of Bavaria; she has a son and a daughter; and 2, Lady Gwendoline Catharine, married, in 1835, to Marcantonio Aldobrandini, Prince Borghese, and died at Rome on the 27th Oct., 1840, leaving three sons, who all died in a few weeks after her. The Earl's last surviving brother died in 1841, and his nephew and heir-presumptive in 1846, at the age of sixteen. The Earl having left no male issue is succeeded in his ancient honours and large entailed estates by a very distant relative, Bertram Arthur Talbot, only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas Talbot, great-grandson of Gilbert, fourth son of the tenth Earl; and, should this nobleman die without male issue, there is no heir to the Earldom nearer than the Earl Talbot, who is descended from a younger son of the second Earl of Shrewsbury. The late Earl had been sojourning on the Continent during the last two years, and was recently at Palermo. At the beginning of November he was suddenly seized with an affection of the brain, caused by exposure to the intense heat of the place, and his removal to Rome was advised by his medical attendants. After resting for a day, his Lordship and suite set out for that city, and reached Naples, where he was taken suddenly ill of fever, and soon after expired. The funeral rites of the deceased were commenced in the Cathedral Church of St. George, Southwark, with all the pomp and splendour of the Church of Rome, and becoming the representative of so illustrious a race. The body was then removed to Alton Towers, and placed in the Talbot Gallery, where an altar had been erected, and here were completed the requiem masses of 30 days, which had been

commenced by his Lordship's chaplains when the intelligence of the Earl's death was received. When the arrangements for the funeral had been completed in the chapel of St. Peter, the body was placed on a bier, beneath a magnificent catafalque. On the morning of the 14th December two altars were erected in the chapel: masses were commenced at 6, and were carried on without interruption till 11 o'clock, when the grand high mass was performed in the presence of many high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church;—the Cistercian, Benedictine, Dominican, and Passionist orders were represented by members of each, dressed in their peculiar habits, and there were at least 150 secular priests present. After the rites were concluded, the body was conveyed to the little chapel of St. John, overhanging the river Churnet, and there deposited in a vault beneath the sanctuary. The Earl of Shrewsbury's will has been proved, and the personal property sworn under 100,000*l*. His Lordship has directed that, out of this amount, there shall be paid 500*l*. to the Rev. Thomas Doyle, 500*l*. to the Rev. Daniel Rock, 150*l*. to the Rev. Dr. Winter, and there are some other legacies to his sister and to servants. He then directs his estates at Alton, Farnley, and elsewhere, to be converted into money, the whole of the proceeds, together with the residue of his personal property, to be given to Mr. Ambrose Lisle Philipps, of Gracedieu Manor, Leicestershire, and Mr. C. Scott Murray, of Damesfield, Buckinghamshire, both of whom have seceded from the Church of England, and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. As by the Mortmain Act no sum exceeding 500*l*. can be left for religious purposes, it is generally believed that, although this large amount of property has been left unconditionally to Mr. Philipps and Mr. Murray, there is a tacit understanding that it is hereafter to be applied to the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church.

16. At his residence, in Chester-square, London, aged 62, Gideon Algernon Mantell, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., P.L.S., &c. Dr. Mantell was a striking instance of a rise in life amidst great difficulties. He was born in the parish of St. John's-sub-Easter, at Lewes, where his father was a shoemaker in a small line of business. Dr. Mantell re-

ceived his first instruction at a dame school in the same lane as his father's house, and here he was so great a favourite, that, on the old lady's death, she left him her little all. From her he went to the school of Mr. Button, in the Cliffe, where he received a sound and practical commercial education. On leaving Mr. Button's school, the young man, who had attracted the notice of his father's friends, by the diligence with which he devoted himself to his studies, and by his quickness and general desire to advance himself in knowledge, was apprenticed, by their aid, to Mr. James Moore, a surgeon and apothecary of the old school, an amiable and accomplished man, and a bon vivant. Here again Gideon Mantell so far conciliated the good opinion of his master that, after he had "walked the hospitals," and, what was then a novelty in country practice, became a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, he was taken into partnership with his former master, and commenced a practice in his native town, which he carried on until the year 1835. In the course of that practice he was eminently successful, especially in cases of midwifery, in which branch of medicine his fame was not restricted to the small country town in which he practised. It was in the exercise of his profession, also, and with the assistance of his accomplished brother, the late Joshua Mantell, then in his dispensary, that Mr. Mantell saved the life of a woman condemned to death for the murder of her husband by arsenic; Dr. Mantell having distinctly proved that the tests used, and which were said to have shown the presence of this mineral poison, had entirely and chemically failed. This led to his publication, in 1827, of his "Observations on the Medical Evidence necessary to prove the Presence of Arsenic in the Human Body in Cases of supposed Poisoning by that Mineral. Illustrated with Cases." At Mr. Button's school Dr. Mantell had evinced a strong love for the study of natural history, and, upon commencing his practice at Lewes, he stole—for it could be called nothing less—some hours from the very arduous labours of a country profession, to the investigation of the "Organic Remains of a former World," firstly in the chalk, and next in the Tilgate formations, which were comparatively new ground. He was greatly

encouraged in this work by Mr. Davies Gilbert, and he was largely assisted by the zeal and knowledge of Mr. Stewart Warren Lee, who was his most intimate friend. He was also a keen follower of antiquity, and he opened many of the tumuli near the town. In this pursuit he was encouraged by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the author of "*Nænia Britannica*," who was Vicar of Preston, near Brighton. Their results were published in the first volume of "*Horsfield's History of Sussex*." For nine years he devoted himself to the prosecution of his researches into the chalk formation, and in the foundation of the collection now in the British Museum. In May, 1822, he published, by subscription, the result of his labours, in the 4to volume, "*The Fossils of the South Downs; or, Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex*," the engravings being executed by his wife, whose artistic skill would have done credit to a professional engraver. The work was dedicated to Mr. Davies Gilbert, through whose recommendation Mr. Mantell was elected a F.R.S. in the year 1825. In 1824 he contributed to "*Horsfield's History of Lewes*," "*The Natural History of the District*;" and in Dec., 1826, he published his "*Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex*," with figures and descriptions of the fossils of Tilgate Forest, among which he had found the *ignodon*, the *megalosaurus*, the *plesiosaurus*, &c., and had made discoveries which will never be dissociated from his name. Indeed it is as a working geologist, as a discoverer, and as a collector, as a man who, in the infancy of the science of geology, placed before the world the means by which others could write a thesis, or found a system, that Dr. Mantell's merits were best displayed, and will be honestly acknowledged. He received from the Geological Society, in 1835, the Wollaston medal and fund, in consideration of his discoveries in fossil comparative anatomy; and, in 1849, the Royal Society conferred upon him the royal medal for his memoir on the *Iguanodon*, which was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Dr. Mantell quitted Lewes in 1835, and removed, with his valuable museum, in 1835, to Brighton. The same amount of professional success, however, did not follow him from his native town. Dr. Mantell disposed of his collection to the British Museum

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for the sum of 5000*l.* and removed, in 1839, to practise at Clapham, whence he came to Chester-square. His professional practice was not increased by these removals, and latterly he had devoted himself to literature. His other principal works are:—"The Wonders of Geology." "The Geology of the South-east of England; 1838, 8vo." "The Medals of Creation; or, First Lessons in the Study of Organic Remains." "Thoughts on a Pebble; or, A First Lesson in Geology." "Thoughts on Animalcules; or, A Glimpse of the Invisible World revealed by a Microscope." "A Geological Excursion round the Isle of Wight, and along the adjacent Coast of Dorsetshire; 8vo." "Petrifications and their Teaching; 8vo." This was one of the last of the author's works, and was intended as an introduction to the organic remains in the British Museum. Dr. Mantell received a pension from the Crown during the last year, and had scarcely lived to derive any benefit from it.

10. At Trafford Park, Lancashire, aged 74, Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, bart., a deputy lieutenant of that county. He was the eldest surviving son of the late John Trafford, esq., of Croston and Trafford; and succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1815; and served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1834. He was created a Baronet by patent, dated in August, 1841, and in October of the same year received a royal licence to alter the orthography of his name to De Trafford. He married, in 1803, Laura Anne, third daughter and coheir of Francis Colman, esq., of Hilersdon, co. Devon, and by that lady has numerous issue.

11. Suddenly, at the Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate-street-Within, in his 80th year, Thomas Fenn Addison, esq., of Chilton Lodge, Suffolk, a Major-General in the army, and a magistrate for the counties of Suffolk and Essex. In 1814 he served with Sir J. C. Sherbrooke in the expedition to the Penobscot, which took possession of the forts and tower of Castine, Macchia, &c., and also destroyed the American frigate *Adams*. He was sent home with the dispatches on that occasion, and, in consequence, received the brevet of Lieutenant. In 1816 he accompanied Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, as Military Secretary, to Quebec, when that officer was ap-

pointed Governor-in-Chief, and Commander of the Forces, in British North America.

12. At York-street, Portman-square, London, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mercer, C.B., 63rd Bengal N.I.

13. At Calcutta, of Asiatic cholera, aged 89, Commander James Henry Bridges, R.N. This officer was the third son of Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington, Surrey. He commenced his career at the age of twelve years, in the *Ariadne*, Capt. Adolphus Fitzclarence, under the immediate patronage of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William IV.). As a midshipman and lieutenant he was constantly engaged in various parts of the world, and as gunnery Lieutenant of the *Thunderer*, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley, in the year 1840, he assisted in all the operations of the Syrian campaign, the bombardment of Beyrout, the storming of Sidon, and the capture of Jean d'Acre, and received, with the other officers engaged, an English and Turkish medal. In 1846 he went to the Cape of Good Hope as first Lieutenant of the *Brilliant*, and exchanged into the *Columbine* by Commander J. D. Hay, and was engaged in a successful effort to put down the pirates on the coast of China. Soon after his return home, in 1850, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. Still, anxious for active service, he accepted the appointment offered to him of Admiralty Agent, and took charge of the mails, first, in the *Bosphorus* screw steam-ship, to the Cape of Good Hope, and, immediately upon his return from thence, in the *Lady Jocelyn*, to Calcutta, where he died, after an illness of only three days.

— In Portman-square, the Dowager Lady Macnaghten.

14. At York, Lieut.-Col. Magenis, late of the 27th Foot, and Inspecting Field Officer of the York Recruiting District. He was an officer of distinguished services, and had a silver medal with three clasps, for Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

— At Woolbeding House, near Midhurst, Sussex, aged 69, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K.C.B., and G.C.M.G., Col. of the 97th Foot. He was the third son of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother to the first Earl of Radnor. He served in Egypt during the campaign of 1801, for which he received a medal. In 1807 he was

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aide-de-camp to Earl Rosslyn at the siege of Copenhagen, and, in 1809, on the staff of North Britain. He subsequently served in the Peninsular war. At the passage of the Douro, and at Talavera, he acted as an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and likewise as military secretary. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of Malta. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1838, and received the Colonelcy to the 97th Foot in 1843. He received a cross and one clasp for his services as Assistant Adjutant-General at Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, Nive, and Orthes; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, at the enlargement of the order in Jan., 1815, and a Grand Cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1836.

15. At Node Hill, Newport, I.W., aged 58, John Hamilton Reynolds, esq., Clerk of the County Court for the Isle of Wight. When yet very young Mr. Reynolds wrote a poem entitled "Saffé," which gained him the friendship of Byron, Leigh Hunt, and other eminent authors of the time, who thought they discerned much genius in the young poet. In after life he was a frequent writer in the leading reviews, and was one of the most pleasant members of a literary circle, which included Charles Lamb, Allan Cunningham, Carey, Darley, Hazlitt and Hood. The latter married his eldest sister.

— At Wood Hill, Aberdeenshire, aged 83, Lady Grant, of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, widow of Sir Archibald Grant, bart.

16. At Leamington, aged 79, Maria, relict of Court Granville, esq., of Calwich Abbey, co. Stafford.

— At Clifton, Ann, wife of Sir Benjamin Outram, C.B., F.R.S., Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals.

17. At Sidmouth, aged 81, Charlotte Augusta, relict of Robert Foote, esq., and daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1777.

— At Netherton, Frances, wife of Sir Edmund St. Pridcaux, bart.

— At his residence, Summerland, Exeter, Lieut.-Gen. Alfred Richards, C.B., H.E.I.C.S.

— At Dunmanway, co. Cork, aged 73, Edmund William Shuldham, esq., a Lieut.-Gen. in the East India Company's service.

— At Ibsley, Hampshire, Thomas

Locke Lewis, esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, a deputy lieutenant of the county of Radnor.

18. At Shirley Park, Surrey, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Louisa, Countess of Eldon. She was the third daughter of Charles, first Lord Feverham, by Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of William, second Earl of Dartmouth.

— At Barnard Castle, Durham, Lady Hullock, widow of Sir John Hullock, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1829.

19. At Clifton, aged 72, Cann de Winton, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Glamorgan and Somerset.

— Killed, in a skirmish with the Burmese, near Prome, aged 32, Capt. Edward Cornwall Gardner, 40th Bengal Nat. Inf., third son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. W. H. Gardner.

— At Godmersham Park, Kent, aged 85, Edward Knight, esq., of that place, and of Chawton House, Hampshire. This gentleman was the second son of the Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hampshire, and was the brother of Miss Jane Austen, the author of "Pride and Prejudice," and other popular novels, and of Rear-Adm. Austen. (See Oct. 8.) In 1794 he became possessed of the estates of Chawton and Godmersham by bequest of his cousin Thomas Knight, esq. He married, in 1791, Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir Brook Bridges, bart., and by that lady, who died in 1808, he had issue six sons and five daughters.

20. At Bath, Elizabeth Jemima, widow of Col. G. Holmes, C.B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, eldest daughter of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, bart.

21. At her residence in Curzon-street, aged 90, Miss Mary Berry, the survivor of the two Misses Berry who were the favoured friends of Horace Walpole in his declining years, and who have so charming a share in that entertaining writer's correspondence. Mary Berry was the elder of the two daughters of Robert Berry, esq., of South Audley-street, a Yorkshire gentleman of fortune. Walpole became acquainted with Miss Berry and her sister before the year 1789. He first met them, it is believed, at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire. During the correspondence the ladies visited Italy, and finally returned to Twicken-

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ham to be within call of the princes of letter writers. Walpole was fond of his "two wives," as he called them, would write and number his letters to them, and tell them stories of his early life, and of what he had seen and heard, with ten times the vivacity and minuteness that he employed in telling similar stories to Pinkerton or Dalrymple. The ladies listened; and it was Walpole's joy—

Still with his favourite Berrys to remain.

Delighted with what they heard, they began with notes of what he told them, and soon induced him, by the sweet power of two female pleaders at his ear and in his favourite "Tribune," to put in writing those charming "Reminiscences" of the Courts of George I. and his son, which will continue to be read with interest as long as English history is read. When Walpole died he left to the Misses Berry, in conjunction with their father, the greater part of his papers, and the charge of collecting and publishing his works. The father died, a very old man, at Genoa, in the spring of 1817; but the daughters lived in London, and for upwards of half a century saw, either in South Audley-street, or in Curzon-street, or at Richmond (within sight of Strawberry), two generations of literary men. They loved the society of authors and of people of fashion, and formed the centre of a charming society. Miss Berry was an authoress of no slight elegance; her reminiscences of the best literary circles afforded a fund of anecdote told with much liveliness and point. Miss Berry's last literary undertaking was a vindication of Walpole from the sarcastic and not always correct character of him drawn by Mr. Macaulay in an article in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1840 she edited, for the first time, the 60 letters which Walpole had addressed to herself and her sister. In his late years Walpole makes no better appearance than he does in his letters to Mary and Agnes. He seems to have forgotten the gout and Chatterton, Dr. Kippis and the Society of Antiquaries, and to have written like an old man no longer soured by the world, but altogether in love with what was good. Miss Berry survived her younger sister about eighteen months.

22. Aged 81, Samuel Merriman, M.D.,

of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Rodbourne Cheney, Wilts.

23. At Westport House, co. Mayo, in her 28th year, the Most Hon. Louisa Ellen Frances Augusta, Marchioness of Sligo. She was the younger daughter of Lord Viscount Strangford, by Ellen, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, bart., and was born at Constantinople, during her father's embassy there. She was married in 1847 to George John, third Marquess of Sligo, by whom she has left an only daughter.

24. At Eastbourne, Sussex, at an advanced age, Henrietta Frances, relict of Col. Rawdon.

— At Athens, aged 80, Constantine Ionides, the founder and supporter of many orphan asylums, schools, and charitable institutions in Greece and Constantinople.

26. At Madras, the Marquess of Lisboa, a midshipman of H.M. ship *Hastings*, from the effects of an accident when out shooting with a brother midshipman, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Leiningen.

— Aged 61, Henry William Petre, esq., of Dunkenhagh, Lancashire, and Portman-square, London.

— At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 82nd year, the Rev. Henry Hasted, M.A., Rector of Horringer and Braiesworth, Suffolk, and late Lecturer of St. Mary's Church in Bury.

— At Dowlais House, Glamorganshire, aged 67, Sir Josiah John Guest, bart., M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, and a deputy lieutenant of the county. Sir John Guest was born at Dowlais on the 2nd of February, 1785. Like the Arkwrights and the Peels, by his own skill and industry, he raised to the greatest prosperity a most important branch of British trade, and accumulated a colossal fortune. His grandfather, Mr. John Guest, the son of a small freeholder at Broseley, in Shropshire, accompanied in the middle of last century to South Wales, a well-known cannon-founder named Wilkinson, and the first furnace was raised, under their joint superintendence, at Dowlais. The works were sold at his death to a firm, of which his son, Mr. Thomas Guest, the father of the late baronet, was the manager. In 1806 they only produced yearly about 5000 tons of iron, and were, on the death of the proprietors, in considerable pecuniary embarrassment. Mr. Thomas

Guest died in 1807. The entire management then devolved upon Sir J. J. Guest, who, by his extraordinary capacity for business, his mechanical ingenuity (to which many of the most important improvements in the working of iron are to be attributed), and by a judgment in mercantile transactions rarely equalled, not only cleared the firm from debt, but raised the produce of the mines in a few years to no less than 68,000 tons. In 1849 the entire property in the Dowlais works became vested in him. Mr. Guest was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1826 for the borough of Honiton. He was rechosen in 1830, but in 1831 he lost his seat in consequence of the liberality of his opinions, and the agitation respecting the Reform Bill. In the first reformed Parliament he served as member for the newly-created boroughs of Merthyr, Aberdare, and Vaynor, which he has since continued to represent. He was created a baronet by patent dated 1838. Sir John Guest was a man of great mental capacities, a good mathematician, and a thorough man of business, not without a taste for the refinements of literature. The creation of Dowlais, and its material prosperity, was not his only merit; for he differed from his compeers in being a man of generous instincts and of enlarged sympathies. His care for his workmen did not end with the payment of their daily earnings. He took a comprehensive view of his social duties; he recognised in precept as well as in practice the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights; and he extended his care beyond the present generation into the next—beyond the race of men that now is to their descendants destined to replace them in the lapse of time. It is a great thing to be the supporter of 12,000 men, but it is a greater, nobler, and holier thing to be their guide, philosopher, and friend. He ever showed the warm interest he felt in the cause of education, and the Dowlais schools are very highly spoken of for their efficiency. He married first, in 1817, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Ranken, esq.; she died without issue in Jan., 1818: and secondly, in 1833, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, only sister to the present Earl of Lindsey, by whom he has left a numerous issue.

26. At Brussels, aged 79, Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, the third baronet (1784), of Annabell, co. Cork.

27. In Great Cumberland-place, in her 37th year, the Right Hon. Augusta Ada, Countess of Lovelace. The Countess of Lovelace was the "sole daughter of the house and heart" of the poet Byron. Her mother was Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, bart., and coheir to the barony of Wentworth, who is still living. It is well known that this marriage was singularly infelicitous; that the parties separated after a year's ill-assorted union, and when Ada was last seen by her father she was only a month old. The name of Ada was picked out from the early ancestry of her father. "If you turn over the pages of the 'Huntingdon Peerage Case' you will learn how common was the name of Ada under the Plantagenets. I found it in my own pedigree in the reigns of John and Henry." The third book of "Childe Harold," written in 1816, is dedicated as it were to a father's love: it begins and concludes with lines addressed to his daughter. Of the prophecy those lines contain, nearly all was fulfilled. Ada Byron never looked consciously into the face of her father. Whatever wholesome and ennobling joys his "wayward nature" might have found in watching the growth of his young daughter's mind, it was not reserved for the poet ever to know. There are frequent allusions to his daughter in Byron's correspondence. At one time he asks for her miniature, at another acknowledges a lock of her hair, "which is soft and pretty, and nearly as dark as mine was at twelve." At her father's death in 1824, Ada was little more than eight years old. She had small resemblance to her father. No one would have recognised the Byron features—the finely-chiselled chin or the expressive lips or eyes of the poet—in the daughter. Yet at times the Byron blood was visible in her look; and those who saw her on her marriage with the Earl of Lovelace (then Lord King) in 1835, fancied they saw more traces of the poet's countenance in the bride than they remembered there at any other time. But dissimilarity of looks was not the only dissimilarity between Byron and his daughter. Lady Lovelace cared little about poetry.

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Like her father's Donna Inez in "Don Juan,"

"Her favourite science was the mathematical."

Mr. Babbage is said to have conducted her studies at one time; and Lady Lovelace is known to have translated from Italian into English a very elaborate Defence of the celebrated Calculating Machine of her mathematical friend. With an understanding thoroughly masculine in solidity, grasp, and firmness, Lady Lovelace had all the delicacies of the most refined female character. Her manners, her tastes, her accomplishments, in many of which, music especially, she was a proficient, were feminine in the nicest sense of the word, and the superficial observer would never have divined the strength and the knowledge that lay hidden under the womanly graces. Proportionate to her distaste for the frivolous and commonplace was her enjoyment of true intellectual society, and eagerly she sought the acquaintance of all who were distinguished in science, art, and literature. Her body has been laid by the side of her father's coffin in the vault of Hucknall Torcard Church, near Newstead Abbey. Lady Lovelace has left issue two sons and one daughter.

29. At the house of his father-in-law Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in Piccadilly, Capt. John Green Paley, youngest son of J. G. Paley, esq., of Oaklands, Yorkshire.

30. At Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, aged 62, Lieut.-Gen. William Wemyss, Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, Equerry and Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, and Clerk Marshal to H.R.H. Prince Albert. He was the second son of Lieut.-Gen. William Wemyss, and great-grandson of the fifth Earl of Wemyss and March. He served as aide-de-camp to his uncle, Sir William Erskine, in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and subsequently in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812 in the Peninsula, where he was present in several minor actions, and in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, for which he received the silver war medal. He was appointed to the command of the 93rd Highlanders in 1850. Soon after the marriage of Her Majesty, Gen. Wemyss was appointed Clerk Marshal to Prince Albert, and in that capacity he had the entire control and management of his Royal Highness's equestrian and agri-

cultural establishments, with a permanent residence at Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor Great Park. He thus became acquainted with all the leading agriculturists of the locality, with whom it was his great delight to associate.

Lately. Lady Winston Barron, lady of Sir Henry Winston Barron, bart., of Barron Court, Waterford, and daughter of Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart., of Battlesden Park, Bedfordshire, &c.

DECEMBER.

2. At Astley Hall, near Chorley, in Lancashire, aged 90, Susanna, relict of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, bart. She was the only daughter of Richard Brooke, of Astley, esq., and succeeded to the Astley and Charnock estates on the death of her only brother, Peter Brooke, esq. She married, in 1787, Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerdon Hall and of Royle, co. Lancaster; and by this gentleman, who died in Nov., 1793, whilst he was high sheriff of the county, she had issue one son, Robert Townley Parker, esq., M.P. for the borough of Preston, and two daughters. Her ladyship married, secondly, in August, 1797, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart., M.P., of Hoghton Tower and Walton Hall, and became his widow in 1835, having issue.

3. At Kentish Town, aged 46, Eliza Sophia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, C.B., of the Bengal Military Service.

4. At Wroxall Abbey, Warwickshire, aged 72, Ann, relict of Christopher Roberts Wren, esq.

6. At Floors Castle, aged 77, Benjamin Charlewood, esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

8. Near the residence of his brother, Edward Wood, esq., J.P., of Pentridge, near Melbourne, New South Wales, by accidentally falling from a gig, the Rev. David Wood, M.A., formerly Curate of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London. He had been travelling for the last four years; had preached in nearly every city in Europe, as well as Egypt, Syria, &c., where there was an English congregation, and at the time of his death was temporary Rector of St. Peter's, Melbourne, having been appointed by the Bishop to perform the duty of the Ven. Archdeacon Davies.

9. At the Elms, Surrey, Char-Sarah, last surviving daughter of the late

Charles Lockhart, esq., of Lee and Carnwath, and Elizabeth Macdonald, of Largie and Muiravonside.

10. At Haileybury, near Hertford, aged 62, William Empson, esq., Professor of Law in Haileybury College, and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Empson was educated at Winchester School and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Review* in 1823, when Francis Jeffrey (whose only child he afterwards married) was yet editor. Jeffrey resigned the post where he had gained his high literary distinction in 1829, on being appointed Dean of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and was succeeded by Mr. Macvey Napier; to this gentleman Mr. Empson succeeded in 1830. Mr. Empson contributed to the *Review*, during the years 1823 to 1849, more than 60 articles, on subjects of law, the condition of the poorer classes, negro slavery, domestic politics, poetry, and general literature and biography. On educational and ecclesiastical questions Mr. Empson wrote various papers, which had much influence on public opinion. At Haileybury, Mr. Empson succeeded to the chair which had been occupied by Sir James Mackintosh. In that office his business was to educate men to conduct the civil administration of that great empire, the variety of whose local institutions, as well as the complexity of interests arising from differences of law, of religion, and of dependence, render preparation for practical government the more difficult. It was Professor Empson's aim to inculcate broad fundamental doctrines of moral science and of the laws of nations, and to impress great historical and ethical principles, knowing that the application of these would be easily regulated by the knowledge of particular or local institutions. He was learned and accurate in the details of actual practice in the various departments of law in India; but his excellence as a professor consisted still more in moral and philosophical training, without which mere legal knowledge has little that is attractive or noble. He possessed the art of acquiring and exercising an influence over the hearts of his pupils; showing a genial interest in the students of his class, which won their confidence and affection.

11. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Col. W. L. Watson, C.B.

12. Aged 76, Lieut.-Col. John Castle Gant, for many years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and a deputy lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.

14. In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, after several months' severe illness, in his 74th year, William Ballantine, esq., barrister-at-law, a magistrate for Middlesex, and formerly a magistrate of the Thames Police Court.

16. At Compton Verney, Warwickshire, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Henry Peyto Verney, eighth Baron Willoughby de Broke (1492). He was the second son of John, sixth Lord Willoughby de Broke, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George the Third, by Lady Louisa North, daughter of Francis, first Earl of Guildford, K.G. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; and succeeded to the peerage Sept. 1, 1820, on the death of his brother John, the seventh Lord. In politics his Lordship was strictly conservative; but he had taken little or no part in public affairs for several years past. He was very fond of mechanical pursuits, and his time was principally devoted to the improvement of his estates, and he was reputed as one of the richest fundholders of the aristocracy. He married, in 1829, Margaret, third daughter of Sir John Williams, bart., of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, who survives him without issue. He is succeeded in the peerage by his great-nephew.

— At the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, aged 72, Adm. Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of that port. Sir Thomas Briggs was the only son of Stephen Briggs, esq., chief surgeon at Madras, and was nephew of Adm. Sir T. Pasley, under whose auspices he entered the navy in 1791. He was engaged in the operations against Toulon and Corsica in 1793-4, and in Hotham's partial actions of the 14th March and 18th July, 1795. Having served in the flag-ships of Earl St. Vincent and Adm. Frederick, he was appointed to the command of the *Salamine*, 16, and assisted in the reduction of Genoa. On the 21st January, 1801, in company with the *Caroline*, 36, he captured a xebec laden with arms, and mounting 4 guns, with a crew of 24 men. He next engaged in the expedition under Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby, for his services during which he obtained the Turkish gold medal and the Order of the Crescent, and

was promoted to post rank in the same year. His naval career was now very active. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Orpheus*, 36, in which ship he made many captures; but was subsequently wrecked on the coral reef of Jamaica, on the 23rd January, 1807. In 1808, Capt. Briggs was appointed to the temporary command of the *Theseus*, 74, off l'Orient; and in the same year to the *Clorinde*, 36, on the East India station, where he captured *l'Heart*, privateer, of 8 guns and 57 men, and proved of material service in disembarking the troops at the reduction of the Isle of France, in Dec., 1810, and was next employed in the China Sea. In 1814 he was appointed to the *Leviathan*, 74, on the Lisbon, Cork, and Mediterranean stations; and in 1818, to the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, as flag-captain at Portsmouth to Sir George Campbell. In 1823 Capt. Briggs was nominated Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda. He removed to Malta in 1829; attained the rank of rear-admiral on the 27th June, 1832; and was appointed about the same period Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, where he remained until 1838, having received in 1833 the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George for his services in the temporary command of the Mediterranean squadron. He was made a vice-admiral on the 23rd November, 1841; admiral, Sept. 2, 1850; was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth on the 18th September, 1851.

16. At Barley Rectory, Herts, aged 69, the Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D., Rector of Barley, Canon of Bristol, and late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. This gentleman was remarkable for his success in the acquisition of languages, entirely by his own laborious and persevering application, mostly without the assistance of a living instructor. The following is Dr. Lee's own narrative of his remarkable youth:—"The first rudiments of learning I received at a charity school at Longnor, in the county of Salop, where I was born (May 14, 1783), which is a village situated about eight miles from Shrewsbury. Here I remained till I attained the age of twelve years, and went through the usual gradations of such institutions without distinguishing myself in any respect; for, as punishment is the only alternative generally held out, I, like others, thought it

sufficient to avoid it. At the age above mentioned I was put out apprentice to a carpenter and joiner, by Robert Corbett, esq., in which, I must confess, I underwent hardships seldom acquiesced in by boys of my age; but, as my father died when I was very young, and I knew it was not in the power of my mother to provide better for me, as she had two more to support by her own labour, I judged it best to submit. About the age of seventeen I formed a determination to learn the Latin language, to which I was instigated by the following circumstances:—I had been in the habit of reading such books as happened to be in the house where I lodged; but, meeting with Latin quotations, I found myself unable to comprehend them. Being employed about this time in the building of a Roman Catholic chapel for Sir Edward Smythe of Acton Burnell, where I saw many Latin books, and frequently heard that language read, my resolution was confirmed. I immediately bought Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, at a book-stall, and learnt it by heart throughout. I next purchased Corderius' Colloquia, by Loggon, which I found a very great assistance to me, and afterwards obtained Entick's Latin Dictionary; also, soon after, Beza's Testament and Clarke's Exercises. There was one circumstance, however, which, as it had some effect on my progress, I shall mention in this place. I one day asked one of the priests, who came frequently to us, to give me some information of which I was then in want, who replied that 'charity began at home.' This was very mortifying, but it only served as a stimulus to my endeavours; for from this time I resolved, if possible, to excel even him. There was one circumstance, however, more powerful in opposing me, and that was poverty. I had at that time but six shillings a week to subsist on, and to pay the expenses of washing and lodging. Out of this, however, I spared something to gratify my desire for learning, which I did, though not without curtailing myself of proper support. My wages were, however, soon after raised one shilling a week, and the next year a shilling more, during which time I read the Latin Bible, Florus, some of Cicero's Orations, Caesar's Commentaries, Justin, Sallust, Virgil, Horace's Odes, and Ovid's Epistles. It may be asked how

I obtained these books! I never had all at once, but generally read one and sold it, the price of which, with a little added to it, enabled me to buy another, and this being read was sold to procure the next. I was now out of my apprenticeship, and determined to learn the Greek. I bought, therefore, a Westminster Greek Grammar, and soon afterwards procured a Testament, which I found not very difficult with the assistance of Schrevelius's Lexicon. I bought next Huntingford's Greek Exercises, which I wrote throughout, and then, in pursuance to the advice laid down in the Exercises, read Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and soon after Plato's *Dialogues*, some part of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, Pythagoras's *Golden Verses*, with the *Commentary* of Hierocles, Lucian's *Dialogues of the Dead*, and some of the *Poetæ Minores*, with the *Antigone* of Sophocles. I now thought I might attempt the Hebrew, and accordingly procured Bythner's Grammar, with his *Lyra Prophetica*, and soon after obtained a Psalter, which I read by the help of the *Lyra*. I next purchased Buxtorf's Grammar and Lexicon, with a Hebrew Bible, and I now seemed drawing fast towards the summit of my wishes, but was far from being uninterrupted in these pursuits. A frequent inflammation in my eyes, with every possible discouragement from those about me, were certainly powerful opponents; but habit, and fixed determination to proceed, had now made study my greatest happiness, and I every day returned to it rather as a source of rest from manual labour, and though I felt many privations in consequence, it amply repaid me in that solitary satisfaction which none but a mind actuated as mine was could feel. But to return: chance had thrown in my way the Targum of Onkelos, and I had a Chaldaic grammar in Bythner's *Lyra*, with the assistance of which and of Schindler's Lexicon I soon read it. I next proceeded to the Syriac, and read some of Gutbir's Testament by the help of Otho's Synopsis and Schindler's Lexicon. I had also occasionally looked over the Samaritan Pentateuch, which differs little from the Hebrew, except in a change in letters. I found no difficulty in reading it in quotations wherever I found it; and with quotations I was obliged to content myself, as books in that language were entirely

out of my reach. By this time I had attained my twenty-fifth year, and had got a good chest of tools, worth, I suppose, about 25*l*. I was now sent into Worcestershire, to superintend, on the part of my master, Mr. John Lee, the repairing of a large house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Cooke. I began now to think it necessary to relinquish the study of languages, as I perceived that, however excellent the acquisition might have appeared to me, it was in my situation entirely useless. I sold my books, and made new resolutions; in fact, I married, considered my calling as my only support, and some promises and insinuations had been made to me which seemed of a favourable nature in my occupation. I was awakened, however, from these views and suggestions by a circumstance which gave a new and distressing appearance to my affairs; a fire broke out in the house we were repairing, in which my tools, and with them all my views and hopes, were consumed. I was now cast on the world without a friend, a shilling, or even the means of subsistence. This, however, would have been but slightly felt by me, as I had always been the child of misfortune, had not the partner of my life been immersed in the same afflicting circumstances. There was, however, no alternative; and now I began to think of some new course of life, in which my former studies might prove advantageous. I thought that of a country schoolmaster would be the most likely to answer my purpose; I therefore applied myself to the study of Murray's English Exercises, and improved myself in arithmetic. There was, however, one grand objection to this; I had no money to begin, and did not know any friend who would be inclined to lend. In the meantime the Rev. Archdeacon Corbett had heard of my attachment to study, and having been informed of my being in Longnor, sent for me, in order to inform himself of particulars. To him I communicated my circumstances, and it is to his goodness I am indebted for the situation I at present fill, and several other very valuable benefits, which he thought proper generously to confer. My circumstances since that time are too well known to you to need any further elucidation. It is through your kind assistance I made myself thus far acquainted with the Arabic, Persian, and

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Hindoostanee languages, of my progress in which you are undoubtedly the best judge." It thus appears that Mr. Lee had rendered himself familiar with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan previously to his introduction to Archdeacon Corbett and Jonathan Scott, esq., under whose fostering friendship he was brought into public notice. To the foregoing narrative, Dr. Scott, to whom this memoir was addressed, has remarked, that the assistance Mr. Lee so gratefully speaks of from himself "consisted chiefly in a loan of books, and directing him in pronunciation. He wanted no other. In the course of a few months he was able not only to read and translate from any Arabic or Persian manuscript, but to compose in those languages. He has sent me translations into Arabic and Persian of several of Dr. Johnson's Oriental apologues in the *Rambler*, and of Addison's Vision of Mirza in the *Spectator*. They were wonderfully well done; and in this opinion I am not singular, as they have met also the approbation of Mr. James Anderson, whose abilities as an Orientalist are sufficiently established to render his applause highly satisfactory. Mr. Lee, in addition to his knowledge of the dead and Eastern languages, has made also considerable proficiency in French, German, and Italian. With his amazing facility of acquiring languages he possesses taste for elegant composition, and has no slight poetical talents, of which I have seen some specimens in English and Latin; also a Parody of Gray's Ode to Adversity, in Greek and Sapphic Verse, which competent judges pronounce a surprising effort of self-instructed genius." For two or three years previously to 1818 (the date of the above memoir), Mr. Lee held the mastership of Bowdler's Foundation School in Shrewsbury (which he obtained through the interest of Archdeacon Corbett), in addition to which he also attended two schools as a teacher of arithmetic, and at a few private houses as instructor in Persian and Hindoostanee to the sons of gentlemen who expected appointments in the civil or military services of the Hon. East India Company; and the progress made by his pupils showed, as Mr. Scott states, "that he had the art of conveying knowledge to others—an art not always possessed by the learned. In

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1818, Mr. Lee left Shrewsbury, and obtained an engagement with the Church Missionary Society. In the same year he entered at Queen's College, Cambridge; in 1817 took his degree of B.A., and on his examination by Dr. Buchanan he showed such skill and proficiency as drew forth the approbation of those patrons and friends who had interested themselves in his welfare; nor should it be omitted that when he entered college, he was unacquainted with mathematics, but in the course of a fortnight he had qualified himself to attend a class which had gone through several books of Euclid. On the 11th of March, 1819, Mr. Lee was elected, by a majority of nine to four, Arabic Professor of the University of Cambridge. In 1823 he obtained the appointment of chaplain of the gaol at Cambridge; and in 1825 he was presented to the rectory of Bilton with Harrogate. In 1831 he was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, with its accompanying stall in the cathedral of Bristol. His Hebrew lectures embraced an extensive field of Biblical criticism, illustrated by immense stores of ancient and modern literature. In 1833, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him, at Cambridge, on which occasion Dr. Turton, the Professor of Divinity, in an elegant Latin oration, expressed the admiration with which, in common with the whole University, he had beheld the achievements of Professor Lee's amazing talent and industry. As a scholar, Dr. Lee was at all times ready to receive a suggestion without being offended, and as willing to impart information to those who earnestly sought it from him. His knowledge of Biblical and Oriental literature was profound and extensive, his reading deep and varied, and to this was united every qualification which could adorn and distinguish the accomplished critic and scholar, and will no doubt cause his name to be long revered and renowned in this and distant nations. Among the many valuable publications which will form a lasting record of the untiring researches and perseverance of Dr. Lee are the following:—In 1816, the Syriac New Testament, and subsequently the Old Testament. He edited the Malay Scriptures, the Arabic and Coptic Psalter and Gospels, and translated the Book of Genesis into Persian,

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and was likewise editor of Martyn's Persian and Hindoostanee Testament. In 1817, and the subsequent year, he superintended the Hindoostanee Prayer Book, and Morning and Evening Prayers in Persic, and wrote the history of the Abyssinian and Syrian Churches for the Annual Report of the Church Missionary Society. In 1820, the Grammar and Vocabulary of the New Zealand Language. In 1821, Sylloge Librorum Orientalium, and Letter to Bellamy against his translation of the Bible. In 1824 and 1826 occurred his Controversy with Dr. Henderson; and about this time he edited Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar, of which a new edition appeared in 1828, and likewise printed some Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Mahometanism by Martyn. His Hebrew Grammar appeared in 1830. In 1833, the Travels of John Batuta, translated from the Arabic. In 1837, the Book of Job, translated from the original Hebrew. In 1840, a Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon.

16. At Chelsea, Lady Stronge, relict of William Holmes, esq., of Grafton-street, Bond-street.

17. At Escrick Villa, near York, aged 83, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Middleton, relict of Henry, sixth Lord Middleton.

18. At Walton Villas, aged 48, Peter Borthwick, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Evesham, and recently editor of the *Morning Post*. Mr. Borthwick was descended from the ancient family of Borthwick, Lord Borthwick in Scotland, and was educated at Cambridge, intending to go into orders; but having become interested in the case of the West Indians he advocated their cause in a series of lectures, and thenceforward devoted himself to politics. In 1834 he became member for the borough of Evesham, and became somewhat distinguished in the House for his unflinching advocacy of Tory principles, supporting the Church and Convocation, and the cause of Don Carlos (in whose behalf he made a journey into the Basque Provinces). He was the author of one valuable provision in the New Poor Law, known as "the Borthwick clause," which his untiring perseverance, after much difficulty, succeeded in extorting from the reluctant House of Commons. To him it is owing that married couples who have shared each others' pains and pleasures up to

the ages of 60, shall not, if overtaken by misfortune, be subjected in the poor-house to become the victims of a violation of the Divine command, which says, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Mr. Borthwick ceased to be a member of Parliament at the dissolution of 1847, and he was subsequently called to the bar as a member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. Shortly afterwards he became editor of the *Morning Post*, which he conducted very ably. The labour attending this post was, however, too much for a constitution already much tried, and he died in harness. Mr. Borthwick was a man of varied and ready talent, and had many friends.

18. At Bath, Major Thomas John Parker Butler, only surviving son of the late Sir T. Butler, bart., Garryhnden, Ballintemple, co. Carlow.

21. In Foxley-road, Kennington, in his 61st year, James Francis Stephens, esq., F.L.S., late President of the Entomological Society. Mr. Stephens was born at Shoreham, in Sussex, and was well known as an enthusiastic naturalist, and attained the highest reputation as an entomologist. In early life he edited some of the volumes of Shaw's "General Zoology." In 1827 he commenced the publication of his great work on the insect portion of the British Fauna, completing the orders Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, and Neuroptera, and one or two families of the Hymenoptera. This work, "Illustrations of British Entomology," was illustrated by Messrs. C. Curtis and Westwood. His "Manual of Coleoptera" is another indispensable work to the collector desirous of naming his specimens. The last works prepared by him were the "Catalogues of British Lepidoptera," in the collection of the British Museum, which contain the largest amount of valuable references ever brought together, and drawn up in the clearest and plainest way. In the *Zoological Journal*, and other periodical works devoted to natural history, are various papers and communications by him. His collection of members of the British Fauna was probably the largest and most complete in Britain.

21. At Nice, aged 48, Henry Crowther, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. S. Crowther, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street.

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22. At Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Harriet Maltby, the contemporary and friend of Wilberforce, Pitt, Hannah More, and many departed worthies of the past generation. She was a large contributor to the charities at Bath; and, among the rest, she gave annually to the National Schools at Weymouth House the sum of 100*l*.

23. At Clifton, Mary, wife of Mr. Serjeant Stephen.

— At Bath, Edward Rogers, esq., of Strange Park, co. Radnor, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of the counties of Salop, Radnor, and Hereford, LL.B. and barrister-at-law, formerly M.P. for Bishop's Castle, and major in the Radnor Militia.

24. In Victoria-square, Pimlico, Samuel Barwick Bruce, esq., M.D., of Ripon, Medical Inspector of Mills and Prisons in that district. Dr. Bruce was a native of Barbadoes. Having obtained an army medical commission, he saw some of his earliest service afloat, under Lord Nelson, in 1805; was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix in 1807; served at the siege of Fort Desaix in Martinique, for which he received a medal and clasp; at the capture of Les Saintes near Guadaloupe; at the bombardment and driving from their anchorage of the French fleet in 1809; and in 1810 at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which he received a medal and clasp. Dr. Bruce served in the Peninsula in 1813, in America in 1814 and 1815, and was present at the severe actions before New Orleans in Jan., 1815; also at the capture of Fort Boyer, &c. In May, 1815, he joined the Duke of Wellington's army in the Netherlands, and finally he was present at Waterloo, and the subsequent entry into Paris.

— At Birch House, near Hereford, aged 75, Kedgwin Hoskins, esq., a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and formerly one of its representatives in Parliament.

25. At Greystock, Cumberland, aged 87, the Rev. Henry Askew, Rector of that parish. He was the third son of the learned Anthony Askew, M.D.

— At Heacham Hall, Norfolk, aged 63, the Rev. Strickland Charles Howard Neville Rolfe, Vicar of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late General Neville, Royal Artillery, and assumed the name and arms of Rolfe by royal licence, May 5, 1837, having received by

bequest the estates of Edmund Rolfe, esq., of Heacham.

26. In Upper Harley-street, aged 49, Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, G.C.B.

28. At Brecon, Lieut.-Col. Hunter Ward, senior Major 48th Regiment.

— At Windsor Castle, aged 84, John Powell, esq., military knight, formerly quartermaster of the 77th Foot. He was nearly 20 years in India, was in the campaigns against Tippoo and Doondiah Waugh, and in that of Wynaad, where he was severely wounded. He served also at Cochin, Colombo, Suddaseer, Seringapatam, Jamalabad, Pangalamcouchy, and Annakenny. Subsequently he was twelve years in the West Indies and four in the Peninsula, and had the war medal with one clasp for Badajoz.

28. At Brussels, Madame Kossuth, mother to the Hungarian leader.

— At Northampton, aged 46, Capt. John Lumley, late of 6th Foot, son of the late Gen. Sir J. R. Lumley, K.C.B., Adj.-Gen. of the Bengal Army.

29. At Malta, in consequence of a fall from a horse on the 17th, Hester Eliza, eldest daughter of John Drummond, esq., of Mulgrave House, Fulham.

— At Leamington, aged 22, Aline, wife of Henry Hoghton, esq., of Bold, Lancashire, and third daughter of Sir Henry Jervis White Jervis, bart., of Bally Ellis, co. Wexford.

— At Edinburgh, after a six weeks' illness, in his 63rd year, Mr. Robert Forrest, sculptor. Mr. Forrest was a native of Carlisle, Lanarkshire, and was entirely a self-taught artist; he was bred as a stone-mason in the quarries of Clydesdale. His first public work was the statue of Wallace, which occupies a niche in the steeple of Lanark parish church, and was erected in 1817. His next works were the colossal figure of the first Viscount Melville, which surmounts the pillar in the centre of St. Andrew's-square at Edinburgh; and the well-known statue of John Knox in the Necropolis of Glasgow. In 1832 Mr. Forrest opened his public exhibition of statuary on the Calton Hill at Edinburgh, with four equestrian statues, under the patronage of a Royal Association of Contributors to the National Monument. In progress of time the gallery was extended to about 30 groups, all executed by the indefatiga-

ble sculptor himself, and the statuary soon took its place as one of the most popular exhibitions in the Scottish metropolis.

29. At his lodge, in the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. Francis Hodgson, B.D., Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Cottesford, Oxfordshire. Mr. Hodgson was educated at Eton, and was elected in 1799 to King's College, and was tutor to Mr. Lambton (afterwards Earl of Durham) and his brothers. In 1837 he returned to Eton as an Assistant Master, but resigned in the same year. While at Cambridge he formed an intimacy with the late Lord Byron, equally honourable to both, and which was only put an end to by the death of the noble poet. Lord Byron not only regarded Mr. Hodgson with great affection, but entertained a very high opinion of his intellectual endowments. This opinion was justified by several poetic works subsequently published by the deceased; in particular, by a translation of "Juvenal;" a volume entitled "Lady Jane Grey," with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin, 1809, 8vo; and "Sir Edgar," a Tale in two Cantos, 1810. In his later days he made considerable contributions in Latin to the *Arundines Cami*—a collection of poems in Latin and Greek, which was the successful and very popular forerunner of two other beautiful works of similar character—the *Anthologia Oxoniensis* and *Sabrinæ Corolla*. He also published several books with the view of directing the students of Eton in the art of versification, which has so long been the boast of that school. In 1816 Mr. Hodgson was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to the vicarage of Bakewell in Derbyshire, and in 1836 he was appointed Archdeacon of Derby, and also held for some time the donative chapelry of Edensor, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. In March, 1840, he was elected Provost of Eton by the Fellows, on Her Majesty's recommendation; and shortly after he became Rector of Cottesford, one of the livings attached to Eton. Mr. Hodgson was a scholar of sound and accurate judgment, and of delicate and refined taste. As a man, he was remarkable for benevolence and singular kindness of heart. As a friend, he was no less worthy of admiration for warmth and sincerity of affection.

30. At Stradishall, Suffolk, aged 52, Sir Charles Wager Watson, the second Baronet (1760), of West Wrattling Park, Cambridgeshire. He was grandson of Rear-Admiral Charles Watson, who, after distinguishing himself in two engagements, died in command of the naval forces in the East Indies in 1757; and whose son, in acknowledgment of the father's services, was created a baronet in 1760, being then a boy of nine years of age. Sir Charles was hunting with the Suffolk foxhounds, accompanied by his son, and was riding at a brisk rate, when he was seen suddenly to reel and fall from his horse.

31. In action against the Kaffirs, at Fort Peddie, aged 35, Henry Robert Eardley Wilmot, Capt. Royal Artillery, and Brevet-Major. This gallant officer was the fifth son of the late Sir John Eardley Wilmot, bart., of Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1834. He served in Newfoundland and Canada, and in 1843 went to Van Diemen's Land as aide-de-camp to his father, the Lieutenant-Governor. On the breaking out of disturbances in New Zealand, he hastened to the scene of operations, and did good service there. In June, 1847, Major Wilmot returned to England, where he remained engaged in the recruiting service until July, 1850, when he was promoted as First Captain to a Company at the Cape, where he arrived at the end of December. Immediately on his arrival he proceeded to the frontier, and took an active part in all the operations there down to the 31st of December, 1851. On that day he fell in a skirmish with the Kaffirs, some few miles from Fort Peddie, while in command of a party of British troops. On Saturday the 3rd of January, the earth closed over all that was mortal of the gallant Major Wilmot. His death caused the utmost sorrow, expressed not only by the Commander-in-Chief and the superior officers, but by those under him, and by the soldiers. Everywhere his kindness and gentlemanly bearing appear to have won friends, while his soldierly conduct, his bravery, and general high professional attainments, secured for him the respect and admiration of all with whom he acted.

Lately. In Australia, Hugh Proby,

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esq., third son of the Hon. Admiral Proby, and nephew to the Earl of Carysfort. Mr. Proby was drowned in attempting to cross a flooded river.

Lately. At Tarbolton, aged 79, Mr. Thomas Stobo. He entered in the Greys or 2nd Dragoons in 1790, and was with the Duke of York at Dunkirk; he was the oldest soldier in the Greys who fought at Waterloo, and the very "beau ideal" of a British dragoon. He was brother to the late Capt. Stobo of the Greys, who died in 1838.

Lately. At Castle Douglas, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Train, a friend and antiquarian auxiliary of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Train was the author of a history of Galloway, but better known by the compliments paid him in Mr. Lockhart's "Life of Scott."

Lately. Joseph Willday, esq., of Atherstone, co. Warwick. He has bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* to each of the following charities:—the London Orphan Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields, the Blind Asylum, Liverpool, and the Birmingham General Hospital.

Lately. John Zechariah, esq., of Havestock-hill. He has left the following legacies payable on the demise of his widow, viz., Jews' Hospital, 500*l.*; Jews' Free School, 200*l.*; Society for Relieving the Destitute Blind of the Jewish persuasion, 200*l.*; Jews' Orphan Asylum, 200*l.*; Widows' Home Asylum, 200*l.*; Hand-in-Hand Asylum for Decayed Jewish Tradesmen, 200*l.*; Portsmouth Synagogue, 100*l.*

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JANUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Lord Augustus Loftus, now Paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Stuttgart, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at that Court.

2. To be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain: Thomas Wynne, esq., William Lancaster, esq.

16. George Hammond Whalley, esq., to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.

19. James Hudson, esq., now Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to be Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., now Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and John Fiennes Crampton, esq., now Secretary of Legation at Washington, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

20. Major-Gen. the Hon. George Cathcart to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies, and to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the settling and adjustment of the affairs of the territories adjacent or contiguous to the eastern and north-eastern frontier.

— Charles Henry Darling, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

— Major-Gen. the Hon. G. Cathcart to have the local rank of Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope.—The Hon. Mark George Kerr Trefusis, second son of Charles, 18th Baron Clinton, to take the surname and arms of Rolle.

H. Baldwin, esq., Q.C., to be one of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests in Ireland.

Thomas Falconer, esq., to be Judge of the Glamorganshire, Breconshire, and Radnorshire County Courts.

G. R. Waterhouse, esq., to be Curator of Mineralogy and Geology in the British Museum.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. 72nd Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Aitchison to be Colonel.—78th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B., to be Colonel.

10. Royal Marines, Col. Second Commandant R. Mercer, to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bury, to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major E. Hearle to be Lieut.-Colonel.

16. 74th Foot, Major A. Seaton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. G. Monkland to be Major.

30. Capt. M. Geale, of the 36th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

E. K. Barnard to be Commander.—R. Lloyd, to reserved list of Commanders.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander W. B. Oliver to be Captain; Lieut. J. Scudamore, C. Simmonds, and T. Brewer, to be Commanders.

19. Vice-Adm. John Dick to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. C. Strode, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. Walpole to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals (on the terms of 1st Sept., 1846): Hugh Patton, Hon. C. O. Bridgman, Sir Henry Shiffner, bart., and Henry Forbes.

Appointments.—Capt. A. Lowe to *Impregnable*; Commander R. Maguire to *Plover*; Lieut. and Comm. J. S. Bunde to *Hercules*.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. Chambers (Head Master of the High School, James's Town) to be Inspector and Superintendent of Government Schools in the Island of St. Helena.

Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, Readership, Temple Church, London.

Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D., Pro-rectorship of Trinity College, Dublin.

Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L., Principal of University College, and Professor of Classical Literature in the University of Sydney, N.S.W.

FEBRUARY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Henry Richard Lord Cowley, and the Right Hon. Sir J. Patteson, knt., one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, sworn of the Privy Council.

3. Lord Cowley, K.C.B. (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation), to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.

5. The Right Hon. Fox Maule to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—C. L. Wyke, esq., to be Consul General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

6. The Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, to be Secretary at War.

11. Lord Stanley of Alderley to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council appointed for Trade and Foreign Plantations.—Charles Barry, esq., Architect, R.A., Fellow of the Royal

Society, the Society of Arts, and of the Institute of British Architects, Member of the Pontifical Academy of Saint Luke at Rome, of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Saint Petersburg, and of the Royal Academies of Fine Arts at Berlin, at Stockholm, and at Brussels, knighted.

12. Rear-Adm. Sir James Stirling, knt., to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral *vice* Dundas.—R. G. M'Donnell, esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Settlements in the river Gambia, to be C.B. Civil Division.

— Arthur Charles Mageniz, esq. (Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.—Andrew Buchanan, esq. (Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.—Philip Griffith, esq. (Secretary of Legation at Athens), to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.—Augustus Paget, esq. (First Paid Attaché at Paris), to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

18. Brevet Colonel Lord de Ros to be Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

20. Robert Temple Harris, esq., of Watertown, co. Westmeath, to take the name of Temple, and bear the arms of Temple quarterly with his own, in compliance with the will of his grandfather Robert Handcock Temple of Watertown, esq.

23. Lord Broughton to be G.C.B. of the Civil Division; Lord Howden, Envoy Extraordinary to the Queen of Spain, to be K.C.B. of the Civil Division; Major-Gen. John Owen, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-Gen. of the Royal Marines, to be K.C.B. of the Military Division; and William Miller, esq., Commissary General to the Forces, to be C.B. of the Military Division.—Graves Macdonnell, esq., C.B. (Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia), to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent; Morris Power, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of St. Lucia.—Cosmo Innes, esq., Advocate, to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, *vice* Thomas Thompson, esq., resigned.

25. Knighted by patent, Charles Nicholson, esq., M.D., Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

26. Knighted, Charles Crompton, esq., one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench; and George Goodman, esq., Mayor of Leeds.

27. John William, Earl of Sandwich, Lord Claud Hamilton, William Lennox Lascelles Lord de Ros, Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, sworn of the Privy Council.

28. The Right Hon. Sir Edward B. Sugden, knt., Chancellor of Great Britain, created Baron St. Leonards of Slaugham, co. of Sussex.

Austen Henry Layard, esq., D.C.L., to be Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department (to Earl Granville).

The Hon. Thomas Montague Wilde to be Registrar in Bankruptcy, *vice* Wilmot, resigned.

T. Phinn, esq. (Recorder of Devonport), to be Counsel to the Board of Stamps and Taxes in the Exchequer.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

10. 39th Foot, brevet Major R. N. Tinley to be Major.

13. 39th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. G. Burrell, C.B., to be Colonel.—60th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. M. G. Dennis to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Bingham to be Major.—96th Foot, Major-Gen. C. E. Conyers, C.B., to be Colonel.—3rd West India Regt., Major A. Findlay to be Lieut.-Colonel.

20. 48th Foot, brevet Major B. A. Riky, to be Major.

23. Royal Artillery, brevet Major J. M. Savage, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

25. Royal Marines, brevet Major John M'Arthur, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

27. 10th Light Dragoons, Major John Tritton, to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain John Wilkie to be Major.—50th Foot, Major J. B. Bonham to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Richard Waddy to be Major.

28. Royal Artillery, brevet Major R. J. Dacres to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain, Richard R. Quin.

To be Commanders, James H. Turner, Russell Patey.

Appointment.—Lieut. Charles H. Young to the *Antelope*, 3.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Rev. H. J. Maltby, Canonry in Durham Cathedral.

CHAPLAINCY.

Rev. H. M. Birch, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. T. L. Claughton, Professorship of Poetry, Oxford.

J. W. Cusack, M.D., Professorship of Surgery, University of Dublin.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

10. Mr. W. Calder Marshall elected a R.A.; Mr. Richard Partridge, Professor of Anatomy, and Mr. John Prescott, Knight Professor of Perspective, in the Royal Academy.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

East Retford.—Hon. Wm. Ernest Duncombe.

Greenwich.—Adm. Houston Stewart.
Kent (East).—Sir Brook Wm. Bridges, bart.

Kinsale.—John Isaac Heard, esq.

Lisburn.—Sir J. E. Tennent.

Northampton.—Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith (re-elected).

Perth.—Right Hon. Fox Maule (re-elected).

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Earl Talbot, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Verulam, Viscount Hawarden, Viscount Galway, Lord Crofton, and Lord Polwarth, to be Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty.—The Hon. William Stuart Knox to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary.

4. Lord John Manners to be First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

5. Viscount Newport and Sir John Trollope, bart., sworn of the Privy Council.—Viscount Newport to be Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household.—Lieut.-Gen. Henry Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., to be Master-General of the Ordnance. Lieut.-Col. Francis Plunkett Dunne to be Clerk of the Ordnance.—John Dorney Harding, esq., D.C.L., to be Advocate-General.—George Hammond Whalley, esq., of Plas Madoc, Ruabon, to be Sheriff of co. Carnarvon, *vice* Williams.

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—David Middleton, esq., Rector of the Grammar School, Falkirk, and Charles Edward Wilson, esq., M.A., one of the Classical Masters of the Glasgow Academy, to be Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

11. Viscount Mandeville to be Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

22. The Marquess of Chandos to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, *vice* Craig, resigned.

24. Knighted, John Dorney Harding, esq., D.C.L., H.M. Advocate-General.

25. Lord Saltoun elected K.T.
Thomas Fortescue, esq., of Ravensdale Park, created Baron Clermont and Dromiskin, co. Louth, with remainder to his brother, Christopher T. Fortescue, and his heirs.

Sir John Dodson, to be Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

T. Twiss, D.C.L., to be Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, and Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

5. 17th Foot, Major Arthur Lowry Cole, from 69th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major L. C. Bourchier, who exchanges.
—93rd Foot, Major Lorenzo Rothe to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. R. M. Banner to be Major.

12. Brevet Capt. T. W. B. Mountstevens, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major in the army.—Capt. Edward Kaye, Bengal Artillery, to be Major in the East India.—Brevet Major William Elsey, Captain and Paymaster of the East India Depot at Warley, to be Major in the East India.

19. Brevet Capt. Sir G. D. Beresford, bart., to be Major in the army.

24. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. W. Bell to be Colonel.—Brevet Major C. W. Wingfield to be Lieut.-Col.

26. Brevet Capt. S. A. Abbott, 51st Bengal N.I., to be Major in the East India.

27. Royal Artillery, Major-General F. Campbell to be Colonel-Commandant.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

8. Rear-Adm. W. Croft to be Vice-Admiral on the reserved list.—Rear-Adm. W. Bowles, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. D. H. O'Brien, Capt. E. Lloyd, K.H., and Capt. B. M. Kelly, to be Rear-Admirals on the

reserved list.—Capt. A. L. Corry to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

To be retired Rear-Admirals of 1st Sept., 1846: Captains A. Montgomerie, J. W. Montagu, Hon. G. P. Campbell, W. B. Bigland, K.H., G. C. Gambier, J. Gore (a), and J. Gedge.

Appointments.—11. Capt. H. J. Austin to *Victory*, 101.

16. Capt. G. G. Lock to *Winchester*, 50.

19. Commander J. F. B. Wainwright to *Winchester*, 50.

24. Commander A. Hazeltine to *Bri-tomart*, 8.

31. Commanders A. Boyle, to *Victory*, 101; J. R. Rodd, to *Impregnable*, 104; and J. B. Marsh, to *Waterloo*, 120.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERENCE.

Rev. J. Jackson, Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Earl of Eglinton, K.P., Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

J. S. Blackie, M.A., Professorship of Greek, University of Edinburgh.

Thomas Charles Geldart, M.A., Mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

J. K. Ingram, M.A., Professorship of Oratory, University of Dublin.

W. Theobald, B.L., Professorship of Law, Hindoo College, Calcutta.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

(All the members of the House of Commons vacating their seats, on taking office under the new Administration, have been re-elected, with the exception of Lord Naas, one of the Knights for the county of Kildare.)

Cork.—Vincent Scully, esq.

Kildare Co.—William Henry Ford Cogan, esq.

Coleraine.—Lord Naas.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Major-Gen. James Frederick Love, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Jersey.

6. Adm. Sir C. Ekins, Gen. Sir P. Maitland, Adm. the Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Lieut.-

PROMOTIONS.

Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Vice-Adm. Sir C. Bullen, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, Vice-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. MacLaine, Lieut.-Gen. G. C. D'Aguilar, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, Lieut.-Gen. H. Goldfinch, Lieut.-Gen. J. Bell, Lieut.-Gen. G. Brown, Adjutant-Gen. of Her Majesty's Forces, Rear-Adm. P. Hornby, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Rear-Adm. W. F. Carroll, and Col. J. Tennant, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order; and Rear-Adm. G. E. Watts to be a Companion of the said Order.

7. Lord Napier (now Secretary of Legation at Naples), to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; the Hon. Richard Bingham (now Secretary of Legation at Lisbon), to be Secretary of Legation at Naples.—William Robert Ward, esq. (lately appointed Secretary of Legation at Florence), to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon; and William Taylour Thomson, esq., now First Paid Attaché to H.M. Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.

24. The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., Ambassador at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, created Viscount Stratford de Redclyffe, co. Somerset.

Charles Beevor, of Great Melton, Norfolk, and Berners-street, Middlesex, esq., to take the name of Lombe only, and bear the arms of Lombe, in compliance with the will of Sir John Lombe, bart., deceased.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. 9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Dunsmure, from 42nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—62nd Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. Trollope, from 36th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—80th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, from 97th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—90th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Vaughan to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major G. S. Deverill to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. H. J. French (late Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands) to be Lieut.-Colonel.—To be Inspecting Field-Officers of Re-

cruiting Districts, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Davis, C.B., from 9th Foot; brevet Col. M. J. Slade, from 90th Foot; Lieut.-Col. T. J. Adair, from 67th Foot; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Magenis, from 27th Foot.—Staff, brevet Col. J. Eden, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces in Ireland; brevet Col. J. L. Pennefather, C.B., to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces in Ireland; Major J. D. O'Brien to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Military Asylum, Lieut.-Col. J. Clark, to be Commandant.

13. 85th Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. Power to be Lieut.-Colonel.

19. Royal Artillery, brevet Major A. Tulloh to be Lieut.-Colonel.

20. Royal Engineers, brevet Major W. B. Marlow to be Lieut.-Colonel.

23. 21st Foot, Major F. G. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord West to be Major.—Brevet Capt. R. Nisbit, 46th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

30. 59th Foot, Major-Gen. G. A. Henderson, K.C., to be Colonel.—86th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase, vice Col. B. V. Derinzy, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. Browne, Dean of Emly, Ireland.

Rev. H. B. Macartney, Dean of Melbourne, Australia.

Rev. W. Hooper Parker, Hon. Canonry in Norwich Cathedral.

Rev. J. D. Jefferson, Osbalwick Canonry in York Cathedral.

Rev. T. W. Whitaker, Canonry in Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. O. E. Vidal, D.D., Bishopric of Sierra Leone.

Rev. R. L. Freer, Archdeaconry of Hereford.

Rev. C. Mackenzie, Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. W. W. Gibbon, Minor Canonry in Bristol Cathedral.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Maclure, Professorship of Humanity, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

G. K. Rickards, M.A., Professorship of Political Economy, Oxford.

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MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Harwich.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Monmouth.—Crawshaw Bailey, esq.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

6. Alexander Redgrave, esq., to be an Inspector of Factories.

15. The Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, bart., to be a member of the Committee of Council for Education.—Duncan McNeill, esq., to be Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Sessions in Scotland.

18. Adam Anderson, esq., Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* McNeill.

19. John Inglis, esq., Solicitor-General for Scotland, to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

24. Charles Neaves, esq., Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

25. Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in H.M. Settlements in the River Gambia.

William Edmonstoune Aytoun, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff and Steward of the sheriffdoms or stewardries of Orkney and Zetland.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.-General Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, G.C.H., to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment.

Major-General James Campbell to command the troops in New South Wales.

7. 39th Foot, Capt. W. Munro to be Major.

21. 80th Foot, Major P. C. Cavan to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Mauleverer to be Major.

28. 2nd Dragoons, Major-Gen. Archibald Money, C.B. and K.C., to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major H. E. de B. Sidley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. L. Wilton to be Major.—74th Foot, Major G. W. Fordyce to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. D. P. Patton to be Major.—86th Foot, Major-Gen. Roger Parke to be Colonel.—98th Foot, Capt. J. M. Jeffery to be Major.—Gold Coast

Corps, Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, Thomas Kehoe, M.D., to be a Surgeon.—Brevet Capt. J. C. Roberts, of the 65th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

5. Commanders John F. Appleby and Richard Devonshire, to be retired Captains.

Lieut. Augustus Phillimore, to be Commander.

25. Lieut. F. A. Egerton to be Commander.

Appointments.—5. Lieut. J. M. Jackson to the steam-sloop *Porcupine*, for the protection of the fisheries on the British coasts.

18. Commander H. Phelps to *Ferret*, 8.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. P. Gell, Bishopric of Christ Church, New Zealand.

29. Dr. James Paul, to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Carmarthenshire.—David Jones, esq., of Pantglas.

Harwich.—Isaac Butt, esq.
Perth.—Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird.

Suffolk (East).—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Tavistock.—Samuel Carter, esq.

Windsor.—Charles William Grenfell, esq.

Worcester.—William Laslett, esq.

JUNE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

8. Abraham Boyd Fenton, esq., to be Queen's Advocate and Police Magistrate for H.M. Settlements in the River Gambia.

9. Archibald Alison, esq., Advocate, Sheriff of the county of Lanark, created a Baronet.

18. Col. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, knt., to be Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., to be Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Major-Gen. C. R. Fox.

22. The Earl of Mayo elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

25. Edward Smirke, esq., barrister-at-

PROMOTIONS.

law, to be Attorney-General to H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

28. Joseph Bailey, of Glanusk Park, in the county of Brecon, esq., created a Baronet.

29. William Gore Ouseley, esq., some time Minister to the Argentine Confederation, to be K.C.B. (Civil Division).—Lieut.-Gen. Charles McLeod, C.B., of East India Company's service, to be a K.C.B. (Military Division).—Robert Pritchard, esq., to be Collector of Customs for the Island of St. Helena.—Capt. John Russell Domville, R. Art., to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

8. 9th Foot, Major B. V. Layard to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Charles Elm-hirst to be Major.—71st Foot, Major N. M. Stack to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Charles Ready to be Major.—Brevet Capt. Graham Henry, of 69th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. the Hon. W. F. Cowper, of 67th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

25. 40th Foot, Major T. J. Valiant to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Arthur Leslie to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

4. Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir William Edward Parry, knt., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Appointments.—3. Capt. S. C. Davies to the *Sanspareil*, 81; Capt. G. F. King to the *Leander*, 50.

8. Capt. Cospatrik Baillie Hamilton to the *Vestal*, 26; Capt. Sir William Hoste to the *Spartan*, 26.

11. Comm. H. Phelps to the *Sanspareil*, 81.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Baillie, Sub-Dean of York Cathedral.

Rev. J. Guthrie, Bedminster and Redcliffe Canony in Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Hughes, Canony, Fifth Curial, St. David's Cathedral.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

J. Macfarlan, M.D., Professorship of Medicine, University of Glasgow.

J. G. Phillimore, M.A., Reader on

Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court, London.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Huntingdonshire.—Viscount Mandeville.

Sandwich.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton.

JULY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Knighted, John Kincaid, esq., late Capt. in the Rifle Brigade, and Senior Exon of H.M. Yeoman of the Guard.—William Lowther, esq., now Paid Attaché to H.M. Legation at Naples, to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.—Rice Roberts, of Tal y Llyn, esq., to be Sheriff of the county of Anglesey, vice Lloyd, deceased.

12. George Gibson, of Bradston Brook, Surrey, esq., to take the name of Carew before that of Gibson.

13. Capt. the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, vice Denman, resigned.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

6. 1st Grenadier Guards, Major and Col. Godfrey Thornton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Col. William Fludyer to be Major; Lieut. and Capt. John Temple West to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—38th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Sparks to be Major.—3rd West India Regt., Capt. George A. K. d'Arcy, from 94th Foot, to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

9. 96th Foot, brevet Major Edward Hill to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. Hon. William Lygon Pakenham, from 7th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. George Parlbry, of 4th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

16. 3rd Foot, Major J. Patterson, from 94th Foot, to be Major.—28th Foot, Major F. Adams to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. Fraser to be Major.—94th Foot, Major D. M. Cameron, from 3rd Foot, to be Major.

23. Capt. E. H. F. Pocklington, Assistant Military Secretary at Malta, to be Major in the Army.

30. 74th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. M'Duff, from the St. Helena Regt., to be Lieut.-

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel.—St. Helena Regt., Lieut.-Col. H. N. Vigors, from half-pay 18th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. H. G. Boldero, of 38th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. R. G. Taylor, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and Capt. C. T. Chamberlaine, 28th Bengal N. Inf., to have the rank of Major in the Army in the East Indies.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

30. Vice-Admirals Matthew Buckle, John Allen, and Christopher J. W. Nesham, on the reserved list, to be Admirals on the same list; Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Bullen, G.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. C. S. J. Hawtayne to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. H. W. Bruce to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Appointments.—2. Capt. W. J. Hope Johnstone to be Superintendent of Harbour Hospitals.—Capt. Stephen Stephen to the *Albion*, 90; Capt. Charles Talbot to the *Meander*, 44; Comm. John Johnson to the *Megara*, 19, st.; Comm. James Dixon to the *Meander*, 44; Capt. Wallace Houston to the *Trincomalee*, 24; Capt. F. T. Mitchell to the *Queen*, 116.

20. Lieut. Robert B. Harvey to the *Trident*, 6, st.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Gee, Priest-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. T. Hirst, Minor Canonry, Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. H. L. Jenner, Minor Canonry, Canterbury Cathedral.

PEERS OF SCOTLAND ELECTED TO SERVE IN THE SIXTEENTH IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Seafield, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville, and Lord Polwarth.

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Lieut.-Col. Charles Wyndham, formerly of the Scots Greys, to be

Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

2. The Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Clackmannan.

7. The Earl of Selkirk to be Keeper of the Seal of Scotland, *vice* the Earl of Stair, resigned.

11. Philip Allen, esq., to be Treasurer for the District of Natal, South Africa.

18. The Marquess of Granby to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lincoln, *vice* Earl Brownlow, resigned.

21. William Stuart Walker, esq., to be Secretary to the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

24. Boyle Travers Finniss, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Robert R. Torrens, esq., to be Colonial Treasurer and Registrar General, George Frederick Dashwood, esq., to be Collector of Customs, and Alexander Telmer, esq., to be Commissioner of Police for the colony of South Australia.

25. William A. Beckett, esq., to be Chief Justice, and Redmond Barry, esq., to be Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria; James Simpson, esq., to be Sheriff of that colony; and James Denham Pincock, esq., to be Registrar of the Supreme Court.—George Dyason, esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Graaff Reinet, Cape of Good Hope.

30. William Arrindell, esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of British Guiana; Robert R. Craig, esq., to be Attorney-General, and John Lucie Smith, esq., Solicitor-General, for that colony.

T. W. B. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, esq., to use his paternal surname of Beauchamp after Proctor.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

3. 12th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. R. G. H. Clarges, C.B., from 73rd Foot, to be Colonel.—73rd Foot, Major-Gen. R. B. Macpherson, C.B., to be Colonel.

17. 3rd West India Regt., Capt. T. E. Knox, from the 85th Foot, to be Major.

24. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. G. Turner, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant.—Grenadier Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. T. Forester to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

— Staff, brevet Major J. R. Bruncker, 15th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ceylon, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

PROMOTIONS.

24. Hospital Staff, Sir J. Pitcairn, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; C. Maclean, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank in Ireland; Staff Surgeon A. Cumming, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

27. 2nd Dragoons, Major H. D. Griffith to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. D. J. M. McLeod to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTION.

6. Commodore G. R. Lambert to be a Commodore of the First Class.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. M. Crosthwaite, Prebend of Dromdaleague, diocese of Cork.

Rev. W. R. Lawrenson, Prebend of Howth, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman, Assistant Inspector of Schools in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Pembroke-shire.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, Inspector of Episcopal Schools, Scotland.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

18. Arthur Edward Kennedy, esq., to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Sierra Leone.—Major Luke Smyth O'Connor to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the River Gambia.

20. John Stuart, esq., Q.C., to be a Vice-Chancellor.

25. Yarburgh Greame, of Sewerby House, Bridlington, and of Heslington Hall, co. York, esq., to take the surname and arms of Yarburgh only.

William George Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, esq., of Foulden Hall, in Norfolk, to discontinue the surname of Daniel, and take the surname of Amhurst in addition to that of Tyssen, and also to bear the arms of Amhurst quarterly with those of Tyssen.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Trevor, from 59th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—59th Foot, Lieut.-Col. F. Mainwaring to be Lieut.-Colonel.

14. 68th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord A. Lennox to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. J. M. Home, of 16th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

21. 16th Dragoons, Capt. C. J. Foster to be Major.—80th Foot, Capt. R. T. Sayers to be Major.

28. Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., to have the rank of General so long as he is in command of Her Majesty's Army.

— Grenadier Foot Guards, Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G., from Scots Fusillier Guards, to be Colonel.—Scots Fusillier Guards, Major-Gen. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., from 17th Lancers, to be Colonel.—17th Lancers, Major-Gen. T. W. Taylor, C.B., to be Colonel.—Rifle Brigade, Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G., to be Colonel in Chief.—60th Foot, Gen. Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., to be Colonel in Chief.

— Col. Richard Airey to be Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief.

80. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy J. Somerset, G.C.B., to be Master-General of the Ordnance.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains: E. S. Sotheby, G. S. Hand, M. de Courcy, and G. W. Tarleton.

To be Commanders: O. Cumberland, H. Trollope, J. G. Bickford, R. Hall, and Hon. Fred. Curzon.—Lieut. John Knapman to be Commander on the reserved list.

Appointments.—20. Lord G. N. Grosvenor to be Flag-Lieutenant to Adm. Purvis at Cork.

28. Rear-Adm. Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to be Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard; Frederick D. Yonge to be Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Adm. Fanshawe; Capt. Sir Thomas Maitland to the *Agamemnon*, 90; Capt. S. G. Fremantle to the *Arrogant*, 36; Comm. Robert Hall to the *Agamemnon*, 90; Lieut.-Comm. John E. Parish to the *Sharpshooter*, 8.

Captains—G. O'Callaghan to the *Encounter*, 12; William Ramsey to the *Hogue*, 60; G. Giffard to the *Terzagant*, 24.

Commanders—W. Morris (b) to the *Electra*, 14; Gerard J. Napier to the *Daring*, 12; Edmund A. Glynn to the *Hogue*, 24; Thomas Wilson to the *Geyser*, 6; Benjamin Baynton to the

PROMOTIONS.

Hercules, 2; E. W. Vansittart to the *Bittern*, 12.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Trevor, Chancellor of the diocese of Bangor.

Rev. A. W. West, Chancellor of St. Bridget's Cathedral, Kildare.

Rev. W. Gunning, Archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. R. Eden, Hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. T. James, Hon. Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. F. E. Tuson, Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Pinder, Canonry of Combe, diocese of Bath.

Rev. W. Gorman, Vicar-Choralskip (and Librarian), Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. Birley, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Rev. R. L. Koe, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

Rev. R. F. Meredith, H.M. Inspector of Schools.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

11. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance, created Baron Raglan, of Raglan, co. Monmouth.—Gen. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

16. Lord Raglan sworn of H.M. Most Hon. Privy Council.

Edward Smirke, esq., to be Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, with a seat at the Board of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Samuel Warren, esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of Hull.

J. Leycester Adolphus, esq., to be Judge of the Marylebone County Court.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

12. 18th Dragoons, Major C. E. Doherty to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. R. O. Gore to be Major.—47th Foot, Capt. C. F. Fordyce to be Major.—

Brevet Capt. C. Andrews, 46th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. T. T. Tucker, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to have the rank of Major in the East Indies.

15. 50th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Allan, C.B., to be Colonel.—51st Foot, Capt. A. T. Rice to be Major.—61st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. Reeve to be Colonel.

18. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant Samuel B. Ellis, C.B., of the Chatham division, to be Colonel Commandant, and appointed to Woolwich division; Lieut.-Col. J. I. Willes, of the Portsmouth division, to be Colonel Second Commandant, and appointed to the Chatham division; brevet Major Joseph Childs, of the Plymouth division, to be Lieut.-Colonel, and appointed to the Portsmouth division.

29. Brevet Capt. C. G. Becher, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Major in the East Indies.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

1. Capt. William James Mingaye to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir Charles Burrard, bart., to be retired Rear-Admiral.

16. Capt. J. H. Plumridge to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Retired Captains T. L. Peake and W. Hendry to the retired list of Rear-Admirals.—Captains Norwich Duff, Sir Charles C. Parker, John Edward Walcot, M.P., and Earl Spencer, K.G., placed on the reserved list of Rear-Admirals.—Lieut. W. Eyton to be Commander on the reserved list.—Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., to be Commodore of the first class, and to command the *Victoria and Albert*; Comm. William Crispin, of the *Victoria and Albert*, to be Captain.

28. Captains G. C. Blake and W. P. Schomberg to be retired Captains.

29. Rear-Adm. Sir David Dunn, knt., K.C.H., to receive a pension of 150*l.* a year.—Capt. Sir G. Tyler, knt., K.H., to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list.—Capt. Sir J. Franklin, knt., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Appointments.—9. Comm. Henry Need to *Linnet*, 8.

29. Capt. William Loring to the *Furious*, 16.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ven. J. H. Singer, D.D. (Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Dublin), Bishopric of Meath, Ireland.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. F. Goold, Archdeaconry of Raphoe.

Rev. W. Leahy, Archdeaconry of Killala.

Rev. J. Boudier, Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. W. H. Hanson, Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. C. G. Hutchinson, Honorary Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. H. F. Beckett, Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Cumbrae, Scotland.

Rev. C. E. Prichard, Prebend of Combe, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. B. E. Metcalfe, Vicar-Choralskip in the Cathedral Church of York.

CIVIL, COLLEGIATE, AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Right Hon. Earl of Derby, D.C.L., Christ Church, Oxford, to be Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Anderson, Professorship of Chemistry, University of Glasgow.

Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D. (Provost of Worcester College), Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

Rev. R. Macpherson, D.D., Professorship of Divinity, King's College, Aberdeen.

NOVEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

2. Thomas Price, esq., to be Treasurer of Antigua.

10. The Marquess of Winchester sworn Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and the town of Southampton; and Lord Bateman Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Herefordshire.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Blandford, the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, LL.D., the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, Sir W. P. Wood, the Rev. Christ. Wordsworth, D.D., the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., the Rev. John Jackson, M.A., and the Rev. William Selwyn, B.D., to be Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales.

15. Henry Charles Mules, esq., to be one of the three Chief Commissioners

of the Tithe and the Land Enclosure Commission for England and Wales.

15. Henry Charles Mules, esq., to be a Commissioner under the Copyhold and Tithe Commutation Acts.

19. Sir Robert Horsford, knt., Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat, to be C.B. of the Civil Division; William a'Beckett, esq., Chief Justice of Victoria, knighted by patent.

22. Sir Samuel George Bonham, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong, and Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, created a Baronet.

23. The Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellors Turner and Kindersley, the Dean of the Arches' Court, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Mr. Justice Crompton, Sir James Graham, bart., the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Sir John Dorney Harding, knt., Advocate-Gen. Sir William Page Wood, knt., Richard Bethell, esq., John Rolt, esq., Q.C., and Wm. M. James, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for continuing the Chancery Inquiry, and for inquiring into the law and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical and other Courts in relation to matters testamentary.—The Hon. R. Bingham, late Secretary of Legation at Naples, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Venezuela.

30. William M. Edye, esq., to be Resident Magistrate of Fort Peddie, Cape of Good Hope.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

2. 67th Foot, Major-Gen. J. F. Ewart, C.B., to be Colonel.

5. 10th Light Dragoons, Capt. B. Harrison to be Major.—29th Foot, Major J. R. Wheeler, from 54th Foot, to be Major, vice Major A. St. George H. Stepney, who exchanges.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon T. G. Logan, M.D., from 4th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class.—Unattached, Capt. A. Watson, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major.

11. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. A. Shone to be Lieut.-Colonel.

12. First Dragoon Guards, Major A. Spottiswoode to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. P. Peach to be Major.

23. Royal Marines, brevet Major Hugh Evans, S. R. Wesley, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen., and Thomas Fynmore, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

PROMOTIONS.

26. 41st Foot, Capt. James Eman to be Major.—Hospital Staff, Surgeon Thomas David Hume, M.D., from 82nd Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class; Assistant Surgeon Cosmo Gordon Legie, M.D., from 6th Dragoons, and Surgeon Henry Cooper Reade, from 3rd Foot, to be Staff Surgeons of the Second Class. — Brevet Capt. T. C. Hammill, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. Henry Phillipps, of 6th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

25. Captains F. Fisher to *Magicienne*, 16, and J. H. H. Glasse, to *Vulture*, 6.
27. Comm. Cumberland to *London*, 90.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Wordsworth, Bishopric of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.
Hon. and Rev. S. R. Lawley, Sub-Deanery of York Cathedral.
Rev. A. H. Ashworth, Vicar-Choral, Probationary, York Cathedral.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Earl of Eglinton, Lord Rector of Glasgow University.
Rev. S. Butcher, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, University of Dublin.
Rev. D. MacAfee, Dean of Residence, Queen's College, Belfast.
Rev. J. Pulling, B.D. (Master of Corpus Christi College), Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1852-3.
Edwin Guest, esq., M.A. Mastership, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.
D. Masson, Professorship, English Language, University of London.
G. J. Stoney, M.A., Professorship, Natural Philosophy, Galway College.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Marshall, esq. (Dean of Faculty), to be a Lord of Session in Scotland.
Capt. Galton to be Government Inspector of Railways.

DECEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Col. Everard Wm. Bouverie, of the

Royal Horse Guards, to be Equerry in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

2. Knighted by patent, Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

14. Francis Hartwell Henslowe, esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land; Capel Hanbury Williams, esq., and Sir Theophilus St. George, bart., to be Assistant Magistrates for Natal, in South Africa.

17. F. D. Orme, esq., now Paid Attaché at Frankfort, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen; Capt. the Hon. E. A. Harris, R.N., now Consul for Denmark, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Peru.

20. George Harris, esq., to be Consul-General in the Lombardo-Venetian States and the Austrian Territories on the Adriatic.

— George Canning Backhouse, esq., to be Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Havannah, under the Treaty of 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

21. Adam Murray Alexander, esq., to be Second Puisne Judge of British Guiana.

22. Dr. Henry Holland, of Brook-street, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. Prince Albert, to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary, vice Dr. W. F. Chambers, resigned.

23. Belford Hinton Wilson, esq., some time Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to Venezuela, to be K.C.B. of the Civil Division; Captain George Edw. Wade to be Civil Commissioner and Collector of Taxes for the Seychelles Islands.

25. Earl Granville declared President of the Council.—Sir William Molesworth, bart., Sir John Young, bart., and Edward Cardwell, esq., sworn of the Privy Council.

— Richard Davies Hanson, esq., to be Advocate-General for South Australia.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

8. 17th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Philip M'Pherson, C.B., to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. O. P. Bourke to be Major.—97th Foot, Major-Gen. H. A. Proctor, C.B., to be Colonel.—Staff Lieut.-Col. John Stoyte, from 17th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

13. Royal Marines, brevet Majors J.

PROMOTIONS.

T. Brown and E. A. Parker to be Lieut.-Colonels.

14. 93rd Foot, Major-Gen. Edward Parkinson, C.B., to be Colonel.

15. Royal Artillery, brevet Major A. A. Shuttleworth to be Lieut.-Colonel.

17. 85th Foot, Capt. J. W. Grey to be Major.—Brevet Capt. O. Cavenagh, 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the East Indies.—W. C. Howatson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces.

23. William Fenwick Williams, esq., Captain Royal Artillery and brevet Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, some time employed on a special service in Turkey, to be C.B. of the Civil Division.

24. 11th Light Dragoons, brevet Major John Douglas to be Major.—79th Foot, Major E. J. Elliott to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major John Douglas to be Major.—95th Foot, Major James Webber Smith to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Henry Hume to be Major.—3rd West India Regiment, Major Inigo William Jones, from 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. John Digby Murray, of 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. Tobias Purcell, of the 90th Foot, to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

8. Capt. Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

17. Vice-Adm. John Wright and Vice-Adm. W. H. B. Tremlett, to be Admirals on the half-pay list; Vice-Adm. Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, bart., and Capt. H. B. Powell, to be Rear-Admirals on reserved half-pay; Capt. the Hon. H. J. Rous to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed 1st Sept., 1846: Capt. H. T. B. Collier, Capt. J. Brenton, Capt. W. Ramsden, Capt. H. Stanhope, Capt. J. T. Coffin, Capt. E. Curzon, C.B., Capt. S. Arabin.

25. Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.—Comm. G. T. P. Hornby to be Captain.—Lieut. W. Burdon to be Commander.

Appointments.—3. Rear-Adm. the

Hon. Sir Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India station.—Capt. George Goldsmith to *Sidon*, 22.—Commanders Thomas Miller to *Penelope*, 16; O. Cumberland to *Ocean*.

11. Comm. Hyde Parker to *Cruiser*.

17. Capt. G. B. Martin, C.B., late of the *Victory*, to be Superintendent of the Dockyard, Deptford.—Capt. John Shepherd (1840) to the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, as Flag-Captain to Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane.—Comm. Henry Trollope to *Rattlesnake* storeship.

25. Capt. W. W. Chambers to *Desperate*, 8; Capt. Francis Scott to *Odin*, 12; Capt. C. G. E. Patey to *Amphion*, 34; Capt. Hyde Parker to *Firebrand*, 6; Comm. Hon. George H. Douglas to *Cruiser*, steam aloop; Comm. J. C. Bailey to *Medea*, 6; Comm. George Parker to *Barracouta*, 6; Comm. Rich. Purvis to *Argus*, 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Dodgson, Canon Residentiary in Ripon Cathedral.

Rev. D. Foley, Kilbragh Prebend, diocese of Cashel.

Rev. C. Wolsley to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin.

Rev. J. Baillie, Canonry of Wistow, in the Cathedral Church of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. Pitt Taylor, esq., to be Judge of the Lambeth County Court of Surrey, and of the County Court of Kent, at Greenwich, *vice* Chilton, Q.C., deceased.

F. Winn Knight, esq., M.P., to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, *vice* Sir J. E. Tennent.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Abingdon.—Lord Norreys.

Bury St. Edmunds.—J. H. P. Oakes, esq.

Durham (City).—Lord Adolphus F. C. W. Vane.

Lisburn.—Roger Johnson Smyth, esq.

Merthyr Tydvil.—Hen. Austin Bruce, esq.

Oldham.—Wm. Johnson Fox, esq.

Peterborough.—George Hammond Whalley, esq.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 & 1852.

LIST of MEMBERS returned from the respective Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs to the *Fifteenth* and *Sixteenth* Parliaments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Writs returnable on the 21st day of September, 1847, and the 20th day of August, 1852.

The names of the unsuccessful Candidates, printed in *italics*, and a Statement of the Numbers polled, are also given.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- Abingdon**:—1847—Sir Frederic Thesiger, 158; *Lt.-Gen. Caulfeild*, 151.
1852—*Lt.-Gen. James Caulfeild*.
- Andover**:—1847—Henry Beaumont Coles, 184; William Oubitt, 121; *J. N. Fel-lows*, 107; *T. C. Smith*, 60.
1852—William Oubitt, 140; Henry Beaumont Coles, 121; *Curling*, 20.
- Anglesea**:—1847—Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley.
1852—Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley.
- Arundel**:—1847—Earl of Arundel.
1852—Lord Edw. G. F. Howard.
- Ashburton**:—1847—Col. T. Matheson.
1852—George Moffatt.
- Ashton-under-Lyne**:—1847—Charles Hindley.
1852—Charles Hindley.
- Aylesbury**:—1847—John F. Deering, 687; Lord Nugent, 620; *R. R. Clayton*, 546.
1852—Austen H. Layard, D.O.L., 558; Richard Bethell, 525; *Dr. Bay-ford*, 447; *Lt.-Col. J. T. West*, 435.
- Banbury**:—1847—Henry William Tancred, 226; — *M'Gregor*, 164.
1852—Henry Wm. Tancred.
- Barnstaple**:—1847—Richard Bremridge, 468; Hon. J. W. Fortescue, 390; — *Hodgson*, 352.
1852—Sir Wm. A. Fraser, bt., 406; Richard Bremridge, 393; *Visc. Ebrington*, 333.
- Bath**:—1847—Lord Ashley, 1287; Visct. Duncan, 1268; *J. A. Roebuck*, 1120.
1852—Capt. G. T. Scobell, R.N., 1332; Thomas Phinn, 1290; *Wm. Whateley*, 1253.
- Beaumaris**:—1847—Lord G. A. F. Paget.
1852—Lord G. A. F. Paget.
- Bedfordshire**:—1847—Viscount Alford; Fras. Hastings Russell.
1852—F. C. Hastings Russell; Col. Richd. T. Gilpin.
- Bedford**:—1847—Sir Harry Verney, 453; Henry Stuart, 432; *Capt. Polhill*, 382.
1852—Henry Stuart, 518; Samuel Whitbread, 435; *T. C. Ansley*, 252.
- Berkshire**:—1847—Robert Palmer; Viscount Barrington; Philip Pusey.
1852—G. H. Vansittart, 1741; Robert Palmer, 1705; Viscount Barrington, 1636; *John Walter*, 155.
- Berwick**:—1847—Matthew Forster, 494; J. C. Renton, 463; *W. H. Miller*, 151.
1852—Matthew Forster, 414; John Stapleton, 335; *John C. Renton*, 248; *Richd. Hodgson*, 208.
- Beverley**:—1847—John Towneley, 555; Sackville Lane Fox, 550; *Sir J. L. Goldsmid*, 260.
1852—Hon. Fran. C. Lawley, 611; William Wells, 588; *E. A. Glover*, 498.
- Bewdley**:—1847—Thomas James Ireland, 160; *Sir T. Winnington*, 153.
1852—Sir T. B. Winnington, bt., 169; *Jos. Sanders*, 151.
- Birmingham**:—1847—G. F. Muntz, 2220; William Scholefield, 2324; *R. Spooner*, 2302; *Sergt. Allen*, 89.
1852—Geo. Fred. Muntz; William Scholefield.
- Blackburn**:—1847—John Hornby, 641; James Pilkington, 602; *William Hargreaves*, 392; *W. P. Roberts*, 68.
1852—James Pilkington, 846; William Eccles, 580; *John Hornby*, 509.
- Bodmin**:—1847—Jas. Wyld, 297; Henry Charles Lacy, 259; *Sir S. T. Spry*, 117.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- 1852—Dr. William Mitchell, 173; Chas. B. Graves Sawle, 157; Wm. Henderson, 149; C. Whitehurst, 83; H. Carr, 65.
- Bolton**:—1847—William Bolling, 715; John Bowring, 650; J. Brooks, 644.
- 1852—Thomas Barnes, 745; Joseph Crook, 727; S. Blair, 717; P. Ainsworth, 346.
- Boston**:—1847—Sir James Duke, 580; Benjamin Bond Cabbell, 466; D. W. Wire, 339.
- 1852—Gilbert H. Heathcote, 547; Benj. Bond Cabbell, 490; J. A. Hanky, 436; T. Hanky, 146; W. H. Adams, 19.
- Bradford**:—1847—William Busfield, 935; Lt.-Col. T. P. Thompson, 924; H. H. Wickham, 869; J. Hardy, 814.
- 1852—Robt. Milligan, 1266; Henry W. Wickham, 1159; Lt.-Col. T. P. Thompson, 1158.
- Brecknockshire**:—1847—Joseph Bailey.
- 1852—Sir Joseph Bailey, bt.
- Brecon**:—1847—Col. J. L. V. Watkins.
- 1852—Lieut. Chas. B. Morgan, 159; Col. J. L. V. Watkins, 122.
- Bridgemorth**:—1847—Thos. Charlton Whitmore, 612; Sir Robert Pigot, bt., 388; Sir J. Hesthope, 368.
- 1852—Henry Whitmore, 448; Sir Robt. Pigot, bt., 860; Hon. F. W. Cadogan, 284.
- Bridgewater**:—1847—Col. O. J. Hemeys Tynte, 895; Henry Broadwood, 264; Serjt. Gasele, 196.
- 1852—Col. C. J. E. Tynte, 871; B. Spencer Follett, 244; J. C. Mansell, 177; Lord Henley, 149; A. W. Kinglake, 101.
- Bridport**:—1847—A. D. R. W. B. Cochran, 276; Thos. Alex. Mitchell, 267; Hon. E. R. Petre, 222; M. Martin, 11.
- 1852—Thos. Alex. Mitchell, 866; John Pat. Murreough, 249; J. Rolt, 191.
- Brighton**:—1847—Capt. Pechell, 1571; Lord Alfred Hervey, 1239; W. Conyngham, 886.
- 1852—Sir G. B. B. Pechell, bt., 1924; Lord Alfred Hervey, 1481; J. S. Trelawny, 1173; John Ffooks, 119.
- Bristol**:—1847—Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, 4393; Philip W. S. Miles, 2600; W. Frupp, 2469; A. Pellatt, 171.
- 1852—Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, 4681; Wm. H. Gore Langton, 4531; F. A. M'Geachy, 8682.
- Buckinghamshire**:—1847—Caledon Geo. Du Pré; Hon. O. C. Cavendish; Benjamin D'Iarnell.
- 1852—Caledon Geo. Du Pré, 2000; Rt. Hon. Benj. Disraeli, 1978; Hon. C. C. Cavendish, 1403; Dr. John Lee, 656.
- Buckingham**:—1847—Marquis of Chandos; Col. John Hall.
- 1852—Marquis of Chandos; Col. John Hall.
- Bury**:—1847—Richard Walker.
- 1852—Frederick Peel, 472; Visct. Duncan, 410.
- Bury St. Edmunds**:—1847—Earl Jermyn, 890; Edward Herbert Bunbury, 327; H. Twiss, 262.
- 1852—Earl Jermyn, 498; (John Stuart*), 328; E. H. Bunbury, 819.
- Calne**:—1847—Earl of Shelburne.
- 1852—Earl of Shelburne.
- Cambridgeshire**:—1847—Hon. Eliot Thos. Yorke; Richard Greaves Townley; Lord George John Manners.
- 1852—Hon. Eliot T. Yorke; Lord Geo. J. Manners; Edward Ball.
- Cambridge**:—1847—Alex. Shafto Adair, 819; Hon. Will. Fred. Campbell, 734; Hon. J. H. M. Sutton, 465.
- 1852—Kenneth Macaulay, 821; John Harvey Astell, 804; R. A. Shafto Adair, 737; F. Mowatt, 673.
- Cambridge University**:—1847—Hon. Charles Ewan Law, 1486; Henry Goulburn, 1189; Lord Fielding, 1147; J. G. S. Lefevre, 869.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn; Loftus T. Wigram.
- Canterbury**:—1847—Lord Albert Conyngham, 808; Hon. G. P. S. Smythe, 782; Lord Clinton, 641; J. Vance, 543.
- 1852—Hen. Plumptre Gipps, 766; Hon. H. Butler Johnstone, 757; Sir W. Somerville, bt., 570; Colonel F. Romilly, 538.
- Cardiff**:—1847—Dr. John Nicholl.
- 1852—Walter Coffin, 490; Rt. Hon. J. Nicholl, 464.
- Cardiganshire**:—1847—Col. Will. Edw. Powell.
- 1852—Col. Wm. E. Powell.
- Cardigan**:—1847—Pryse Pryse.
- 1852—Pryse Loveden, 867; J. I. Jones, 380.
- Cardisle**:—1847—John Dixon, 479; Will. H. Nicholson Hodgson, 471; P. H. Howard, 440.
- 1852—Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, bt., 525; Joseph Ferguson, 512; W. N. Hodgson, 419.
- Carmarthenshire**:—1847—Hon. Col. G. B. Trevor; David Arthur Saunders Davies.
- 1852—David A. S. Davies; David Jones.

- Carmarthen**:—1847—David Morris.
1852—David Morris.
- Carnarvon Dist.**:—1847—W. Bulkeley Hughes.
1852—W. Bulkeley Hughes, 369; *Richd. Davies*, 276.
- Carnarvonshire**:—1847—Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant.
1852—Hon. E. G. D. Pennant.
- Chatham**:—1847—Rt. Hon. Geo. Stevens Byng.
1852—Sir John M. Fred. Smith, 602; *Adm. Sir J. Stirling*, 506.
- Cheltenham**:—1847—Sir Willoughby Jones, 1028; *Hon. C. F. Berkeley*, 916; *Capt. C. Smith*, 4.
1852—Hon. Craven F. Berkeley, 999; *Sir Willoughby Jones*, 869.
- Cheshire, North**:—1847—Will. Tatton Egerton; Rt. Hon. Edw. J. Stanley.
1852—Wm. Tatton Egerton; Geo. Cornwall Legh.
- Cheshire, South**:—1847—Sir P. M. G. Egerton; J. Tollemache.
1852—Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, bt.; John Tollemache.
- Chester**:—1847—Earl Grosvenor; Sir John Jervis.
1852—Earl Grosvenor; Hon. Wm. O. Stanley.
- Chichester**:—1847—John Abel Smith; Lord Henry G. Lennox.
1852—John Abel Smith; Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox.
- Chippenham**:—1847—Joseph Neeld; Capt. H. G. Boldero.
1852—Joseph Neeld; Capt. H. G. Boldero.
- Christchurch**:—1847—Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris.
1852—Adm. John E. Walcott.
- Cirencester**:—1847—Viscount Villiers; William Cripps.
1852—Joseph B. Mullings, 235; Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby, 218; *Viscount Villiers*, 214.
- Clitheroe**:—1847—Matthew Wilson.
1852—Matthew Wilson, 221; *J. T. Aspinall*, 188.
- Cockermouth**:—1847—Henry Aglionby Aglionby; Edward Horsman.
1852—Lt.-Gen. Hen. Wyndham, 160; Henry A. Aglionby, 154; *Edw. Horsman*, 147.
- Colchester**:—1847—Sir Geo. Hen. Smyth, 677; Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, 596; *R. Sanderson*, 532.
1852—W. Warwick Hawkins, 686; Lord John J. R. Manners, 620; *J. A. Hardcastle*, 478; *H. T. Prinsep*, 98.
- Cornwall, West**:—1847—Edward William Wynne Pendarves; Sir C. Lemon, bt.
1852—E. W. W. Pendarves; Sir C. Lemon, bt.
- Cornwall, East**:—1847—William Henry Pole Carew; Thos. Agar Robartes.
1852—Thos. J. Agar Robartes, 2608; Nicholas Kendall, 1987; *W. H. Pole Carew*, 1976.
- Coventry**:—1847—Rt. Hon. Edw. Ellice, 2901; George James Turner, 1754; *W. Williams*, 1033.
1852—Rt. Hon. Edw. Ellice; Charles Geach.
- Cricklade**:—1847—John Neeld; Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard.
1852—John Neeld; Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard.
- Cumberland, East**:—1847—Hon. Charles W. G. Howard; William Marshall.
1852—Hon. C. W. G. Howard, 2372; William Marshall, 2254; *Thos. Salteld*, 1962.
- Cumberland, West**:—1847—E. Stanley; Henry Lowther.
1852—Capt. Hen. Lowther; Samuel Irton.
- Dartmouth**:—1847—George Moffatt.
1852—Sir Thos. Herbert, K.C.B., 146; *Wm. S. Lindsey*, 135.
- Denbigh**:—1847—Fred. Richard West.
1852—Fred. Richard West, 362; *W. L. Foulkes*, 288.
- Denbighshire**:—1847—Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, 2055; Hon. Will. Bagot, 1530; — *Biddulph*, 1385.
1852—Sir W. W. Wynn, bt., 2135; Col. Robt. M. Biddulph, 1611; *Hon. William Bagot*, 1532.
- Derbyshire, North**:—1847—Hon. George Henry Cavendish; William Evans.
1852—Hon. G. H. Cavendish; William Evans.
- Derbyshire, South**:—1847—Edw. Miller Mundy; Charles Robert Colville.
1852—Chas. Robt. Colville; William Mundy.
- Derby**:—1847—Rt. Hon. Edward Strutt, 862; Hon. F. L. Gower, 837; *H. Raikes*, 223; — *McGrath*, 174.
1852—Michael Thos. Bass, 1252; Thos. Berry Horsfall, 1025; *L. Heyworth*, 1018.
- Devizes**:—1847—G. H. W. Heneage; W. Heald Ludlow Bruges.
1852—Geo. H. W. Heneage; Capt. J. N. Gladstone, R.N.
- Devonport**:—1847—Hen. Tufnell, 1138; John Romilly, 1018; *J. Sanders*, 852.
1852—Rt. Hon. H. Tufnell, 1079; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Berkeley, 1056; *Sir J.*

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- Romilly*, 1046; *Sir J. H. Maxwell*, 1032.
- Devonshire, North*:—1847—*Sir Thomas Dyke Acland*, bt.; *Lewis Will. Buck*.
1852—*Sir Thos. Dyke Acland*, bt.; *Lewis William Buck*.
- Devonshire, South*:—1847—*Sir J. Yarde Buller*; *Viscount Courtenay*.
1852—*Sir J. B. Y. Buller*, bt.; *Sir Ralph Lopes*, bt.
- Dorchester*:—1847—*Rt. Hon. Col. Dawson Damer*; *Henry Gerard Sturt*.
1852—*Rd. Brinsley Sheridan*, 235; *Henry Gerard Sturt*, 215; *Col. G. L. D. Damer*, 186.
- Dorsetshire*:—1847—*Geo. Banks*; *Hen. Ker Seymour*; *John Floyer*.
1852—*Rt. Hon. Geo. Banks*; *Henry Ker Seymour*; *John Floyer*.
- Dover*:—1847—*Edw. Royd Rice*, 1099; *Sir George Clerk*, 985; *H. T. Prinsep*, 923.
1852—*Viscount Chelsea*, 1097; *Edw. Royd Rice*, 898; *Sir G. Clerk*, bt., 781.
- Droitwich*:—1847—*Sir John Somerset Pakington*.
1852—*Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington*, bt.
- Dudley*:—1847—*John Benbow*.
1852—*John Benbow*, 400; *James Baldwin*, 231.
- Durham, North*:—1847—*Rob. Duncombe Shafto*; *Viscount Seaham*.
1852—*R. Duncombe Shafto*; *Viscount Seaham*.
- Durham, South*:—1847—*Lord Harry G. Vane*; *James Farrer*.
1852—*Lord Harry G. Vane*; *James Farrer*.
- Durham, City*:—1847—*Thos. Colpitts Granger*, 595; *Henry John Spearman*, 519; *Capt. D. C. Wood*, 450.
1852—*T. Colpitts Granger*, 571; *William Atherton*, 510; *Lord Adolphus Vane*, 506.
- Essex, North*:—1847—*Sir John T. Tyrell*, 2472; *William Beresford*, 2292; *J. G. Rebow*, 1555; *F. Harrison*, 36.
1852—*Sir John T. Tyrell*, bt., 2412; *Rt. Hon. W. Beresford*, 2334; *T. B. Lennard*, 833; *J. A. Hardcastle*, 3.
- Essex, South*:—1847—*Thomas William Bramston*, 2158; *Sir Edw. North Buxton*, 1727; *Sir W. B. Smijth*, 1693.
1852—*Thos. Wm. Bramston*, 2651; *Sir Wm. B. Smijth*, bt., 2457; *Sir E. N. Buxton*, bt., 1803.
- Evesham*:—1847—*Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil Hill*, 193; *Sir H. P. Willoughby*, 173; *Sir R. Howard*, 129.
1852—*Sir H. P. Willoughby*, bt., 189;
- Chas. L. G. Berkeley*, 170; *Serjeant C. Wilkins*, 87.
- Exeter*:—1847—*Edward Divett*; *Sir John T. B. Duckworth*.
1852—*Sir J. T. B. Duckworth*, 1210; *Edward Divett*, 1191; *G. S. Buck*, 1111.
- Eye*:—1847—*Sir Edward Kerrison*, bt.
1852—*Edw. Clarence Kerrison*.
- Finsbury*:—1847—*Thos. Wakley*; *Thos. Slingsby Duncombe*.
1852—*Alderman Thos. Challis*, 7504; *Thos. S. Duncombe*, 6678; *Jas. Wyld*, 2010.
- Flintshire*:—1847—*Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn*.
1852—*Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn*, 1276; *Edmund Peel*, 910.
- Flint*:—1847—*Sir John Hanmer*, bt.
1852—*Sir John Hanmer*, bt., 336; *R. P. Warren*, 267.
- Frome*:—1847—*Lt.-Col. Hon. Rob. Edw. Boyle*.
1852—*Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. Boyle*; *R. W. Hall Davy*. (No poll.)
- Gateshead*:—1847—*William Hutt*.
1852—*William Hutt*, 270; *Hon. A. F. O. Liddell*, 190; *R. Walters*, 186.
- Glamorganshire*:—1847—*Visct. Adair*; *C. R. M. Talbot*.
1852—*C. R. M. Talbot*; *Sir G. Tyler*.
- Gloucestershire, East*:—1847—*C. William Codrington*; *Marquis of Worcester*.
1852—*Sir C. W. Codrington*, bt.; *Marq. of Worcester*.
- Gloucestershire, West*:—1847—*Rob. Blagden Hale*, 4252; *Hon. Granville Berkeley*, 2755; *Grenville Berkeley*, 2130.
1852—*Captain R. N. F. Kingcote*, 3528; *Robt. Blagden Hale*, 2946; *Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley*, 2166.
- Gloucester, City*:—1847—*Capt. Hon. M. F. Berkeley*; *Henry Thomas Hope*.
1852—*Wm. Philip Price*, 831; *Adm. M. F. F. Berkeley*, 786; *H. T. Hope*, 760.
- Grantham*:—1847—*Glynnne Earle Welby*; *Hon. Fred. James Tollemache*.
1852—*Sir Glynnne E. Welby*, bt., 433; *Lord M. W. Graham*, 375; *Hon. F. J. Tollemache*, 329.
- Greenwich*:—1847—*Adm. Deans Dundas*, 2409; *Rdw. George Barnard*, 1511; *David Salomons*, 1236.
1852—*Peter Rolt*, 2415; *Montagu Chambers*, 2360; *Admiral H. Stewart*, 2026; *David Salomons*, 1102.
- Grimsby*:—1847—*Edward Heneage*.
1852—*Earl of Annesley*, 347; *Edw. Heneage*, 286.
- Guildford*:—1847—*Henry Currie*, 336; *Ross Donnelly Mangles*, 242; *T. L. Thurlow*, 184,

- 1852—Ross D. Mangles, 870; James Bell, 251; *T. L. Thurlow*, 244.
- Halifax*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt., 507; Capt. Henry Edwards, 511; *E. Miall*, 849; *E. Jones*, 280.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, bt., 596; Frank Crossley, 573; Capt. *H. Edwards*, 520; *E. C. Jones*, 38.
- Hampshire, North*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Ch. Shaw Lefevre; Sir Will. Heathcote, bt.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. G. S. Lefevre; Melville Portal.
- Hampshire, South*:—1847—Henry Combe Compton; Lord Charles Wellesley.
- 1852—Henry Combe Compton; Lord W. H. Cholmondeley.
- Harwich*:—1847—John Bagshaw, 213; John Attwood, 184; *W. Knight*, 65; *Sir Dudley Hill*, 2.
- 1852—Geo. Mont. W. Peacocke, 135; David Waddington, 184; *John Bagshaw*, 125; Capt. *G. D. Warburton*, 110.
- Hastings*:—1847—Robert Holland, 444; Musgrave Brisco, 437; *J. A. Warre*, 379; *J. P. Robertson*, 350.
- 1852—Pat. Fran. Robertson, 501; Musgrave Brisco, 437; *J. A. Warre*, 477; *Jos. Locke*, 386.
- Haverfordwest*:—1847—John Evans.
- 1852—John Henry Philpotts, 296; *John Evans*, 209.
- Helston*:—1847—Sir Richard Rawlinson Vyvyan.
- 1852—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, bt.
- Herefordshire*:—1847—Jos. Bailey, jun.; Fras. Richard Haggitt; George Cornwall Lewis.
- 1852—James King King, 3167; Thos. Wm. Booker, 3143; Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury, 3030; *G. Cornwall Lewis*, 2836.
- Hereford, City*:—1847—Sir Robert Price, bt.; Col. Henry Morgan Clifford.
- 1852—Sir Robt. Price, bt., 458; Lt. Col. H. M. Clifford, 452; Capt. *J. Meyrick*, 292.
- Hertfordshire*:—1847—Sir Henry Meux, bt.; Thos. Plummer Halsey; Thos. Brand.
- 1852—Thos. Plummer Halsey, 2225; Sir Henry Meux, bt., 2219; Sir E. G. E. L. B. Lytton, bt., 2190; *Hon. T. Trevor*, 2043; *C. W. Puller*, 1890; *G. J. Bosanquet*, 1868.
- Hertford, Town*:—1847—Hon. W. Francis Cowper; Viscount Mahon.
- 1852—Hon. W. F. Cooper, 302; Thomas Chambers, 227; *Lord Mahon*, 210; *Chas. J. Dimsdale*, 182.
- Honiton*:—1847—Joseph Locke; Sir Jas. Weir Hogg, bt.
- 1852—Joseph Locke, 166; Sir Jas. W. Hogg, bt., 151; *R. S. Gard*, 123.
- Horsham*:—1847—John Jervis, 164; *W. R. S. Fitzgerald*, 155.
- 1852—Wm. R. S. Fitzgerald.
- Huddersfield*:—1847—Will. R. C. Stanfield, 542; *J. Cheetham*, 487.
- 1852—Will. R. C. Stanfield, 625; *Will. Williams*, 590.
- Hull*:—1847—Matthew Talbot Baines, 1511; James Clay, 1399; — *Brown*, (resigned).
- 1852—James Clay, 2246; Viscount Goderich, 2242; *J. B. Moore*, 1815; *Hon. C. L. Butler*, 1626.
- Huntingdonshire*:—1847—Edward Fellowes; George Thornhill.
- 1852—Edward Fellowes; Viscount Mandeville.
- Huntingdon*:—1847—Col. Jonathan Peel; Thomas Baring.
- 1852—Col. Jonathan Peel; Thomas Baring.
- Hythe*:—1847—Edw. Drake Brookman, 211; *Baron M. Rothschild*, 189.
- 1852—Edw. D. Brookman, 512; *S. Mott*, 98.
- Ipswich*:—1847—John Chevallier Cobbold, 829; Hugh Edward Adair, 707; Capt. Gladstone, 659; *H. Vincent*, 548.
- 1852—J. Chevallier Cobbold, 810; Hugh Edward Adair, 784; *S. S. Bateson*, 727; *T. B. Hobhouse*, 725.
- Kendal*:—1847—George Carr Glynn.
- 1852—George Carr Glynn.
- Kent, East*:—1847—John Pemberton Plumptre; William Deedes.
- 1852—Sir Edw. C. Dering, bt., 3063; William Deedes, 2879; *Sir B. W. Bridges*, bt., 2356.
- Kent, West*:—1847—Sir Edmund Filmer, bt., 3219; Thos. Laud Hodges, 3127; *Col. T. Austen*.
- 1852—Sir Edw. Filmer, bt., 3247; William Masters Smith, 3193; *T. L. Hodges*, 2652.
- Kidderminster*:—1847—Richard Godson.
- 1852—Rob. Lowe, 246; *J. Best*, 152.
- King's Lynn*:—1847—Lord George Bentinck; Viscount Jocelyn.
- 1852—Viscount Jocelyn, 635; Lord Stanley, 551; *Robt. Pashley*, 381.
- Knarborough*:—1847—Hon. Will. S. S. Lascelles, 157; John Procter B. Westhead, 128; *A. Lawson*, 114.
- 1852—J. Procter B. Westhead, 113; John Dent Dent, 113; Basil Thos. Woodd, 113; *T. Collins*, 107.
- [Three Members returned: none can sit until after report of Committee.]
- Lambeth*:—1847—Charles Pearson, 4614; Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, 3703; *B. Howe*, 3344.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- 1852—W. Arthur Wilkinson, 4732; William Williams, 4022; *Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt*, 8829.
- Lancashire, North*:—1847—John Wilson Patten; James Heywood.
- 1852—J. Wilson Patten; J. Heywood.
- Lancashire, South*:—1847—Will. Brown; Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
- 1852—Will. Brown; John Ocheatham.
- Lancaster*:—1847—Samuel Gregson, 724; Thomas Greene, 721; *E. D. Salisbury*, 621.
- 1852—Samuel Gregson, 699; Robt. B. Armstrong, 690; *Thos. Greene*, 509; *John Ellis*, 432.
- Launceston*:—1847—Adm. Will. Bowles.
- 1852—Hon. Joceline W. Percy.
- Leeds*:—1847—William Beckett, 2526; James Garth Marshall, 2181; *J. Sturge*, 1980.
- 1852—Sir Geo. Goodman, 2344; *Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines*, 2311; *Robt. Hall*, 1132; *Ald. T. Sidney*, 1080.
- Leicestershire, North*:—1847—Lord C. S. Manners; Edw. Basil Farnham.
- 1852—Edw. Basil Farnham; Marquis of Granby.
- Leicestershire, South*:—1847—Sir Henry Halford, bt.; Chas. William Packe.
- 1852—Sir Henry Halford, bt.; Chas. William Packe.
- Leicester, Town*:—1847—Sir Joshua Walmaley, 1647; Rich. Gardner, 1602; *K. Parker*, 1408.
- 1852—Sir Joshua Walmaley, 1678; Richard Gardner, 1673; *James B. Wilde*, 1116; *Geoffrey Palmer*, 1114.
- Leominster*:—1847—George Arkwright; Henry Barkly.
- 1852—George Arkwright, 260; John Geo. Phillimore, 206; *J. P. Willoughby*, 190.
- Lewes*:—1847—Hon. Henry Fitzroy, 459; Robert Perfect, 403; *G. Hudson*, 206; *Lord H. Loftus*, 149.
- 1852—Hon. Henry Fitzroy; Hon. Hen. B. W. Brand.
- Leichfield*:—1847—Viscount Anson; Lord Alfred Henry Paget.
- 1852—Viscount Anson, 369; Lord Alfred H. Paget, 320; *R. B. Follett*, 224.
- Lincolnshire, North*:—1847—Rob. Adam Christopher; Sir Montague J. Cholmeley, bt.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. R. A. Christopher, 5585; *Jas. Banks Stanhope*, 5577; *Sir M. J. Cholmeley*, bt., 4777.
- Lincolnshire, South*:—1847—Sir John Trollope, bt.; Lord Burghley.
- 1852—Lord Burghley; Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, bt.
- Lincoln, City*:—1847—Col. Sibthorp, 642; Charles Seeley, 511; *Sir H. B. Lytton*, 484; *W. R. Collett*, 372.
- 1852—Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, 840; Geo. Fieschi Heneage, 661; *Chas. Seeley*, 478.
- Liabeard*:—1847—Charles Buller, 176; *W. C. Curteis*, 117.
- 1852—Richard B. Crowder.
- Liverpool*:—1847—Edw. Cardwell, 5481; Sir Thomas B. Birch, 4882; *Sir D. Mackworth*, 3089; *Lord J. Manners*, 2413.
- 1852—Charles Turner, 6693; Will. Forbes Mackenzie, 6377; *Edw. Cardwell*, 5247; *J. O. Ewart*, 4910.
- London*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, 7137; James Pattison, 7030; Lionel Nathan (Baron) de Rothschild, 6792; John Masterman, 6722; *Sir G. Larpent*, 6719; *R. C. L. Evans*, 5268; *Ald. Johnson*, 5069; *J. W. Freshfield*, 4704; *W. Payne*, 518.
- 1852—John Masterman, 6195; Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, 5587; Sir James Duke, bt., 5270; Baron L. N. de Rothschild, 4748; *R. W. Crawford*, 3765.
- Ludlow*:—1847—Henry Bayley Olive, 207; Col. Henry Salwey, 206; *Bertall Botfield*, 183.
- 1852—Robert Olive, 250; Lord Will. J. F. Powlett, 214; *Col. H. Salwey*, 157.
- Lyme Regis*:—1847—Thos. Neville Abdy, 148; *Sir Fitzroy Kelly*, 145.
- 1852—William Pinney, 146; *Adm. Sir P. Hornby*, 126.
- Lymington*:—1847—Hon. Major Keppell, 162; Will. Alex. Mackinnon, 146; *J. Stewart*, 120.
- 1852—Sir John R. Carnac, bt., 196; Edward John Hutchins, 157; *W. A. Mackinnon*, 140.
- Macclesfield*:—1847—John Brocklehurst, 591; John Williams, 500; *T. Grimditch*, 428.
- 1852—John Brocklehurst, 628; Edw. Christ. Egerton, 380; *J. Williams*, 469.
- Maidstone*:—1847—Alex. Jas. Beresford Hope; George Dodd.
- 1852—Jas. Whatman, 847; George Dodd, 708; *J. Lee*, 578.
- Maldon*:—1847—David Waddington, 461; Thos. Barrett Lennard, 449; *Q. Dick*, 427.
- 1852—Chas. Du Cane, 371; Taverner John Miller, 357; *T. B. Lennard*, 351; *Quintin Dick*, 330.
- Malsbury*:—1847—Hon. Jas. Kenneth Howard.

- 1852—Thomas Luce, 137; *P. A. Lovell*, 128.
- Malton*:—1847—J. Walbanke Childers; John Evelyn Denison.
- 1852—J. Evelyn Denison; Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam.
- Manchester*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson; John Bright.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson, 5762; John Bright, 5475; *George Loch*, 4364; *Capt. Hon. J. Denman*, 3969.
- Marlborough*:—1847—Lord Edward A. C. B. Bruce; H. B. Baring.
- 1852—Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce; Maj. H. B. Baring.
- Marlow, Great*:—1847—Thos. Peers Williams, 239; Col. B. W. Knox, 179; *Sir W. R. Clayton*, 161.
- 1852—Thos. Peers Williams, 242; Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox, 198; *Jacob Bell*, 96.
- Marylebone*:—1847—Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, 5357; Sir Benjamin Hall, bt., 5343; *Sir J. Hamilton*, 3677; *Mr. Serj. Shea*, 662; *R. Owen*, 1.
- 1852—Lord Dudley C. Stuart; Sir Benjamin Hall, bt.
- Merionethshire*:—1847—Rich. Richards.
- 1852—Wm. W. E. Wynne.
- Merthyr Tydvil*:—1847—Sir Jos. J. Guest.
- 1852—Sir Jos. J. Guest, bt.
- Middlesex*:—Lord Rob. Grosvenor, 4944; Ralph Bernal Osborne, 4175; *Col. Thos. Wood*, 3458.
- 1852—Lord Robt. Grosvenor, 5241; R. Bernal Osborne, 4390; *Marquis of Blandford*, 4258.
- Midhurst*:—1847—Spencer Horatio Walpole.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole.
- Monmouthshire*:—1847—Charles O. S. Morgan, 2327; Lord Granville Somerset, 2235; *Capt. E. A. Somerset*, 2188.
- 1852—Chas. Oct. S. Morgan; Capt. E. A. Somerset.
- Monmouth, Town*:—1847—Reginald Jas. Blewitt.
- 1852—Crawshaw Bailey.
- Montgomeryshire*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn.
- 1852—Capt. H. W. W. Wynn.
- Montgomery*:—1847—Hon. H. Pugh Cholmondeley. [*Double return.*]
- 1852—David Pugh, 435; *G. H. Whalley*, 300.
- Morpeth*:—1847—Hon. Edward G. G. Howard.
- 1852—Hon. E. G. G. Howard.
- Newark*:—1847—Hon. John Henry Manners Sutton, 584; John Stuart, 479; — *Packs*, 431.
- 1852—Gran. Ed. H. Vernon, 545; Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton, 479; *M. M. Turner*, 362.
- Newcastle-under-Lyme*:—1847—William Jackson, 566; Samuel Christy, 565; *Vict. Brackley*, 520; *W. Greig*, 101.
- 1852—William Jackson, 622; Samuel Christy, 585; *Thomas Ross*, 252.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne*:—1847—William Ord, 2194; Thomas Emerson Headlam, 2068; *R. Hodgson*, 1680.
- 1852—John F. B. Blackett, 2418; T. Emerson Headlam, 2172; *W. H. Watson*, 1795.
- Newport, Isle of Wight*:—1847—W. H. C. Plowden, 262; Charles Wykeham Martin, 252; *W. J. Blake*, 260; *C. Crompton*, 238.
- 1852—William Biggs, 310; William Nath. Massey, 306; *W. H. C. Plowden*, 266; *C. W. Martin*, 256.
- Norfolk, East*:—1847—Edmond Wodehouse; Henry Negus Burroughes.
- 1852—Edmond Wodehouse; H. Negus Burroughes.
- Norfolk, West*:—1847—William Bagge, 3113; Hon. Ed. R. W. Coke, 3052; *A. Hammond*, 2935; — *Lestrangle*, 2676.
- 1852—William Bagge, 3421; George P. Bentinck, 3143; *A. Hammond*, 1973.
- Northallerton*:—1847—William Battye Wrightson.
- 1852—W. Battye Wrightson.
- Northamptonshire, North*:—1847—Lt.-Col. Thos. Philip Maunsell; A. O'Brien Stafford.
- 1852—Aug. S. O'Brien Stafford, 562; Col. T. P. Maunsell, 560; *Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam*, 54.
- Northamptonshire, South*:—1847—Sir Charles Knightley, bt., 2263; Capt. R. H. H. Vyse, 2058; *Lord Henley*, 1464.
- 1852—Capt. R. H. H. Vyse, 1832; Rainald Knightley, 1832; *John Houghton*, 166.
- Northampton, Town*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, 941; Raikes Currie, 898; *L. C. Humphrey*, 652; *Dr. Dayford*, 614; *Dr. Epps*, 139.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, 855; Raikes Currie, 825; *G. W. Hunt*, 745; *J. J. Lockhart*, 106.
- Northumberland, North*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bt., 1366; Lord Ossulston, 1247; *Lord Lovaine*, 1237.
- 1852—Lord Lovaine, 1414; Lord Ossulston, 1335; *Rt. Hon. Sir G. Grey*, bt., 1300.
- Northumberland, South*:—1847—Matthew Bell; S. C. H. Ogle.
- 1852—Wentw. B. Beaumont, 2306;

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- Henry Geo. Liddell, 2182; *Geo. Ridley*, 2038.
- Norwich*:—1847—Samuel Morton Peto, 2414; Marquis of Douro, 1723; *J. H. Parry*, 1648.
- 1852—Sam. Morton Peto, 2190; Edward Warner, 2145; *Marquis of Douro*, 1592; *Lt.-Col. Dickson*, 1465.
- Nottinghamshire, North*:—1847—Thomas Houldsworth; Lord Henry W. C. Bentinck.
- 1852—Lord Hen. Bentinck; Lord Robert Clinton.
- Nottinghamshire, South*:—1847—Col. Lancelot Rolleston; T. B. T. Hildyard.
- 1852—W. Hodgson Barrow; Viscount Newark.
- Nottingham, Town*:—1857—John Walter, 1830; Feargus O'Connor, 1840; — *Gisborne*, 1089; *Sir John Hobhouse*, 974.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. Edw. Strutt, 1960; John Walter, jun., 1863; Chas. Sturgeon, 512.
- Oldham*:—1847—William Johnson Fox, 719; John Duncuft, 693; *John Morgan Cobbett*, 617; *John Fielden*, 597.
- 1852—John Morgan Cobbett, 957; John Duncuft, 868; Wm. Johnson Fox, 777.
- Oxfordshire*:—1847—Lord Norreys; G. G. Vernon Harcourt; Joseph Warner Henley.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, 2328; Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North, 2218; Geo. G. V. Harcourt, 1313; *Lord Norreys*, 681.
- Oxford University*:—1847—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, bt., 1700; Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, 997; C. G. Round, 824.
- 1852—Sir Robt. H. Inglis, bt., 1868; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 1108; *Dr. Bullock Marsham*, 758.
- Oxford, City*:—1847—James Haughton Langston; William Page Wood.
- 1852—J. Haughton Langston; Sir Wm. Page Wood.
- Pembrokeshire*:—1847—Viscount Emlyn.
- 1852—Viscount Emlyn.
- Pembroke*:—1847—Sir John Owen, bt.
- 1852—Sir John Owen, bt.
- Pearry and Falmouth*:—1847—Howell Gwyn, 548; Francis Mowatt, 377; — *Borthwick*, 87.
- 1852—Howell Gwyn, 464; Jas. W. Freshfield, 485; T. G. Baring, 339.
- Peterborough*:—1847—Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam; Will. George Cavendish.
- 1852—Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, 263; (Hon. Rich. Watson*), 280; *J. T. Clifton*, 210.
- Petersfield*:—1847—Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe.
- 1852—Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bt.
- Plymouth*:—1847—Viscount Ebrington, 921; Roundell Palmer, 836; C. B. Calmady, 769.
- 1852—Charles John Mare, 1036; Robt. Porrett Collier, 1004; G. T. Braine, 906; *Bickham Escott*, 872.
- Pontefract*:—1847—Samuel Martin, 414; Richard Monckton Milnes, 364; J. H. Preston, 356.
- 1852—R. Monckton Milnes, 433; Benj. Oliveira, 338; W. D. Lewis, 313.
- Pools*:—1847—George Richard Robinson, 220; Hon. G. E. Phillips, 199; E. J. Hutchins, 187; M. M. Turner, 49.
- 1852—Henry D. Seymour; G. Woodroffe Franklin.
- Portsmouth*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring; Sir George Thomas Staunton.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, bt.; Viscount Monck.
- Preston*:—1847—Sir George Strickland, bt., 1402; Charles Pascoe Grenfell, 1380; *Robt. Townley Parker*, 1351.
- 1852—Robt. Townley Parker, 1385; Sir G. Strickland, bt., 1253; C. Pascoe Grenfell, 1127; *Jas. German*, 692.
- Radnorshire*:—1847—Sir John Benn Walsh, bt.
- 1852—Sir John Benn Walsh, bt.
- Radnor*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, bt.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, bt.
- Reading*:—1847—Francis Pigott, 614; Serjt. Talford, 596; C. Russell, 521; *Visct. Chelsea*, 376.
- 1852—Francis Pigott, 753; Hen. Singer Keating, 631; *Capt. S. A. Dickson*, 518.
- Reigate*:—1847—Thos. Somers Cocks.
- 1852—Thos. Somers Cocks, 100; *Major H. M. Parratt*, 76.
- Retford*:—1847—Hon. Capt. Duncombe; Visct. Galway.
- 1852—Viscount Galway; Hon. Wm. E. Duncombe.
- Richmond*:—1847—Henry Rich; Mar-maduke Wyvill, jun.
- 1852—Henry Rich; Marm. Wyvill.
- Ripon*:—1847—Hon. Edward Lascelles; Rt. Hon. Sir James Robert G. Graham.
- 1852—William Beckett, 266; Hon. Edw. Lascelles, 202; *Aug. Newton*, 75.
- Rochdale*:—1847—William S. Crawford.
- 1152—Edward Miall, 529; *Sir Alex. Ramsay*, 375.
- Rochester*:—1847—Ralph Bernal, 637; Thomas Twisden Hodges, 617; W.

- H. Bodkin*, 464; *J. D. S. Douglas*, 462.
- 1852—Hon. Fran. J. B. Villiers, 599; Sir Thos. H. Maddock, 594; *Ralph Bernal*, 515; *T. Twisden Hodges*, 509.
- Rutlandshire*:—1847—Gilbert J. Heathcote; Hon. Gerard James Noel.
- 1852—Sir G. J. E. Heathcote, bt.; Hon. Gerard J. Noel.
- Rye*:—1847—Herbert Barrett Curteis, 235; *B. B. Williams*, 118.
- 1852—W. A. Mackinnon, jun., 240; *R. C. Pomfret*, 208.
- Salford*:—1847—Joseph Brotherton.
- 1852—Joseph Brotherton.
- Salisbury*:—1847—William James Chaplin, 491; Chas. Baring Wall, 374; — *Smith*, 170.
- 1852—William Jas. Chaplin, 381; Chas. Baring Wall, 331; *F. W. Slade*, 178; *D. H. D. Burr*, 181.
- Sandwich*:—1847—Lord C. M. Paget, 489; Charles William Grenfell, 437; *Lord C. P. Clinton*, 392.
- 1852—Lord Chas. P. P. Clinton; James Macgregor.
- Scarborough*:—1847—Earl of Mulgrave; Sir J. V. B. Johnstone.
- 1852—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bt., 423; Earl of Mulgrave, 388; *G. F. Young*, 313.
- Shaftesbury*:—1847—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 213; *Richard Bethell*, 176.
- 1852—Hon. W. H. B. Portman.
- Sheffield*:—1847—J. Parker, 1125; H. G. Ward, 1110; *T. Clark*, 320.
- 1852—John A. Roebuck, 2092; George Hadfield, 1853; *John Parker*, 1580; *Wm. Overend*, 1180.
- Shoreham, New*:—1847—Sir Charles M. Barrell, bt.; Charles Goring.
- 1852—Sir C. M. Burrell, bt.; Lord A. F. C. G. Lennox.
- Shrewsbury*:—1847—Edward Holmes Baldock, 767; Robert Aglionby Blaney, 748; *G. Tomline*, 740.
- 1852—George Tomline, 1153; Edw. Holmes Baldock, 746; *Aug. Robinson*, 438.
- Shropshire, North*:—1847—Visct. Olive; William Ormsby Gore.
- 1852—Wm. Ormsby Gore; *J. Whitehall Dod*.
- Shropshire, South*:—1847—Hon. Robert Henry Olive; Viscount Newport.
- 1852—Hon. Robt. Hen. Olive; Viscount Newport.
- Somersetshire, East*:—1847—William Miles; William Pinney.
- 1852—William Miles, 4647; Wm. F. Knatchbull, 4897; *O. A. Elton*, 2974.
- Somersetshire, West*:—1847—Chas. Aaron Moody, 3603; Sir Alex. Hood, bt., 3811; — *Bowyer*, 2753; — *Escott*, 2624.
- 1852—Chas. Aaron Moody; W. H. P. Gore Langton.
- Southampton*:—1847—Alex. James Edmund Cockburn; Brodie M'Ghie Willcox.
- 1852—B. M'Ghie Willcox, 1062; Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, 1017; *A. B. Cockrane*, 797; *A. A. Vansittart*, 767.
- South Shields*:—1847—John Twizell Wawn, 339; *W. Whalley*, 177.
- 1852—Robert Ingham, 430; *Hon. H. T. Liddell*, 249.
- Southwark*:—1847—Ald. John Humphery; Sir William Molesworth, bt.
- 1852—Sir W. Molesworth, bt., 3941; *Apsley Pellatt*, 3887; *G. Scovell*, 2909.
- Staffordshire, North*:—1847—Charles Bowyer Adderley, 4083; Visct. Brackley, 4071; — *Buller*, 3850.
- 1852—C. Bowyer Adderley; Smith Child.
- Staffordshire, South*:—1847—Hon. Col. Anson; Visct. Ingestrie.
- 1852—M. Genl. Hon. G. Anson; Viscount Lewisham.
- Stafford*:—1847—David Urquhart, 754; Ald. Thomas Sidney, 516; *Hon. A. T. Carnegie*, 371; *J. Lea*, 6.
- 1852—John Aysford Wise, 801; Arthur John Otway, 501; *J. Bourne*, 453; *J. O. Evans*, 39; *E. Hopkinson*.
- St. Albans*:—1847—Alexander Baphael, 287; G. W. J. Repton, 252; *J. Wilks*, 189; *Hon. P. Craven*, 195.
- 1852—Disfranchised.
- St. Ives*:—1847—Lord W. J. F. Poulett, 322; *Peter Borthwick*, 166.
- 1852—Capt. Robt. M. Laffan, 256; *H. Paull*, 218; *P. E. Barnes*, 18.
- Stamford*:—1847—Marquis of Granby, 325; Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, 290; *J. Roll*, 235.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries; Sir Frederic Thesiger.
- Stockport*:—1847—Richard Cobden, 648; James Heald, 570; *J. Kershaw*, 537; — *West*, 14.
- 1852—James Kershaw, 726; John Benj. Smith, 622; *Jas. Heald*, 551.
- Stoke-upon-Trent*:—1847—Ald. W. T. Copeland, 495; John Lewis Ricardo, 493; *T. P. Hailey*, 147.
- 1852—John Lewis Ricardo, 921; Hon. Fred. L. Gower, 848; Ald. W. T. Copeland, 769.
- Stroud*:—1847—William Henry Stanton, 568; George Poulton Scrope, 541; *M. Turner*, 176.

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- 1852—Geo. Poulett Scrope, 567; Lord Moreton, 529; Sam. Baker, 488; John Norton, 815.
- Suffolk, East*:—1847—Lord Rendlesham; Edward Sherlock Gooch. 1852—Sir Edw. S. Gooch, bt.; Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
- Suffolk, West*:—1847—Harry Spencer Waddington; Philip Bennett. 1852—H. S. Waddington; Capt. P. Bennett.
- Sunderland*:—1847—George Hudson, 879; David Barclay, 642; W. A. Wilkinson, 568. 1852—George Hudson, 866; Wm. Digby Seymour, 814; H. Fenwick, 654.
- Surrey, East*:—1847—Hon. P. J. Locke King; Thomas Alcock. 1852—Thomas Alcock, 2508; Hon. P. J. Locke King, 2500; Edm. Antrobus, jun., 2064; Ant. Cleasby, 1928.
- Surrey, West*:—1847—Wm. Joseph Denison; Henry Drummond. 1852—Wm. J. Evelyn, 1646; Henry Drummond, 1610; Col. O. B. Chaloner, 1385.
- Sussex, East*:—1847—Augustus Elliott Fuller; Charles Hay Frewen. 1852—Aug. Elliott Fuller, 2155; C. H. Frewen, 1974; J. G. Dodson, 1637.
- Sussex, West*:—1847—Earl of March; Richard Prime. 1852—Earl of March; Rich. Prime.
- Swansea*:—1847—John Henry Vivian. 1852—John Henry Vivian.
- Tamworth*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bt.; Rt. Hon. H. W. Yates Peel. 1852—Sir Robert Peel, bt.; Capt. J. Townshend, R.N.
- Taunton*:—1847—Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, 543; Sir Thos. Edw. Colebrooke, bt., 388; Arthur Mills, 576. 1852—Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, 481; Arthur Mills, 360; Sir T. E. Colebrooke, bt., 357.
- Tavistock*:—1847—John Salisbury Tre-lawney, 156; Hon. Edw. Southwell Russell, 158; R. Phillimore, 86; Samuel Carter, 56; Henry Vincent. 1852—Hon. George H. O. Byng, 220; Sam. Carter, 169; R. J. Phillimore, 104.
- Tewkesbury*:—1847—John Martin; Humphrey Brown; Lord Lascelles. 1852—Humphrey Brown, 206; John Martin, 189; E. W. C. Cox, 147.
- Thirsk*:—1847—John Bell. 1852—Sir W. P. Gallwey, bt.
- Thetford*:—1847—Earl of Euston; Hon. Will. Bingham Baring. 1852—Earl of Euston; Hon. Francis Baring.
- Tiverton*:—1847—John Heathcoat; Rt. Hon. Visct. Palmerston. 1852—John Heathcoat; Viscount Palmerston.
- Tonness*:—1847—Lord Seymour, 280; Charles Barry Baldwin, 154; S. Ricardo, 151. 1852—Rt. Hon. Lord Seymour, 268; Thomas Mills, 154; C. Barry Baldwin, 141.
- Tower Hamlets*:—1847—George Thompson, 6268; Sir William Olay, bt., 3859; Lt.-Col. Fox, 2622. 1852—Sir William Olay, bt., 7728; Chas. S. Butler, 7718; Geo. Thompson, 4568; A. S. Ayrtton, 2798; William Newton, 1095.
- Truro*:—1847—Edmund Turner; John Ennis Vivian. 1852—Hon. Hussey Vivian, 267; John Ennis Vivian, 263; Augustus Smith, 255; Montague Smith, 229.
- Tynemouth*:—1847—Ralph Will. Grey. 1852—Hugh Taylor, 346; Ralph W. Grey, 328.
- Wakefield*:—1847—George Sanders, 392; S. W. Alexander, 258. 1852—George Sanders, 359; W. H. Leatham, 326.
- Wallingford*:—1847—William Seymour Blackstone, 160; Alfred Morrison, 154. 1852—Richard Malins, 174; Alfred Morrison, 168.
- Walsall*:—1847—Hon. E. B. Littleton, 289; C. Forster, 282; Cooke, 124. 1852—Charles Forster.
- Wareham*:—1847—J. S. W. S. E. Drax. 1852—J. S. W. S. E. Drax.
- Warrington*:—1847—Gilbert Greenall, 327; W. Allcard, 298. 1852—Gilbert Greenall.
- Warwickshire, North*:—1847—Charles Newdigate Newdegate, 2915; Richard Spooner, 2451; Hon. W. Leigh, 2272. 1852—Chas. N. Newdegate, 2950; Richard Spooner, 2322; Hon. F. K. Craven, 2038; Sir T. G. Skipwith, 2021.
- Warwickshire, South*:—1847—Lord Brooke; Evelyn John Shirley. 1852—Lord Brooke; Lord Guernsey.
- Warwick*:—1847—William Collins, 448; Sir C. E. Douglas, 407; H. Roberts, 30. 1852—Geo. Wm. J. Repton, 383; Edward Greaves, 348; J. Mellor, 327.
- Wells*:—1847—Richard Blakemore; Will. Goodenough Hayter. 1852—Robt. Chas. Tudway, 187; Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, 175; Serj. J. A. Kinglake, 101.
- Wenlock*:—1847—Hon. G. O. W. Forester; James Milnes Gaskell.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- 1852—Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester; James Milnes Gaskell.
- Westbury*:—1847—James Wilson, 170; *M. Higgins*, 149.
- 1852—James Wilson, 145; *Massey Lopes*, 188.
- Westminster*:—1847—Sir G. de Lacy Evans, 8189; Chas. Lushington, 2831; *C. Cochrane*, 2819; *Viscount Mandeville*, 1985.
- 1852—Sir John V. Shelley, bt., 4199; Sir G. De Lacy Evans, 3756; *Viscount Maidstone*, 3373; *W. Coningham*, 1716.
- Westmoreland*:—1847—Hon. H. C. Lowther; Ald. William Thompson.
- 1852—Hon. H. C. Lowther; Ald. W. Thompson.
- Weymouth*:—1847—Wm. Dougal Christie, 274; Lt.-Col. W. L. Freestun, 274; *Capt. F. W. T. Villiers*, 272; *G. M. Butt*, 271.
- 1852—George Medd Butt, 392; Col. W. L. Freestun, 341; *Alex. Oswald*, 287.
- Whitby*:—1847—Robert Stephenson.
- 1852—Robert Stephenson, 218; *Hon. Edm. Phipps*, 109.
- Whitehaven*:—1847—Robt. C. Hildyard.
- 1852—Robt. Chas. Hildyard.
- Wigan*:—1847—Ralph Anthony Thicknesse; Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Lindsay.
- 1852—Ralph A. Thicknesse, 366; Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Lindsay, 356; *F. S. Powell*, 324.
- Wight, Isle of*:—1847—John Simeon, 476; *J. W. Fleming*, 373.
- 1852—Col. F. Vernon Harcourt, 676; *Edward Dawes*, 587.
- Wilton*:—1847—Viscount Somerton.
- 1852—Chas. H. W. A'Court, 125; *J. G. J. Green*, 26.
- Wiltshire, North*:—1847—Walter Long; Thos. H. S. Sotheron.
- 1852—W. Long; T. H. S. Sotheron.
- Wiltshire, South*:—1847—John Benett; Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
- 1852—Rt. Hon. S. Herbert, 1550; W. Wyndham, 1304; *R. P. Long*, 1074.
- Winchester*:—1847—John Bonham Carter, 363; Sir John Buller East, 315; *Bickham Escott*, 243.
- 1852—John Bonham Carter, 369; Sir J. Buller East, bt., 367; *W. W. Bulpitt*, 287.
- Windsor*:—1847—Capt. Lord John Hay; Lt.-Col. G. A. Reid.
- 1852—Lord Chas. Wellesley, 360; Chas. Wm. Grenfell, 320; *Jas. Ricardo*, 289; *Capt. T. Bulkeley*, 163.
- Wolverhampton*:—1847—Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers; Thomas Thornely.
- 1852—Hon. C. P. Villiers; Thomas Thornely.
- Woodstock*:—1847—Marq. of Blandford.
- 1852—Marq. of Blandford.
- Worcestershire, East*:—1847—Capt. Geo. Rushout; J. H. H. Foley.
- 1852—Capt. G. Rushout; J. H. H. Foley.
- Worcestershire, West*:—1847—Hon. Maj.-Gen. H. B. Lygon; Fred. Winn Knight.
- 1852—Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon; Fred. Winn Knight.
- Worcester*:—1847—Osman Ricardo, 1164; Francis Bufford, 1142; *T. Hardy*, 926.
- 1852—William Lealett, 1208; Osman Ricardo, 1165; *J. W. Huddleston*, 660.
- Wycombe*:—1847—George Henry Dashwood; Martin Tucker Smith.
- 1852—Sir G. H. Dashwood, bt., 262; Martin Tucker Smith, 208; *W. Simpson*, 116.
- Yarmouth, Great*:—1847—Lord Arthur Lennox, 832; Octavius Edward Cooper, 811; *C. E. Rumbold*, 739; *F. H. Goldsmith*, 700.
- 1852—Sir Edm. H. K. Lacon, bt., 611; Chas. Edm. Rumbold, 547; *W. T. McCullagh*, 521; *Adm. Sir C. Napier*, 486.
- Yorkshire, N.R.*:—1847—Edw. Stillington-Cayley; Hon. Octavius Duncombe.
- 1852—Edw. S. Cayley; Hon. Oct. Duncombe.
- Yorkshire, E.R.*:—1847—Henry Broadley; Lord Hotham.
- 1852—Lord Hotham; Capt. Hon. A. Duncombe.
- Yorkshire, W.R.*:—1847—Viscount Morpeth; Richard Cobden.
- 1852—Richard Cobden; Edmund B. Denison.
- York, City*:—1847—H. G. R. Yorke; John George Smyth.
- 1852—John Geo. Smyth, 1870; Wm. M. E. Milner, 1831; *H. Vincent*, 886.

SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeen, County*:—1847—Hon. W. Gordon.
- 1852—Adm. Hon. W. Gordon.
- Aberdeen, City*:—1847—Capt. Fordyce, 918; *Col. Sykes*, 422.
- 1852—George Thompson, 682; *Sir And. L. Hay*, 478.
- Argyll, County*:—1847—Duncan McNeil.
- 1852—Sir A. I. Campbell, bt.
- Ayr, County*:—1847—Alexander Oswald.
- 1852—Lt.-Col. J. Hunter Blair, 1301; *Edw. Cardwell*, 1199.
- Ayr, Boroughs*:—1847—Lord Patrick J. H. Stuart.
- 1852—Edw. Hen. J. Craufurd, 838; *Arch. T. Boyle*, 329.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- Banff, County:*—1847—James Duff.
1852—James Duff, 389; *Macdoulal Grant*, 374.
- Derwick, County:*—1847—Hon. F. Scott.
1852—Hon. Francis Scott.
- Bute, County:*—1847—Rt. Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley.
1852—Rt. Hon. J. A. S. Wortley.
- Caithnesshire:*—1847—George Traill.
1852—George Traill, 147; *J. G. T. Sinclair*, 106.
- Clackmannan and Kinross:*—1847—Maj.-Gen. Morison.
1852—James Johnstone.
- Dumbarton:*—1847—Alex. Smollett, 536;
—*Robertson*, 294.
1852—Alex. Smollett.
- Dumfries, County:*—1847—Visct. Drumlanrig.
1852—Viscount Drumlanrig.
- Dumfries, Burghs:*—1847—Will. Ewart.
1852—William Ewart.
- Dundee:*—1847—George Duncan.
1852—George Duncan.
- Edinburgh, County:*—1847—Sir John Hope, bt.
1852—Sir John Hope, bt.
- Edinburgh, City:*—1847—Chas. Cowan, 2063; Will. Gibson Craig, 1858; *Rt. Hon. Thos. Babington Macaulay*, 1477;
—*Blackburn*, 980.
1852—Rt. Hon. Thos. B. Macaulay, 1872; Charles Cowan, 1754; *D. Mac-laren*, 1559; *Hon. T. C. Bruce*, 1066;
Alex. Campbell, 626.
- Elgin and Nairn, County:*—1847—Ch. L. Cumming Bruce.
1852—Chas. L. C. Bruce.
- Elgin, Burghs:*—1847—George Skene Duff, 242; *Alex. Bannerman*, 192;
Lt.-Col. Hay, 147.
1852—Geo. Skene Duff.
- Falkirk, Boroughs:*—1847—Earl of Lincoln, 522; *W. S. Boyd*, 491.
1852—James Baird, 579; *Jas. Anderson*, 529.
- Fife, County:*—1847—John Fergus, 834;
—*Balfour*, 768.
1852—John Fergus.
- Forfar, County:*—1847—Lord J. F. Gordon Hallyburton.
1852—Lt.-Col. Hon. L. Maule.
- Glasgow:*—1847—John McGregor, 2191; Alexander Hastie, 2087; —*Dixon*, 1835; *J. Dennistoun*, 1748.
1852—Alexander Hastie, 3212; John MacGregor, 3142; *Peter Blackburn*, 1686; *Viscount Melgund*, 355.
- Greenock:*—1847—Visct. Melgund, 452;
A. M. Dunlop, 310.
1852—Alexander M. Dunlop, 470;
Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, bt., 254.
- Haddingtonshire:*—1847—Hon. Francis W. Charteris, 268; *Sir D. Baird*, 132.
1852—Hon. F. W. Charteris.
- Haddington, Burghs:*—1847—Sir H. R. F. Davie.
1852—Sir H. R. F. Davie, bt., 312;
Campbell Swinton, 185.
- Inverness, County:*—1847—Henry James Baillie.
1852—Hen. Jas. Baillie.
- Inverness, Boroughs:*—1847—A. Matheson, 230; —*Kennedy*, 199.
1852—Alex. Matheson.
- Kilmarnock:*—1847—Hon. Edw. Playdell Bouverie.
1852—Hon. E. P. Bouverie, 556;
J. A. Campbell, 302.
- Kincardine, County:*—1847—Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot.
1852—Gen. Hon. H. Arbuthnot.
- Kirkcaldy, Dysart, &c.:*—1847—Lt.-Col. Robert Ferguson.
1852—Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson.
- Kircudbright:*—1847—Thomas Maitland.
1852—John Mackie.
- Lanark, County:*—1847—Wm. Lockhart.
1852—Wm. Lockhart.
- Leith:*—1847—Rt. Hon. And. Rutherford.
1852—Jas. Moncreiff, 643; *W. Henderson*, 409.
- Linlithgow, County:*—1847—G. Dundas.
1852—George Dundas.
- Montrose:*—1847—Joseph Hume, 773;
D. Greenhill, 335.
1852—Joseph Hume.
- Orkney and Shetland:*—1847—Arthur Anderson; —*Dundas*.
1852—Fred. Dundas, 227; *Rt. Hon. John Inglis*, 194.
- Paisley:*—1847—Archibald Hastie.
1852—Archibald Hastie, 406; *W. T. Haley*, 374.
- Peebles:*—1847—William Forbes Mackenzie, 240; —*Carmichael*, 163.
1852—Sir G. G. Montgomery, bt.
- Perth, County:*—1847—Henry Home Drummond.
1852—William Stirling.
- Perth:*—1847—Rt. Hon. Fox Maule.
1852—Hon. Ar. F. Kinnaird.
- Renfrewshire:*—1847—Col. William Mure.
1852—Col. William Mure.
- Ross and Cromarty:*—1847—James Matheson.
1852—Sir Jas. Matheson, bt., 288;
G. W. H. Ross, 218.
- Roxburgh:*—1847—Hon. John Edmund Elliot.
1852—Hon. John E. Elliot.

Selfborough:—1847—Allan E. Lockhart.
1852—Allan E. Lockhart.
St. Andrews and Cupar:—1847—Edw. Rillice, jun.
1852—Edw. Rillice, jun.
Stirling, County:—1847—Wm. Forbes.
1852—William Forbes.
Stirling, Dumfermline, &c.:—1847—John Benjamin Smith, 347; A. G. Maitland, 312; Archibald Alison, 156.
1852—Sir Jas. Anderson, 480; John Millar, 410.
Sutherland:—1847—Sir David Dundas.
1852—Marquis of Stafford.
Wick, Kirkwall:—1847—James Loch.
1852—Samuel Laing, 223; James Loch, 202.
Wigton, County:—1847—Capt. John Dalrymple.
1852—Capt. J. Dalrymple.
Wigton, Burghs:—1847—Sir J. M'Taggart.
1852—Sir J. M'Taggart, bt., 140; James Caird, 139.

IRELAND.

Antrim, County:—1847—Nathaniel Alexander; Sir E. O. W. Macnaughten.
1852—George McCartney; Capt. E. W. Fakenham.
Armagh, County:—1847—Sir William Verner, bt.; Lt.-Col. J. M. Caulfield.
1852—Sir Wm. Verner, bt.; Lt.-Col. J. M. Caulfield.
Armagh, Town:—1847—Col. J. Dawson Rawdon.
1852—Ross S. Moone.
Athlone:—1847—William Keogh, 101; — O'Beirne, 96.
1852—W. Keogh, 87; R. B. Lawes, 10.
Bandon:—1847—Visct. Bernard.
1852—Viscount Bernard.
Belfast:—1847—Robert James Tennent, 929; Lord J. Chichester, 767; — Sutherland, 659.
1852—Richard Davison, 1259; H. M'Calmont Cairns, 1209; Robt. James Tennent, 904.
Carlow, County:—1847—Col. Hn. Bruen; Capt. W. O. M'G. Bunbury.
1852—John Ball, 895; Col. Henry Bruen, 828; Capt. Bunbury, 880; John Keogh, 877.
Carlow, Town:—1847—John Sadleir, 164; Austen Layard, 104.
1852—John Sadleir, 112; R. C. Browne, 96.
Carrickfergus:—1847—Hon. W. H. S. Oustan.
1852—Hon. W. H. S. Cotton, 811; Col. W. E. L. Frith, 295.

Cashel:—1847—Timothy O'Brien.
1852—Sir Tim. O'Brien, bt., 60; Chas. M'Garel, 19.
Cavan, County:—1847—John Young; Hon. James Pierce Maxwell.
1852—Hon. J. F. Maxwell, 2270; Sir John Young, bt., 2051; Hercules Ellis, 752.
Clare:—1847—Sir Lucius O'Brien, 774; Maj. W. J. Macnamara, 712; C. O'Brien, 578; W. Fitzgerald, 395.
1852—Sir John F. FitzGerald, 1152; Cornelius O'Brien, 1141; Col. C. M. Vandeleur, 1139.
Clonmell:—1847—Hon. G. J. Lawless.
1852—Hon. Cecil J. Lawless, 183; T. H. Barton, 85.
Coleraine:—1847—Dr. John Boyd, 116; Sir H. Bruce, 60.
1852—Rt. Hon. Lord Nass.
Cork, County:—1847—Edmund Burke Roche; Dr. Maurice Power.
1852—Edm. Burke Roche; Vincent Scully.
Cork, City:—1847—William Pagan, 929; Daniel Callaghan, 917; A. M'Carthy, 799.
1852—Serj. F. S. Murphy, 1246; Wm. Pagan, 1220; Col. J. C. Chatterton, 898; Wm. L. Perrier, 198.
Donegal, County:—1847—Sir Edmund S. Hayes; Edw. Michael Conolly.
1852—Thomas Conolly, 1222; Sir Edm. S. Hayes, bt., 1098; P. F. C. C. Johnstone, 1049.
Downshire:—1847—Visct. Castlereagh; Lord Arthur Edwin Hill.
1852—Lord Arthur E. Hill, 8173; David Stewart Ker, 7124; W. Sharman Crawford, 4892.
Downpatrick:—1847—Richard Ker.
1852—Hon. C. S. Hardinge.
Drogheda:—1847—Sir Will. M. Somerville, 155; L. Murray, 151.
1852—James M'Cann.
Dublin, County:—1847—James Hans Hamilton; Col. Thos. Edward Taylor.
1852—Jas. Hans Hamilton, 1948; Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor, 1939; Augustus Craven, 1886; John Lontaigne, 1370.
Dublin, City:—1847—Edward Grogan, 3353; John Reynolds, 3229; W. H. Gregory, 3125.
1852—Edward Grogan, 4581; John Vance, 4429; John Reynolds, 3020.
Dublin, University:—1847—George Alex. Hamilton, 738; Rt. Hon. Frederick Shaw, 572; Joseph Napier, 540; Prof. M'Cullagh, 374.
1852—George Alex. Hamilton; Rt. Hon. Jos. Napier.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- Dundalk:**—1847—Charles Carroll M'Tavish, 124; — *M'Cullagh*, 121.
1852—George Bowyer.
- Dungannon:**—1847—Visct. Northland.
1852—Hon. Wm. Stuart Knox, 100; *Wm. Holmes*, 22.
- Dungarvan:**—1847—Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, 151; *John Francis Maguire*, 135.
1852—John Francis M'Guire, 127; *Edm. O'Flaherty*, 116.
- Ennis:**—1847—The O'Gorman Mahon.
1852—John David FitzGerald, 59; *The O'Gorman Mahon*, 46.
- Enniskillen:**—1847—Hon. Henry Arthur Cole.
1852—James Whiteside.
- Fermanagh:**—1847—Sir Arthur Brinaley Brooke; Captain Mervyn Archdall.
1852—Capt. M. H. Archdall; Sir A. B. Brooke, bt.
- Galway, County:**—1847—Captain T. J. Burke; Christopher St. George.
1852—Sir T. J. Burke, bt.; Thomas Arthur Bellew.
- Galway, Town:**—1847—Martin Joseph Blake; Anthony O'Flaherty.
1852—Anthony O'Flaherty, 646; Martin Jos. Blake, 462; *Lord Dunellin*, 234.
- Kerry:**—1847—Morgan John O'Connell; Henry Arthur Herbert.
1852—Hen. Arthur Herbert; Valentine A. Browne.
- Kildare, County:**—1847—Marq. of Kildare, 544; Richard Southwell Bourke, 413; *J. A. O'Neil*, 301.
1852—Wm. H. F. Cogan, 2285; David O'C. Henchy, 2229; *Sir Edw. Kennedy*, bt., 883.
- Kilkenny, County:**—1847—John Greene, 276; Pierce Somerset Butler, 261; — *Hely*, 243.
1852—Serj. Wm. Shée, 4117; Capt. John Greene, 3804; *Lord Jas. W. Butler*, 822; *Hon. L. G. F. Agar Ellis*, 610.
- Kilkenny, City:**—1847—John O'Connell.
1852—Michael Sullivan.
- King's County:**—1847—Sir And. Armstrong, bt.; Col. Hon. J. C. Westenra.
1852—Patrick O'Brien, 1976; Loftus H. Bland, 1839; *Capt. T. Bernard*, 1148.
- Kinsale:**—1847—Richard Sam. Guinness, 104; — *Watson*, 86.
1852—John Isaac Heard.
- Leitrim:**—1847—Hon. C. S. Clements, 364; Edward King Tennison, 385; *G. R. Godby*, 319.
1852—Hugh L. Montgomery, 876; John Brady, 695; *Hon. C. S. Clements*, 688.
- Limerick, County:**—1847—William Monsell, 588; William Smith O'Brien, 482; *C. Powell*, 458; *G. S. O'Connell*, 407.
1852—William Monsell; Wyndham Gould.
- Limerick, City:**—1847—John O'Connell, 581; J. O'Brien, 582; — *O'Gorman*, 38.
1852—Robert Potter, 516; Francis Wm. Russell, 465; *Serj. Jas. O'Brien*, 457; *T. M'Donnell*, 70.
- Lisburn:**—1847—Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour.
1852—Sir Jas. H. Tennent.
- Londonderry, County:**—1847—Captain Theobald Jones; Capt. Thos. Bateson.
1852—Capt. Thos. Bateson, 2091; Capt. T. Jones, R.N., 1912; *S. M'C. Greer*, 1513.
- Londonderry, City:**—1847—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson.
1852—Sir R. A. Ferguson, bt.
- Longford:**—1847—Major S. W. Blackall, 447; Richard Maxwell Fox, 434; *A. Lefroy*, 352; *K. Homnam*, 328.
1852—Richard M. Fox; Col. Fulke S. Greville.
- Louth:**—1847—Chichester Fortescue; Richard Montesquieu Bellew.
1852—Chichester Fortescue, 1152; Tristram Kennedy, 936; *John M'Olinstock*, 884.
- Mallow:**—1847—Sir Denham Norreys, bt., 75; *Earl of Rosse*, 60.
1852—Sir C. D. J. Norreys, bt., 59; *Capt. E. S. Eustace*, 44.
- Mayo:**—1847—George Henry Moore, 497; Robert Dillon Browne, 254; *J. M. M'Donnell*, 67; *J. D. Browne*, 8.
1852—Geo. Henry Moore, 1094; Geo. G. O. Higgins, 1029; *Col. Jas. M'Alpine*, 600.
- Meath:**—1847—Matthew Elias Corbally, 575; Henry Grattan, 482; — *Singleton*, 319.
1852—Frederick Lucas, 2583; Mat. Elias Corbally, 2417; *H. Grattan*, 624.
- Monaghan:**—1847—Charles Powell Leslie; Hon. Thos. Vesey Dawson.
1852—Chas. Powell Leslie, 1948; Sir Geo. M. Forster, bt., 1900; *Dr. John Gray*, 1409.
- Newry:**—1847—Viscount Newry.
1852—William Kirk, 233; *E. G. Halliwell*, 204.
- Portarlington:**—1847—Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne.
1852—Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne.
- Queen's County:**—1847—Hon. Thomas Vesey; John Wilson Fitzpatrick.
1852—Sir Chas. H. Coote, bt.; Michael Dunne.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1847 AND 1852.

- Roscommon:**—1847—Fitzstephen French, 205; O. D. Grace, 170; *O'Connor Blake*, 115.
 1852—Fitzstephen French; Oliver D. J. Grace.
- Ross, New:**—1847—John Hyacinth Talbot, 76; *C. Keily*, 48.
 1852—Chas. Gavan Duffy, 81; *Hen. Lambert*, 36.
- Sligo, County:**—1847—John Ffolliott; W. R. Ormsby Gore.
 1852—Sir R. G. Booth, *bt.*, 943; Richard Swift, 870; *W. R. Ormsby Gore*, 774; *John Tuaffe*, 89.
- Sligo, City:**—1847—John Patrick Somers.
 1852—Chas. Towneley, 147; *John P. Somers*, 108.
- Tipperary:**—1847—Nicholas Maher; Francis Scully.
 1852—Francis Scully, 5154; James Sadleir, 5088; *Capt. R. J. Otway*, 1235.
- Tralee:**—1847—Maurice O'Connell.
 1852—Maurice O'Connell.
- Tyrone:**—1847—Lord Claude Hamilton; *Bt. Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry*.
 1852—*Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry*, 3268; Lord Claude Hamilton, 3283; *Capt. H. B. Higgins*, 979.
- Waterford, County:**—1847—Nicholas Mahon Power; Robert Keating.
 1852—*Nich. Mahon Power*, 1404; John Ramonde, 1261; *Hon. R. H. Hutchinson*, 1228.
- Waterford, City:**—1847—Thos. Meagher, 523; Daniel O'Connell, 491; *Sir H. W. Barron*, 284; *T. Wyse*, 266.
 1852—Thomas Meagher, 463; Robert Keating, 444; *Wm. Christmas*, 355; *Sir H. W. Barron, bt.*, 308.
- Westmeath:**—1847—Wm. Henry Magan; Sir Percy Fitzgerald Nugent.
 1852—Wm. Hen. Magan, 1647; Wm. Pollard Urquhart, 1414; *Sir R. G. Levinge*, 926.
- Wexford, County:**—1847—H. K. G. Morgan; James Fagan.
 1852—Patrick MacMahon, 2302; John George, 1556; *H. K. G. Morgan*, 1545; *Hon. Robt. S. Carew*, 1412; *Edw. W. Nunn*, 1248.
- Wexford, Town:**—1847—John Thomas Devereux.
 1852—John Thomas Devereux.
- Wicklow:**—1847—Col. William Acton; Viscount Milton.
 1852—Viscount Milton; Wm. W. Fitzw. Hume.
- Youghal:**—1847—Thomas Chisholm Anstey, 120; *Hon. C. Ponsonby*, 68.
 1852—Isaac Butt, 111; *Hon. J. W. Fortescue*, 109.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

April 19, 1852.

MILLER v. SALOMONS.

Admission of Jews to Parliament.

THE question of the admission of the Jews to Parliament has for some years formed a very prominent subject of discussion in the Legislature. The repeal of the penal and disabling statutes, and especially of the Corporation and Test Acts, had long removed the disabilities attached to the various classes of Protestant dissenters; and the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, which placed the Roman Catholics on a footing of perfect equality (save one or two excepted offices) with the rest of their Christian fellow-citizens, left the Jewish members of the community the only subjects of Her Majesty inhabiting these kingdoms under any civil disqualification arising from their religious opinions; and their admissibility to seats in the Legislature has been warmly advocated by many eminent statesmen as the complement of those great measures of civil and religious liberty commenced with the Revolution of 1688, and has been as warmly opposed by others on countervailing reasons. The question of the Jewish Disabilities, under the form of the Oath of Abjuration, was a principal subject of debate in the session of 1851. (See ANNUAL VOL. XCIV.

REGISTER, HISTORY, p. 162.) Although the measure then introduced was adopted by the House of Commons, it was rejected by the Lords; but notwithstanding that decision, Mr. Salomons, a member of the Jewish communion, and recently elected for Greenwich, presented himself at the table of the House of Commons to be sworn, and took the prescribed oaths, omitting from the oath of abjuration the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" and although the House adopted a resolution that he could not sit in the House "until he had taken the oath of abjuration in the form required by law," he did sit, speak, and vote on more than one occasion.

It was the opinion of many, that Mr. Salomons in taking the oath with the omission of these words, had done all that was required by law; and it was to have a decision by the proper legal authorities upon this point that the present action was brought. It assumed the form of an action for the penalty of 500*l.*, imposed by 1st George I. sess. 2, chap. 13, and 6th George III. chap. 53, on any member who should vote without having taken the oath of abjuration contained in the latter statute.

The case was most elaborately argued before the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Serjeant Channell for the plaintiff, and by Sir Fitzroy Kelly for the defendant, the Chief Baron (Sir Frederick Pollock), and Barons Parke, Alderson, and

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Martin being the judges sitting *in banco*. In so important a case the Court took ample time to deliberate; and as Baron Martin dissented from the opinion of his brethren, the learned barons delivered their judgments severally. The following is a condensation of those of Baron Martin and of the Chief Baron, which latter expounded the same views as those of Barons Parke and Alderson.

Mr. Baron Martin having stated the preliminary facts, proceeded to deliver his judgment.

The case was argued before us last Hilary Term, and it was contended, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the oath was a Christian oath, and could only be made by a Christian; that it could not be lawfully taken without repeating the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," which, as it was argued, were a necessary and essential part of the oath. Four points were made on behalf of the defendant:—First, that the oath was not now obligatory to be taken at all; that the obligation expired on the death of King George III., or at all events upon the death of George IV.; and that there was no lawful authority to substitute the name of the reigning Sovereign. I think this point not tenable, and that the name of King George is introduced into the form of oath in its corporate character, and represents all his successors. Secondly, that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were repealed by the statute 10th George III. chap. 4, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer. I also think this point not tenable. Thirdly, that by the true construction of the statutes an obligation is imposed upon all Her Majesty's

English subjects, whether Christian or Jew, to take an oath binding upon their consciences, pledging them to the several matters contained in the oath prescribed by the statute 6th George III. chap. 53. That the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were not intended by the Legislature as a religious test at all, but were inserted for an entirely different object and purpose; and that when the person taking the oath is not a Christian, he not merely may but ought to omit these words, and take the oath in the form binding upon his conscience; and that the oath so taken is made in a lawful manner, and relieves the taker from all penalties which are consequent upon the refusal or neglect to take the oath. This is the substantial question in the case. Fourthly, it was argued that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" may be omitted by virtue of the statute 1st and 2nd Vict. chap. 105. In the argument both the learned counsel concurred that in the case of "*Omichund v. Barker*" (1st Atkins, p. 21), the true nature of an oath, and the law of England in regard to it, were rightly laid down and established; and both also expressed their concurrence in the doctrine of Lord Coke in the second "*Institute*," pages 479 and 718, viz. that a new oath cannot be imposed, nor an existing oath altered, except by authority of Parliament. The case of "*Omichund v. Barker*" was decided by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, assisted by the two Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, and has always been considered of great authority. The doctrine laid down by the Lord Chancellor and all the other judges was, that the essence of an oath

was an appeal to a Supreme Being in whose existence the person taking the oath believed, and whom he also believed to be a rewarder of truth and an avenger of falsehood, and that the form of taking an oath was a mere outward act, and not essential to the oath, which ought to be administered to all persons according to their own peculiar religious opinion, and in such manner as most affected their consciences. The present oath of abjuration itself is contained in the statute 6th George III. chap. 58, sect. 1; but in order to ascertain its true construction, it must be considered together and in connection with the statute 1st George I. stat. 2, chap. 13. This latter statute was made upon the accession of the House of Hanover, and contains the three oaths, viz. of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. It was submitted by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in his very able argument, that in order to arrive at the true construction of these Acts of Parliament it was necessary to go back to the old statutes which originally imposed parliamentary oaths, and attentively consider their provisions and requirements, and he referred us to the statute 1st Elizabeth, chap. 1, as the first statute bearing upon the subject. That was entitled "an Act to restore to the Crown the ancient Jurisdiction over the Estate, Ecclesiastical and Spiritual, and for abolishing all Foreign Powers repugnant to the same." The Act begins by reciting the statutes of King Henry VIII. for the extinguishment of all foreign powers and authorities, and the repeal of these statutes by an Act in the reign of Queen Mary, and proceeds to repeal the latter Act, and re-

enact the former. This Act of Queen Elizabeth is obviously directed against the Pope and See of Rome, and has no relation whatever to Jews, who were then banished the kingdom. By the 19th section, all ecclesiastical persons, and all judges, justices, mayors, and other public officers, were required to make an oath upon the Evangelists, of the Queen's supremacy. The words, "upon the true faith of a Christian" were not contained in this oath. It concluded with the words, "So help me God, and the contents of this book." This statute did not extend to Members of the House of Commons, but by the 5th Elizabeth, chap. 1, sect. 16, it was extended to them, and they were required to take the oath of supremacy before the Lord Steward. It is also obvious that this statute was solely directed against the Pope and the See of Rome, and every section of it is directed to the single object of the protection of the Queen and State against the Pope and persons of the Roman Catholic religion. The next statute to which we were referred by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was the 3rd James I. chap. 4, and it was stated by him to contain the germ of the oath of abjuration. I concur with him in thinking that this statute has an important bearing upon the present question. The words, "upon the true faith of a Christian" first occur in it, and if the object and intention of the Legislature in inserting them was to create a test of Christianity, they then would be of the essence of the oath therein contained; but if they were inserted for an entirely different purpose and object, and were not intended as a test of Christianity at all, but as a test

of and security for loyalty and obedience, they would then seem to be not of that essential nature. The Act is entitled, "An Act for the better discovering and repressing of Popish Recusants." It was passed immediately after the Popish plot, and begins by reciting the dangers that were to be apprehended from those who adhere to the Popish religion; and then proceeds to make enactments directed against Popish recusants, and by the 13th section enacts, "that for the better trial how His Majesty's subjects stand affected in point of their loyalty and due obedience, it should be lawful for the bishop in his diocese, or any two justices of the peace, to call upon a great number of persons therein described, to take an oath upon the Holy Evangelists; "the tenor of which oath," the statute says, "hereinafter followeth;"—and the commencement and conclusion of the form given are in the very words of the present abjuration oath:—"And I do make this recognition and acknowledgment heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian: So help me God." It is apparent from this, as well as many other Acts of Parliament, that an idea then, and long afterwards, prevailed that Roman Catholics were in a different condition with regard to oaths from persons of other religious denominations, and that the Jesuits taught that the Pope had power to grant absolution from oaths, and to dispense with the performance of and adherence to them, and that the Roman Catholics themselves made these parliamentary oaths with mental evasions and secret reservations, which were supposed to have the effect of nullifying their obligation; and

the conclusion of the oath is expressly directed against this supposed state of things. Now, Jews were not then resident in the kingdom, so that it is clear that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were not inserted with any hostile objects towards them; and the statute expressly declares that the oath was imposed "for the better trial of the loyalty and obedience of His Majesty's subjects;" and it is perfectly obvious to my mind that the words were introduced into the oath, not as a test of Christianity, but in order the more effectually to bind and affect the conscience of Roman Catholics, and for no other purpose. The Jews were never thought of, and, indeed, the Legislature, in all probability, never contemplated that there were any subjects of the kingdom who were not Christians. Members of Parliament were not included in this statute, but by statute 7th James I. chap. 6, they, and a great variety of other persons, were required to take the same oath. The next statute mentioned by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was the 30th Charles II., statute 2, by which it was enacted that no person should vote in the House of Commons until he took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and made the declaration against transubstantiation therein contained. It was by means of this declaration that Roman Catholics were so long excluded from Parliament, and it continued to be required to be made until the Roman Catholic Relief Act in 1829. Now, this was an Act of Parliament creating a direct religious test, and that the Legislature well understood how to create religious tests is evident, as well from it as from the Corporation and the Test

Acts. The next statute referred to was the 1st William and Mary, chap. 1, which enacted anew the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. A question here arises whether there was any oath or declaration at this time to be taken or made by Members of Parliament which a Jew could not take, and it seems to me that there was none. The words "upon the Evangelists" do not occur in either of the last-mentioned Acts of Parliament, and there was nothing in the oaths of allegiance and supremacy themselves to prevent their being taken by a Jew. Indeed, these oaths remain in the same form at the present time, and the defendant was permitted to take them without objection upon the Old Testament, at the table of the House of Commons. The next statute referred to by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was the 13th William III., chap. 6, and it is by it that the original oath of abjuration was imposed. The ordinary rule for the construction of statutes is that laid down in Haydn's case (3 Coke's Reports), viz.:—First, ascertain what was the common law; secondly, what was the mischief for which the common law had not provided; thirdly, what was the remedy provided by the statute; and, fourthly, what was the true reason of the remedy. This still continues to be the rule. In "*Lyde v. Barnard*" (1st Meeson and Welsby, page 99) it was laid down by the Court in their judgment that "words in a statute may be construed in a sense different from the ordinary one when the Act is intended to remedy some existing mischief, and such a construction is required to render the remedy effectual, for an Act must always be construed to suppress

the mischief and advance the remedy." In Bacon's *Abridgement*, title "Statute," it is said that "a thing which is within the letter of a statute is not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the makers." And, again, "the construction to be put upon a statute is that which best answers the intention of the Legislature, and whenever this intention can be discovered it ought to be followed, although such construction seem contrary to the letter of the statute." Now, to apply the above rule to the present case. First, as to the common law. The only oath imposed by the common law upon the subjects of this realm is the oath of allegiance, which originated in the old feudal oath of fealty, and this oath all persons capable of taking an oath at all can lawfully take. Next, as to the mischief intended to be remedied by the statutes which contain the oath of abjuration. To my mind it is clear that the evil against which all these statutes were directed was the existence of persons disaffected to the succession of the Crown as altered at the Revolution. Next, as to the remedy proposed to be provided. To ascertain this rightly, it seems to me absolutely necessary to consider what was the prevailing state of opinion, with regard to political oaths, at the time when these statutes passed; and it is to my mind clear from the perusal of them, that from the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to that of King George III., it was considered by the Legislature to be a matter of the utmost benefit and advantage to the Crown and State that the subjects of the realm should take these oaths (of which the oath of abjuration was one), and that, not

as a mere matter of form, but that the person taking them should be really bound in his conscience to the matter therein contained, and under a religious obligation to perform and abide by them; and I think the remedy provided, and meant to be provided, by the statute, was, that persons should be compellable to take this oath of abjuration, and as a natural and legal consequence, as it seems to me, to take it in a manner and form binding upon their consciences, and thereby secure to the Crown and the Government the benefit and advantage arising from and consequent upon an oath to the above effect. At this time Jews were living in England in very considerable numbers, and in common with the other subjects of the realm were liable to be called on to take the oath, and their neglect or refusal to take it subjected them to the penalties which I have mentioned. Now, to permit a Jew to make—much more to insist upon his making—an oath “upon the true faith of a Christian,” seems to me to be absurd; but if these words be omitted, and the Jew called upon and required to take the oath without using them, then, according to the finding of the special verdict, it would be obligatory and binding upon him to the fullest extent, and would secure to the Crown and Government the entire advantage and benefit contemplated and intended by the statute. At this time there was no oath or declaration required which would have prevented a Jew from sitting and voting in Parliament, and I observe nothing whatever in the Act which has any tendency to show that the Legislature desired or wished to exclude them. The

whole frame of the statute is directed against persons opposed to the new limitation of the Crown, and who were truly believed to be principally Christians of the Roman Catholic religion, and I think the words “on the true faith of a Christian” were inserted in the oath, not as a test of Christianity, but for an entirely different object—viz. for the purpose of framing an oath in a form the most effectually binding upon the conscience of the Roman Catholics.

The 10th sect. of the 1st George I. stat. 2, chap. 13, declares that every person refusing to take the oath shall be deemed “a popish recusant convict;” and the 11th sect. empowers certain magistrates to call on all persons to take the oath; and it certainly seems to me a manifest absurdity, and quite repugnant to the statute, to call on a Jew to take the oath upon the true faith of a Christian, and that this absurdity and repugnance is avoided by requiring him to take the oath, omitting these words; which form and manner of taking it is found by the verdict to be binding upon him. In my opinion, if this be the lawful form of administering the oath to a Jew not a Member of the Legislature, it is a lawful form of administering it to one who is; the statute making no distinction between the one and the other. As I have already intimated, I am of opinion that upon the true construction of the statute, and in order to effectually carry out its object and intention, a Jew ought to take the oath of abjuration, omitting the words “on the true faith of a Christian;” and it appears true that a construction the other way, which of necessity leads to the consequences already mentioned, is not in accordance

with what I consider to be the principle and practice of the law of England. There was another statute, the 10th George I. chap. 4, which was relied upon by both the learned counsel as supporting their respective views. It was contended by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that the 17th section of that statute proved that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" could only be omitted from the abjuration oath by an express enactment of the Legislature. On the other hand, it was argued by the learned counsel for the defendant—first, that the section continued in force until the present time; or, secondly, if it did not, inasmuch as there never was any intention of the Legislature to oppose any impediment to Jews taking the abjuration oath, that the omission to continue the enactment proved that the Legislature did not consider the use of these words by a Jew essential to the due taking of it. By this statute, persons who neglected to take the oaths prescribed by the 1st George I. chap. 6, were obliged to register their estates. The 17th section enacts, that whenever any subject of His Majesty professing the Jewish religion should present himself to take the oath of abjuration "in pursuance of the above recited Act, or this Act," the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" shall be omitted, and such persons were to be sworn in like manner as Jews were admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice. I agree with the learned counsel for the plaintiff that this section, in its terms only, extends the oath prescribed to be taken by virtue of the statute itself, and the statute 9th George I. chap. 24, recited in

it; but the arguments on both sides on this point do not appear to me to be of much weight. There was another Act of Parliament referred to by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, the 13th George II. chap. 7, being an Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others (the others being Quakers and Jews) as should settle in the American colonies, and by the third section of that Act it is recited that by reason of the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," Jews may be prevented from receiving the benefit of the Act, and it is enacted that these may be omitted in like manner as by the 17th section of the 10th George I. chap. 4. The argument from this section is the same; perhaps not so strong as that I have already referred to, and is open to the same answer. The fourth point made by the learned counsel for the defendant was, that the defendant was authorised to omit the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," by virtue of the statute 1st and 2nd of Victoria, chap. 105. I do not think that this statute has of itself such an effect; in truth, it merely enacts that the defendant was bound by the oath as taken by him, and would be liable to any temporal punishment consequent upon his swearing falsely to it; but in reality this special verdict finds that the defendant was so bound, and I think he would be liable to any penal consequences consequent upon this oath being false, without the aid of this statute. There is, no doubt, considerable difficulty in duly considering the present question, arising from the circumstance that at the present day very many (probably the greater number of persons) are

disposed to consider that the taking of these parliamentary oaths creates no real binding obligation upon the conscience, and is a matter of no importance; but it was not so considered when the statute 1st George I. was passed. It is obvious from it, and a variety of other statutes passed in the reign of Queen Anne, that the Legislature attached a very great importance to the religious obligation imposed upon the conscience by taking them, and deemed that an immense public benefit and advantage was thereby obtained for the Crown and Government. And as a Jew, by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," may be placed under the conscientious obligation created by taking the oath of abjuration, I think I best carry out the intention of the Legislature, and give the true legal construction to the statute, by holding the legal form of administering the oath to a Jew is to omit these words, and that I thereby render the statute more effective by suppressing the mischief and advancing the remedy contemplated by it. For these reasons I am of opinion that the defendant lawfully took the oath, and is entitled to the judgment of the Court.

Sir F. Pollock, C. B.—The facts of this case, and the circumstances under which it comes before the Court for judgment, have already been so fully and distinctly stated, that I may at once pass to the real question for our decision. I entirely agree with the rest of the Court as to three of the points made. I think that one only of the four points raised by the defendant's counsel calls for an elaborate judgment, and that is, whe-

ther the defendant, by repeating the words of the oath of abjuration (omitting the expression "on the true faith of a Christian") and giving to the words so repeated the sanction of an oath, binding upon his conscience, has complied with the statute 6th George III. chap. 53, sect. 1, and is, therefore, not liable to the penalties of 1st George I. chap. 13, sect. 17. The 6th George IV. requires the oath to be administered in "such manner and form" as is thereafter set down and prescribed (that is to say); then comes the form of an oath, the concluding part of which is, "upon the true faith of a Christian;" and the section goes on to enact, that all and every person and persons who are enjoined and required to administer, take, or subscribe the oath of abjuration, shall respectively administer, take, and subscribe the oath of abjuration according to the form herein set down and prescribed, &c., in such manner and with due observance of the same requisites, and with benefit of the same savings, provisoes, and indemnities, as by any Act now subsisting are enacted, and subject to the same penalties. Now, by the 16th section of the 1st George I. no Member of the House of Commons shall vote in the House of Commons until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the manner directed, and the penalty of the violation of that section is 500*l.*, and this action is brought to recover that sum, and gives rise to the question I have already stated. It cannot (I think) be denied, apart from any grounds presented with a view to lead to a different construction, that the plain and obvious meaning of the statute is, that the oath shall be administered and

taken according to the very form set down and prescribed in the Act; but it is said, that clear and substantial grounds for a different construction may be found in the reasons for the decision adopted by my brother Martin:—First, it is said, “*Omichund and Barker*” establishes that an oath is to be administered to a witness according to the rites of his religion, so as to be binding on his conscience, and, if it be so, that is sufficient; and that the defendant has taken the substance of the oath in a manner which is legal, being that which is binding on his conscience; and that as it would be highly unjust, and therefore very absurd, to require Jews to take the oath in this form, subject (on refusal) to the very penal consequences contained in the Act, the Act may be construed so as to give an opportunity to them, in common with all Her Majesty’s subjects, to take the oath in a form in which they can take it. With respect to the case of “*Omichund and Barker*,” it appears to me to have decided merely this—that the common law of England agrees with the law of nations, that “the form of an oath is to be accommodated to the religious persuasion which the swearer entertains.” These are the very words of Puffendorf, book iv. chap. 2, section 4. The intercourse of nations must frequently give rise to the necessity of the sanction of an oath in matters that concern both, sometimes with reference to the administration of civil or criminal justice. The sanction of an oath, if valid at the place where taken, ought to be considered valid everywhere; and as an oath is the personal act of the party taking it, if a witness be in a foreign land

his oath ought to be received as it would be received in his own country. In fact, a judicial oath—for justice is of all countries and climes—is governed by the law of nations; but an oath of office or of qualification is governed by the municipal laws of the State which requires it to be taken, and by those laws alone. If a man cannot obey the municipal law of the country in which he resides, he is at perfect liberty to quit it. It may be a very sound reason for altering the law by a competent authority, but we are not justified in substituting another law in its place. But it is said that it is competent to us, sitting here, so to construe the statute as to give to the defendant the relief which he requires; nay, that it is our duty so to construe it, inasmuch as the opposite construction would lead to an injustice amounting to an absurdity. The general argument involved in this course of reasoning is certainly not without some appearance of authority, for in some cases, no doubt, limited words in a statute have been said to be extended. There are other examples, where what is called a remedial law has been extended by what is called “necessary implication,” or “reasonable intendment;” and, on the other hand, the verbal effect of some clauses in Acts of Parliament has been restrained. But, notwithstanding instances that might be put, I very much doubt the soundness of the supposed rules of construction laid down, when applied to the Acts of the Legislature. I admit that, with respect to the written contracts of parties, and the wills of testators, we must endeavour to construe them as well

as we can; and if one construction leads to manifest absurdity, and a different construction leads to a sensible result, we are at liberty to reject the construction which leads to the absurdity; but then, it must be a "construction," not a substitution of something else, either by omitting what is there, or introducing something that is not there; nor can we reject a will, however unjust we may think it; the absurdity must be something opposed to right reason, and not merely to our notions of policy and justice. But I do not think we are at liberty to use the same freedom with the statutes of the realm. If the meaning of the language used by the Legislature be plain and clear, we have nothing to do but to obey it; and I think to take a different course is to abandon the office of judge, and to assume the province of legislation. But is it at all doubtful what the Legislature intended to enact when these statutes passed? I quite agree with my brother Martin, that the statute of 6th George III. must be considered in connection with the statute of 1st George I.; but I go further—I think it ought to be considered in connection with all the statutes *in pari materia*; and, making that comparison, let us see whether any doubt can exist as to what was the real intention of the Legislature in making the enactment under consideration, and whether it was not intended to require the oath to be taken in the very form of words set down, whatever might be the consequence of those words forming part of the oath.

The Chief Baron then cited the 5th Elizabeth, chap. 1, which requires certain persons, and, amongst

them, knights, citizens, and burgesses of Parliament, to take a recited oath *verbatim*. By the statute 3rd James I. chap. 4, sect. 15, the Legislature requires an oath "the tenor of which hereafter followeth." That oath combines the oath of supremacy and allegiance, concluding with these words—"All these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to the express words by me spoken, without equivocation or mental evasion or secret reservation whatsoever, upon the true faith of a Christian." Here, I believe, for the first time (as far as I am aware) is found the expression "upon the true faith of a Christian"—unto which oath so taken, the person so taking it shall subscribe his or her name or mark. Apparently the effect of this statute was to exclude Jews from any benefit that might arise from taking the oath, for they certainly could not take the oath according to the tenor (which is the same thing as *verbatim*), nor subscribe it as so taken; and I think no one can doubt that if it had been pointed out to the Legislature of that time that the effect was to exclude all but Christians from taking the oath, they would have replied that such was their intention. By 7th James I. chap. 6, various persons are to take the oath; among others, knights, citizens, and burgesses, who are Members of Parliament. Now, I apprehend that the effect of these statutes was to exclude from all the offices mentioned in the first statute, and from all the occupations mentioned in the second statute, every person who could not take the oath *verbatim*; and as, by the 16th section of the second Act, all Members of Parliament were

to take the oath at this period, no Jew could have been a Member of the Legislature. These statutes remained in force till 1st William and Mary, sess. 1, chap. 8, sect. 2, which repealed them and substituted other oaths in their place. The 12th section enacts the oaths in these express words. From 1st William III. to 18th William III. no oath was required that would exclude Jews; but the 18th William III. chap. 6, imposed an oath on all persons holding any office, which oath concludes thus, "on the true faith of a Christian." All persons were required to take that oath "in the form thereafter prescribed;" and further, the Act required that unto this oath so taken the person should subscribe his name. The 10th section refers to Members of Parliament, and the 11th gives the penalty. The 1st Anne, stat. 1, chap. 22, required the oath to be administered "in such manner and form as is hereinafter set down and prescribed," and that all taking it should also subscribe it "according to the form herein set down." The Act of Union, 5th Anne, chap. 8, adapted the oath to the new state of things, and the 6th Anne, chap. 7, "for securing the succession," enacted the oath to be taken after the demise of Queen Anne without issue, and that was to be taken on the true faith of a Christian." The mode of taking remained the same. The 6th Anne, chap. 14, relates to Scotland, and the 8th Anne, chap. 15, makes provision as to taking the oaths there mentioned, "in the words following." Having taken this review of the Acts which are *in pari materia* prior to the 1st George I., I would ask whether it can reasonably be doubted that

the Legislature, in using the expressions *verbatim* (in one Act), according to the "tenor" (in another), in these "express words" (in a third), and "according to the form herein set down and prescribed," which occurs in the statute in question, meant what the words import. All these expressions really mean the same thing, namely, that the very words set down were to be used; and are we at liberty to omit or add anything on account of our notion of what is just or unjust? And are we to alter the oath so as to accommodate it to the conscience of a Jew, when it is notorious that it was the avowed object of the Legislature to exclude even Christians, unless they were of one particular denomination? And if this relaxed construction cannot be put on the statutes of Elizabeth, of James I., of William III. and Anne (as I think it cannot), by what process of reasoning, under what authority, can we put a different construction upon the statutes of George I. and George III.? But let us see what is the view taken by the Legislature itself upon this very subject. By the 9th George I. chap. 24 (an Act which has happily expired), persons not taking the oath were obliged to register their names and real estates. The title of the Act is important. It has been suggested that these provisions were directed against Papists only. That is not so. The title is—"An Act to oblige all Persons, being Papists, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, and all Persons in Great Britain, refusing or neglecting to take the Oaths appointed for the Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, by several Acts herein mentioned, to register their Names and real

Estates." The attention of the Legislature was drawn to the hardship of the case of the Jews, occasioned by this last Act, and redress was given by the statute 10th George I. chap. 4; but the redress is limited to the grievance; and it was enacted that Jews might, for the purpose of the Act alluded to, take the abjuration oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." So taking the oath, Jews were not to be required to register their names and real estates. There is nothing that makes the 17th section applicable to the 1st George I., and if that statute were now in force it would not entitle Jews to take the oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," for the purpose of sitting in Parliament; but every other effect of not taking the oath of abjuration is left untouched. Now, according to the view of my brother Martin, at that very time not only was it unnecessary to pass any Act to relieve the Jews in respect of the registration of their names, but for any purpose whatever; it was competent, not only for a Jew, but for a Turk, a Hindoo, a Pagan, or any other, if by accident he were born in the realm, and were capable of taking any oath binding on his conscience, to take the abjuration oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," and to be elected and take his seat as a Member of Parliament, and to fill all the offices alluded to, unless he were kept out by some other test. And as the essence of the matter is said to be taking the substance of the oath in a manner binding on the conscience, I think it is not possible to stop short of this, that if a jury found that a Roman Catholic was bound by the oath, without the

words "on the true faith of a Christian," even he might so take it. I cannot for this purpose discover any difference between a Roman Catholic and a Jew. With these Acts before me, and with the legislative commentary on them, which the last statutes and the 13th George II. chap. 7, furnish, I think, we are not as Judges—living though we do in a more enlightened and liberal age—to be liberal above what is written, or by any method of construction, when the statutes distinctly, expressly, and imperatively require one form, to substitute another as equivalent for the object or purpose of the Legislature, when every one acquainted with our history and the course of our legislation must in candour acknowledge that in any part of the reign of George I., George II., or the early part of George III., it was the furthest from the intention of the Legislature to admit into the House of Commons persons of the Jewish religion. The language used appears to me to be so clear, so distinct, so express and stringent, as to exclude a relaxed (and what may be called a liberal) construction by Judges, quite as much as it is intended to guard against a mental reservation by those who think that the effect of an oath can honestly be so evaded. On these grounds I agree with my brothers Parke and Alderson that our judgment ought to be for the plaintiff, and the judgment of the Court is therefore for the plaintiff.

Judgment for the plaintiff accordingly.

The judgment of the Court of Exchequer was appealed against by writ of error, and the question was again argued at length before the Judges in the Court of Ex-

chequer Chamber, in the sittings after Hilary Term, 1852. The learned Judges who composed the Court were the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell), and Justices Coleridge, Cresswell, Wightman, Williams, and Crompton.

The whole Court were upon this occasion unanimous, and thought the case free from doubt. The two objections taken to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer were—first, that the oath of abjuration no longer subsists; but the Court thought it was an Act for a permanent purpose, that the name of the then Sovereign was introduced merely to denote that in all time to come, until the law should be altered, the oath of abjuration should be taken to the Sovereign on the throne. The second objection was as to the construction of the oath—whether the words “on the true faith of a Christian” were an essential part of the oath, or merely the form of taking it. The Court thought that the true rule was laid down in *Omichund v. Barker*—that where the only question was how an oath was to be taken, it was to be taken in the form most binding on the conscience; but here the Court had to look to the intention the Legislature had expressed in the Act of Parliament, and it seemed to the Court that the true construction of it is, that the words in question are an essential part of that which is to be sworn to, and that no person is to be allowed to take the oath who cannot or will not say he does so “on the true faith of a Christian.” Whatever the particular object of the Legislature in passing the Act, it really, in construction, applies to Jew as well as Roman Catholic, and the Court could not confine it to the Roman

Catholic exclusively. “It is well understood,” said the Lord Chief Justice, “that we sit here to declare the law, and we have nothing to do with what the oath ought to be. I regret that the Act ever passed so strictly, and my wish is that it should be repealed, and I have again and again declared so by my votes in both Houses of Parliament; but I sit here to declare the law and put the best construction, according to the best of my ability, upon the Act, and doing so I have no doubt, according to the existing law, that Jews are excluded from sitting in either House of Parliament.”

Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

June 21, 22, 23 & 24.

The QUEEN, on the Prosecution of
GIOVANNI GIACINTO ACHILLI *v.*
JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied four days in trying a libel case, which excited a more than ordinary degree of public curiosity. In any circumstances a case involving the character of the Roman Catholic priesthood would have attracted much attention; but the excitement caused by the aggression of the Pope (as it was termed) in establishing his hierarchy in these realms, invested the revelations of this action with extraordinary interest and importance. To this is to be added, the singular position of the parties; the plaintiff having formerly been a Roman Catholic priest of rank, a monk of the dreaded order of the Dominicans, a preacher of great eminence,

and now a convert to the Reformed Church. On the other hand, the defendant, Dr. Newman, was a gifted and respected member of the University of Oxford, a clergyman of the Church of England, a leader of that great and stirring party in the Church popularly designated as the "Puseyites" or "Tractarians;" but who had unhappily ended his theological speculations by conversion to the Church of Rome, of which he had become a most zealous—and certainly an irreproachable—member.

During the whole length of the trial the Court was most densely crowded, by noblemen and gentlemen of either form of faith, whose zeal for their own Church and convert was not at all diminished by their antipathy to the faith and champion of the other; the general public enjoyed the general scandal.

The libel complained of was contained in a pamphlet written by Dr. Newman, entitled, "*Letters on the present Position of Catholics in England.*" The libel, after referring to Dr. Achilli, represents him as *one* argument against the Roman Catholic Church, and puts this description of himself into his own mouth:—

"'Mothers of families,' he seems to say, 'gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth looking at. You do not see such a sight every day. Can any Church live over the imputation of such a production as I am? I have been a Roman priest and a hypocrite; I have been a profligate under a cowl. I am that Father Achilli, who as early as 1826, was deprived of my faculty to lecture, for an offence which my superiors did their best to conceal;

and who in 1827 had already earned the reputation of a scandalous friar. I am that Achilli, who, in the diocese of Viterbo, in February, 1831, robbed of her honour a young woman of 18; who, in September, 1833, was found guilty of a second such crime, in the case of a person of 28; and who perpetrated a third in July, 1834, in the case of another aged 24. I am he, who afterwards was found guilty of sins, similar or worse, in other towns of the neighbourhood. I am that son of St. Dominic who is known to have repeated the offence at Capua, in 1834 and 1835, and at Naples, again in 1840, in the case of a child of 15. I am he who chose the sacristy of the church for one of these crimes, and Good Friday for another. Look on me, ye mothers of England, a confessor against Popery, for ye "ne'er may look upon my like again." I am that veritable priest who, after all this, began to speak against, not only the Catholic faith, but the moral law, and perverted others by my teaching. I am the Cavaliere Achilli, who then went to Corfu, made the wife of a tailor faithless to her husband, and lived publicly and travelled about with the wife of a chorus singer. I am that Professor in the Protestant College at Malta, who with two others was dismissed from my post for offences which the authorities could not get themselves to describe. And now attend to me, such as I am, and you shall see what you shall see about the barbarity and profligacy of the inquisitors of Rome.' You speak truly, O Achilli, and we cannot answer you a word. You are a priest; you have been a friar; you are, it is undeniable, the scandal of Catholicism, and

the palmary argument of Protestants, by your extraordinary depravity. You have been, it is true, a profligate, an unbeliever, and a hypocrite. Not many years passed of your conventual life, and you were never in a choir, always in private houses, so that the laity observed you. You were deprived of your professorship, we own it; you were prohibited from preaching and hearing confessions; you were obliged to give hush-money to the father of one of your victims, as we learn from the official report of the police of Viterbo. You are reported in an official document of the Neapolitan police to be 'known for habitual incontinency;' your name came before the civil tribunal at Corfu for your crime of adultery. You have put the crown on your offences by, as long as you could, denying them all; you have professed to seek after truth, when you were ravening after sin. Yes, you are an incontrovertible proof that priests may fall and friars break their vows. You are your own witness; but while you *need* not go out of yourself for your argument, neither are you *able*. With you the argument begins; with you too it ends: the beginning and the ending you are both. When you have shown yourself, you have done your worst and your all: you are your best argument and your sole. Your witness against others is utterly invalidated by your witness against yourself. You leave your sting in the wound; you cannot lay the golden eggs, for you are already dead."

Dr. Newman and the Church he represented were too zealous and too exasperated to blench from the storm they had raised. He put in a general plea of "Not

Guilty" and then a justification, consisting of 23 counts, in which he deliberately, with time, date, and circumstance, charged Dr. Achilli with as many crimes or damnable facts, being those named in the libel, and others.

The plea of justification threw the burden of proof on the defendant, and for the remainder of the trial the attention of the audience was occupied with details of extraordinary profligacy, which of course neither space nor a sense of propriety will permit to be literally admitted into these pages.

The first witness was Elena Giustini, a woman about 40 years of age, and married two years ago. She deposed that she had visited Dr. Achilli in the convent at Viterbo, 23 years back; having previously seen him at the country-house of a Sinora Gentili. The place of their assignation was the sacristy; but she described herself as being under some degree of compulsion. I spoke to him on the sin of it, and he replied, that "there was no sin." I told him that it was a hellish matter; but he said, "Not at all, otherwise hell would be quite full." "Did he give you any presents?" asked the Attorney-General. "He gave me a silk handkerchief, which was older than himself;" another time he gave her three sausages. The witness said that she had confessed, "but the confessor prohibited me from saying anything to anybody, on account of Achilli being an ecclesiastic."

Sofia Maria Balisano, born Principe, a middle-aged woman of the humbler class, knew Dr. Achilli before her marriage at Naples when she 13 or 14 years of age. She went to the church of St. Peter, to make a small offering

of money at the image of one of the saints; and there she met with Dr. Achilli. His presents were "a bit of sweatmeat from time to time." The sacristy was again the part of the church retired to.

Pietro Boccheciampi deposed to having seen Achilli in parts of Corfu frequented only by persons of bad character.

William Reynolds, a resident at Zante, who assisted Dr. Achilli in establishing a Protestant chapel, used to see in the chapel a woman who acted as doorkeeper, and also as laundress in Dr. Achilli's house. She was the wife of a chorus singer, and of character so notoriously bad that Mr. Reynolds remonstrated with Dr. Achilli on that subject. The style of her dress unmistakably indicated a profligate mode of life. The windows of Mr. Reynolds's house overlooked Achilli's house; but the latter closed the blinds of his own window. His governess witnessed familiarities in the opposite house, which obliged her to discontinue her observations, she was so shocked.

The Rev. George Hadfield, Principal of St. Julian's Protestant College in Malta in 1847, knew Dr. Achilli as the Italian theological teacher. Two members of the College, formerly priests, were accused of profligate conduct. Dr. Achilli made light of the charge; called one witness "a calumniator," and sent another out of the way, "on an important mission"—to distribute Bibles in Sicily.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, a member of the London Committee managing the College, corroborated the statement as to Dr. Achilli's being dismissed, and afterwards added, that they "cut the Gordian

knot by dismissing Dr. Achilli and the other priests, without carrying the investigation further, or ascertaining whether he was personally implicated or not, for we felt it our duty to wipe our hands of so foul a scandal."

Several witnesses deposed to Dr. Achilli's immoralities in England, since 1850. They were Harriet Harris, a servant-girl in Dr. Achilli's house; Jane Legg, servant of all work in the house of the Doctor; Sarah Wood, another servant-girl in his house; and Catherine Forman, servant to Miss Lambert, at whose house Dr. Achilli lodged. Sarah Wood said that he gave her a book, the title of which was "Come to Jesus."

Many other witnesses were examined on other allegations.

On the third day Dr. Achilli was placed in the witness-box; when the interest of the trial reached its height. "He is a plain-featured, middle-sized man, about 50 years of age; and his face is strongly Italian. His forehead is low and receding, his nose prominent, the mouth and the muscles around it full of resolution and courage. He wears a black wig, the hair of which is perfectly straight; and being close shaved, this wig gives to his appearance a certain air of the conventicle. Yet he retains many traces of the Roman Catholic priest, especially in his bearing, enunciation, and gestures, which have a sort of stealthy grace about them. His eyes are deep-set and lustrous; and with his black hair, dark complexion, and sombre, demure aspect, leave an impression upon the mind of the observer by no means agreeable, and not readily to be forgotten. Judging of his intellectual powers from his

physiognomy and mode of giving evidence, one would be led to say that he was a man of considerable penetration and cleverness. The questions put to him by his own counsel he answered with great clearness, and in a calm, unwavering, quiet manner, without any trace of strong excitement or feelings deeply roused. Sometimes a slight contemptuous smile accompanied his denials of opposing evidence, and once or twice he even seemed to treat points merrily. His general bearing, however, was serious without any excessive display of anxiety or much apparent admixture of cant. Yet at certain portions of his examination, without losing his self-possession, he became more animated. His dark sunken eyes flashed fire as he listened and replied to the questions put. This was particularly the case when he was cross-examined by Sir Alexander Cockburn on the more material points of the libel, and especially when he was confronted by the Italian women who have sworn that he debauched them. The effect produced by these meetings was quite dramatic; the poor women eyeing their alleged seducer with half-timid, yet steady glances, while he, his face overcome for the moment with a slight pallor, turned upon them looks that seemed to pierce through them. Dr. Achilli's manner in the witness-box considerably diminished the effect of the sanctimonious expression which his singularly-fashioned wig gives to his face. He is evidently a man of strong passion and uncommon nerve."

Dr. Achilli's evidence comprised a kind of biographical sketch of his ecclesiastical career: his entering the Dominican order at 16

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years of age, in 1819; his various promotions and appointments; his secularization, at his own request, in 1835; his imprisonment in the Inquisition; his coming to England in 1847; his visit to Malta, appointed by the London Committee as Professor in the Protestant College; then his return to England; and finally his marriage to Miss Heley, in 1849, at Rome. He met the evidence of the female witnesses by a direct negative. He never knew Elena Valenti or Giustini. There is no Gentili family that has a country-house at Viterbo. He *had* known one Rosa de Allesandris (the name of one of the women mentioned in the justificatory plea), but she was older than himself, and a relation of his. He had never seen Principe or Balisano in the sacristy. Garimoni's wife had only called him to speak to him about her husband's ill-treatment. He had been obliged to remonstrate with Reynolds for drinking too much. The relative situation of their houses is such that you can see into Reynolds's house out of Dr. Achilli's, but not *vice versa*. The alleged faults of the teachers at Malta were committed while he was away; and he discredited the charges, from knowing the character of the accused. The accusations preferred by the English servants he denied point-blank. Dr. Achilli denied having been charged in the Inquisition with immoral conduct; that tribunal did not take cognizance of such charges. The charges were only of a doctrinal kind. He had submitted himself to the judgment of the Inquisition, but not on any immoral charges; and the statement ascribed to him in a document produced in court was so far

false. It may be observed that Dr. Achilli denied all the specific charges point-blank, but he did not do so in respect to general charges. He was at some pains to make it understood that he had taken a vow of obedience, and that chastity is part of the obligation of a priest, but that "a Dominican friar does not take a vow of poverty and chastity." He remained at Viterbo principally until 1838; and "during that time" he had no relation with any woman "according to the accusation." Asked if he had such with other women; he replied, "I could answer, 'No,' but I have the privilege of the Judge not to answer." He used this "privilege" several times.

In reply to Sir Alexander Cockburn, who asked whether Cariboni was a Protestant, Dr. Achilli said—"The greatest part of the Italians are neither Catholics nor Protestants: Cariboni had an antipathy to the Romish Church, but he was not a Protestant." Again being asked whether Cariboni and others, who had gone back to the Roman States, had become Roman Catholics, Dr. Achilli said—"No, nor Protestants; but negatives." Asked whether he had performed mass after he believed it to be an imposture; he said, rapidly, that the same charge might be brought against all reformers. He had not had his *heart* touched: conversion depended more on the heart than on the mind.

For the defence a few other witnesses were produced. Dr. Domenico Poggi confirmed what Dr. Achilli had said as to the vows. Marianna Crisaffi Garamoni (one of the women) would not have known Dr. Achilli if she had met him.

Mrs. Achilli was examined, and made statements as to the misconduct of her servants in England.

On Thursday, Sir Alexander Cockburn addressed the Jury for the defendant Newman, and the Attorney-General spoke for the prosecutor Achilli. Their addresses were both very skilful. Sir Alexander Cockburn rested much on the balance of probable motives in the opposing evidence: the "artless" women have no motive to come from Italy to perjure themselves; whereas Achilli, with all his future in this country, depending upon his being purged of the charges at all price, had the strongest of motives for the evidence he gave.

In reply, Sir Frederick Thesiger rested upon the character and balance of the evidence.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell summed up with great care, reading over the evidence with passing remarks, on the value of the evidence; he accepted the abstract of the proceedings before the Inquisition; but showed that it was not a copy of the judgment, or of the pleadings, only a note of some person's opinion of the result of the pleadings, with extracts from the judgment; he thought that judgment most probably referred to heresy rather than immorality; and he viewed Dr. Achilli's declining to answer general questions in regard to chastity as a point which perhaps strengthened his evidence on the specific charges, since he might easily have made a sweeping denial. The Chief Justice explained as to the two pleas, that the Jury must find for the Crown on the one of "not guilty," if they considered that the libel, whether true or false, had been

published; but that on the justification they must consider the whole of the plea and each of its 23 allegations separately; and he handed to them the copy of the plea in justification with this direction — "Now, that document contains, as I am informed, a correct copy of the allegations of the plea: what I direct you to do is attentively to consider these, to bear in mind the evidence for and against, and to tell me when you return whether you find any of them proved, or all of them; and then I will direct how the verdict on that is to be given. I have done my duty to the best of my ability, and I am sure now you will do yours."

The Jury retired, and remained absent for two hours. They then found a verdict of guilty as to the first plea (publication and libel); as to the justification, they found the 19th plea only proved. The Lord Chief Justice directed the verdict on the ground of justification to be also entered for the Crown.

A new trial was subsequently granted in this remarkable case, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence; but the matter went no further.

COMMISSION COURT, DUBLIN.

December 9, 1852.

CASE OF MR. KIRWAN.

William Bourke Kirwan, aged 45, was indicted for the murder of his wife Sarah Maria Louisa Kirwan, on the 6th September last.

The mystery in which this case was involved—the silence in which the death of the unhappy lady was in the first instance passed over—the gradual awakening of suspicion—the discovery of motives pointing

to a violent solution—and the final uncertainty in which the whole affair remained balanced—gave to this case an universal interest. It is difficult in a case of circumstantial evidence, where the inferences are to be drawn from facts stated by prejudiced or insufficient observers, and where the judgment of the juror must be guided in some degree by the manner of the witnesses, to give an abstract which shall present the same aspect as the case at length.

The statement of the counsel for the Crown was to the following effect, that the prisoner had been married to the deceased for twelve years, but had no family; during the whole of that period, however, the prisoner had lived with another woman, by whom he had a large family of children. The prisoner, during the greater part of each day, was occupied in his profession as an artist, as an anatomical draughtsman, or in colouring maps for a respectable gentleman residing in this city; but the greater part of his time was spent with Teresa Kenny, the woman to whom he had alluded, and although he had been twelve years the husband of Maria Kirwan, and had eight children during that period of time by Teresa Kenny, neither Maria Kirwan nor Teresa Kenny had the slightest idea that he was attached to another person. Mrs. Kirwan believed that she was the sole possessor of his affections, and the same belief was entertained by Teresa Kenny—the thing was so well managed that it was not until within the last six months that either of these knew there was another person who had a claim upon his attentions. However, at that time such a discovery did actually take place.

The ordinary abode of Mr. Kirwan was Upper Merrion Street; but in the month of June last he and his wife, Maria Kirwan, took a lodging at Howth for the advantages of bathing and fresh air. He employed himself in sketching the interesting scenery of the locality, and they were to have remained there until the 7th of September. The jury were well acquainted with a little island in the vicinity of Howth called "Ireland's Eye." This island the prisoner and his wife had frequently visited; and on Monday, the day of the murder, they proceeded to Howth Harbour at ten o'clock in order to cross over to the island, having with them a basket, a carpet-bag, two bottles, and a sketch-book. They were landed on the island, and the boat immediately afterwards returned to Howth Harbour. Two parties were landed on the island the same day, who saw Mr. Kirwan; but they quitted the spot before four o'clock, and at that hour it was clear that no persons remained on the island except Mr. Kirwan and his wife, Maria Kirwan. It had been arranged that a boat should come to take them back at eight o'clock. A person of the name of Hugh Campbell, who was leaning on the harbour wall at Howth, saw the boat in question (which belonged to a man named Nangle) leave the harbour and go to the island at the hour of eight o'clock. But before that a matter of considerable importance attracted the attention of Campbell. About an hour or so before the boat went over he heard a loud cry coming from the island, which was more than once repeated. Other persons on the shore and some men in a boat which was passing by the island also heard cries about the

same time. It was necessary that the jury should be well acquainted with the scene of the murder; and a large map had been accordingly prepared. The island lay directly opposite the harbour at Howth, the nearest point to the latter being a place called "Broad Patch," situate at the extreme east end of the island. Slanting to the west from this place were two strands, one of which was considerably longer than the other—that at the extreme west end leading towards the remains of a martello tower, and being one of the points at which boats usually landed, and which was the place at which Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan were deposited on the 6th of September last. Upon a flat ground, between the tower and the "Black Patch," were the ruins of an old church, and at the back of the "Black Patch," at a part of the island which was out of view from Howth Harbour, was a place called the "Long Hole," into which the tide came, and which was always filled with water when it was fully in. But when the tide was completely out, the "Long Hole" was left altogether dry. Now the cries of which he had spoken, according to the witnesses who would be produced before them, came from the direction of "Long Hole," and it would be made apparent to the satisfaction of the jury that cries coming from that part of the island could be heard at the various places where the different persons who heard them were stationed that evening. At eight o'clock the boat left the harbour at Howth, with four boatmen. When they reached the island it was dark. The boatmen called out to Mr. Kirwan, and at first were unable to see him, but after a short time

he came down towards the boat and desired one of them to go up and fetch his bag. A conversation then took place, and the boatmen asked the prisoner where the mistress was? to which he made answer that he had not seen her since the shower (meaning a shower of rain which fell at six o'clock), when she went to the tower to bathe. The boatmen then suggested that a search should be made for her, and accordingly Michael Nangle and the prisoner proceeded in the direction of the "Long Hole," passing up round the church towards the "Black Patch." Having failed in finding Mrs. Kirwan they returned to the boat, and told the other boatmen that they had not succeeded in their search. Patrick Nangle then proposed to renew the search, and he, accompanied by the prisoner and Michael Nangle, went through a considerable portion of the island, until at length they came to the "Long Hole." Patrick Nangle, who was in advance of the others, said, "Come, let us make a good search," and, accordingly, he went to the east, and Michael Nangle to the west side, so as to make an accurate examination of the place. In the middle of the "Long Hole" was a very high rock. Patrick Nangle went to one side of the rock, and Michael Nangle to the other; but just as Patrick Nangle was moving towards the place where the body was found, Mr. Kirwan slipped and fell, and the consequence of his fall was to delay the progress of the Nangles; and it would appear that at the very instant of Mr. Kirwan's fall Patrick Nangle perceived something white, and on proceeding to the spot where it was found, it was the body of the prisoner's wife.

On the 6th of September, high water took place at half-past three o'clock. At seven o'clock, when the cries were heard, at eight o'clock, when the boatmen went over to the island, at nine o'clock, when the first search was made, the tide was still receding; and at ten o'clock, when the body was found, it was low water. There was a small rock at the "Long Hole," and on this rock the body was found. At the time it was found the rock was quite dry, and the tide was removed six feet from it. Mrs. Kirwan was found lying on the rock on her back, with her bathing dress gathered up under her arms, and partly under her body was found a bathing sheet. Her bathing cap was missing, and the body was certainly warm when found by Patrick Nangle, at ten o'clock. So soon as Patrick Nangle found the body he called out to his companion, but it appeared that he was for some time engaged in arranging it so as to give it a decent look before they came to the place where it was. When they arrived at the spot Mr. Kirwan rushed forward, threw himself on the body and exclaimed, "Oh! Maria, Maria!" — and then he turned to the boatman and said, "Go and fetch her clothes." Patrick and Michael Nangle then went to look for the clothes; but, being unable to find them, returned to the prisoner, who, on learning that their search had proved ineffectual, said, "I will go with you myself." He then went himself, and after a short time came back and said, that if they went up to the rock they would find the clothes. Patrick Nangle then went up and found the clothes in a place which he had searched a little before, but

without success, and this man was prepared to swear that they were not in that particular spot when he first examined it. The two boatmen proceeded to the boat, leaving the prisoner with the body, and it took nearly an hour to bring the boat round to the "Long Hole," where the body was. The latter was then wrapped up in a sail, placed in the boat, and conveyed to Howth. The state of the body when found was an important matter for consideration. It lay on its back; the face had some marks of scratches upon it, and blood was issuing from part of the breast, from the ears, and from another part of the body. When the boat containing the body arrived at Howth, it was observed that the sail which enveloped the body was saturated with the blood which had flowed from the wounds upon it. It was brought in a car to the house of Mrs. Campbell, at Howth, where the Kirwans had lodged, and was washed by three women. On the following day an inquest was held, and the principal witness at it was the prisoner himself. The two Nangles and a medical student named Hamilton were also examined, and the matter was speedily brought to a termination, the verdict being, "that the lady had been drowned while bathing at Ireland's Eye." When the body was found there was very little water about the rock on which it lay; but the depth of water at the different times of the day were this:—high water was about half-past three o'clock, and at that time there were eight feet of water above the small rock on which the body was found. At half-past six o'clock—the time the prisoner said Mrs. Kirwan left him to bathe

after the shower—there were two feet six inches of water over the same rock. At seven o'clock, just before the cries were heard, there was upon the rock one foot nine inches of water. At eight o'clock, the time the boat left the harbour to go to the island, the quantity of water upon it was about three inches; and at half-past nine o'clock, which was about the time the body was found, the water was two feet below the rock in question. This was an outline of the evidence to be laid before the jury. The death of this lady, said the learned counsel, must have occurred either by accident, by suicide, or by homicide. The jury would have to ascertain whether the death was accidental, whether it was suicidal, or whether it was the act of a third person, that act being no less than the crime of murder; and if by another hand, whether it was possible that another hand than the prisoner's could have inflicted it. As to suicide, the position of the body, the state of the lady during the early part of the day, and the almost impossibility of the body being found in the position it was, put suicide altogether out of the question. Could accident have had any influence in the matter? If the tide was a rising tide—if she was outside the rock, and had been washed in by a rising tide—it might have been supposed that the case was one of accidental drowning. But there was no rising tide. The wind was westerly, and the night was an extremely calm one. The neck of the bathing shift was untied. The arms were stiffened out from the body; the face was scratched, and the appearance of the body was not at all like what it would be if the case had been

one of accidental drowning. If it was a case of that kind, would the sheet have been partly under the body? Could any imaginable accidental circumstance have placed the sheet in such a position as that? He had now stated as much of the evidence as he thought would enable them to understand the case which would be submitted to them on the part of the prosecution, and he would at once proceed to call the several witnesses who were to be examined in support of it.

The evidence first given referred to the terms on which the prisoner and his wife lived. It appeared that he occasionally ill-treated and even beat her; but the mistress of the house where they lodged at Howth stated, that for the first fortnight they did not live happily, but that during the remaining time, up to Mrs. Kirwan's death, she considered no couple could live more united; and that she heard Mrs. Kirwan's mother, Mrs. Crowe, caution her daughter frequently not to be too venturesome in bathing.

The evidence of the boatmen and of the medical witnesses throw the only direct light upon this mysterious case.

Patrick Nangle, the boatman.—I know every inch of Ireland's Eye. I knew Mrs. Kirwan. She was a stout, well-looking woman, and appeared to be about 28 or 29 years of age. Rowed Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan to Ireland's Eye on Monday, September 6, and twice before that. They came to the boat a little before ten o'clock. They had a bag and two bottles of water with them, and Mrs. Kirwan had a reticule bag. Mr. Kirwan had a cane-sword and a sketch-book. The island is a mile and a quarter from Howth. Landed

Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan near the martello tower, which is uninhabited. Brought Mr. Brew and his family over at twelve o'clock that day, and brought them back at four o'clock. Saw Mrs. Kirwan on the island then. Mr. Brew asked her, did she want to come over? and she said "No." She told me to come over at eight o'clock. The boat of a man named Doyle was over there that day. When my boat left at four o'clock there was no one on the island but Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan. I left the harbour with my boat at twenty minutes before eight to go for Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan. It was getting very dark then. On nearing Ireland's Eye I hailed Mr. Kirwan, and he answered. When we got ashore Mr. Kirwan was near the landing place—he had the cane-sword, the bag, and the sketch-book in his hand. Mick Nangle asked him where was Mrs. Kirwan? He said she had left him an hour and a half before, and that he had not seen her since. Mick then said, "We had better go back for her." Mr. Kirwan and the other men went away to look for her, and I examined Mr. Kirwan's sketch-book; after they were half an hour away, I went towards the tower and called them; Mick Nangle asked, had I not found Mrs. Kirwan; I said, "No; have you not found her?" Mr. Kirwan said, "Let us go back the same way." I went towards the "Long Hole" with Mr. Kirwan. I kept singing out "Maria Kirwan," for he told me her name, and he himself kept exclaiming, "Oh Maria! oh Maria!" Mick Nangle kept close to us in another direction, and Mr. Kirwan slipped; I stopped, but he said, "Don't let me be the cause of delaying you." I went on and found the lady in the "Hole;" her

bathing dress was up under her arms, and there was a sheet under her; her head was lying back in a hole, and her feet were in a pool of water—about the full of my hat—about half a gallon. Saw cuts on the forehead and under the eye; there was blood coming down by her ears, from her side and breast, and other places. After Mr. Kirwan came up he threw himself over the body and cried, "Oh Maria!" He sent me to look for her clothes, and I could not find them. Mr. Kirwan himself then went to look for them, and after remaining away for three or four minutes he came back and told me to go up to a rock, which he pointed out, and that I should find them there. I did go, and found the clothes in that very place. I can swear positively that I examined the same place before, and that the clothes were not in it. We then made preparations and removed the body. At this time the tide was on the turn, coming in. There was nothing to wet Mr. Kirwan's feet that I know of. He got no wet in our time.

Cross-examined. — Mr. Kirwan was very near being killed himself that evening where the body was found; I called out and caught hold of him, or he would have gone over the rock. The body was not stiff when I saw it; there was froth about the mouth; there were a good many scratches over and under her eyes; the strand is gravelly; if there had not been a rock at the mouth of the hole Mrs. Kirwan would have been carried out by the water, if she were in it before the water fell. The wounds were more than scratches; there was a positive cut in one place where the blood came from. There were no crabs to injure the body. Was examined at the inquest, but

was made to draw back when I came to the part about the sheet, and before the time I tied her up.

Mr. Brereton read witness's information, in which nothing was said about Mr. Kirwan bidding him go for the clothes.

Witness.—Oh, but I was put aside at the inquest before I came to that.

Cross-examination resumed.—It was Mr. Kirwan found the clothes, for they were not "in it" for me to find. Mr. Kirwan did not go up higher than I went. I still swear positively that when I searched the clothes were not there; they were subsequently found by me where Mr. Kirwan put them for me to find. There was a heavy shower about half-past six that evening, and there are ferns growing on the island, but Mr. Kirwan got no wet.

A juror.—Might he not have wetted his feet in the pool where Mrs. Kirwan's feet were?

Witness.—No; because there was only about a quart of water in it.

Mr. Curran.—It was half a gallon before.

Witness.—Oh, he got no wet.

Michael Nangle, another of the boatmen, corroborated this evidence where Mrs. Kirwan's body was found. Witness was coming over to her, when Mr. Kirwan told him to go back for the clothes. Did not go on the rock, but searched along the strand. Pat Nangle and witness went back together, and told Mr. Kirwan they could not find the clothes. Mr. Kirwan then went up the hill, and witness after him. Mr. Kirwan brought back a shawl and something like a sheet in his hand, and slipped when coming down. One of the boatmen, Giles, got wet that night when putting

the lady into the boat, but Mr. Kirwan did not get any wet while in their company. Did not see Mrs. Kirwan's face till next day. There were then cuts and scratches on it. The water was very smooth in the pool. The day was calm, wind from north-east.

Several witnesses deposed to having heard cries proceeding from the island about the same time—viz. between day and dark; but the direction and nature of these cries seemed uncertain. The woman who washed the body of the deceased deposed to the nature of the injuries they discovered. Blood flowed from a cut about the eyes and on the cheek and forehead; the ears were loaded with blood; there was a cut on the breast, from which the blood flowed freely. The right side was blaekened from under the arm to the knee. These witnesses stated that they observed Mr. Kirwan's boots, stockings, and trousers were wet.

The medical student who examined the body previous to the inquest, stated that no suspicions having been hinted, he made only a superficial examination; he detected no fracture or depression on the head—there was a scratch or abrasion of the skin on the right temple and on the eye; the right ear was cut where the ring enters—it was like a bite; saw no mark on her sides; did not see a deep cut across the breast.

Dr. Hatchell.—I am a physician and surgeon. I was called upon on the 6th of October to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body. I went to Glasnevin Cemetery for the purpose. There were about two and a half feet of water in the grave, arising from the nature of the ground. The body had all the appearance of a body

which had laid some time in water. The water was in the coffin, and must have hastened the decomposition. I examined the head very carefully. I did not find any marks of violence on the scalp. On the right eye, on the right cheek, and right arm I found abrasions. The eyes were bloodshot. In the lobe of the left ear there was an earring, and in the right the ring and the lobe were wanting. The upper lip was swollen, and the tongue protruded and was marked by the teeth above and below. The brain was in a semi-fluid state, and was of a light pinkish colour all through. The fluidity was natural, but it was a little more pink than I should have expected to find it. I examined the trachea and the vertebrae of the neck, but found nothing remarkable. I found a deep scratch or superficial cut under the right nipple. There was an extensive livid mark from the right arm down to the knee, but that is generally presented in dead bodies. It was not on the left side. This livid appearance is a shifting appearance common to defunct bodies. There were no marks on the points of the fingers. Another part of her person was swollen with blood, caused by congestion. That would be caused either by pressure or anything that would impede the natural circulation of the blood. The lungs were congested. That would be caused by anything suddenly stopping respiration. The heart was healthy. From the appearance of the body I am of opinion the death was caused by a sudden stoppage of respiration. I think from all the appearances of the body, pressure must have caused the stoppage. I am of opinion pressure was the sole cause; simply drowning would not have

caused those appearances to the same extent. There was something besides drowning.

Cross-examined.—There were appearances on the body that would not be accounted for by drowning alone; the congestion of the vagina and of the lungs, the swelling of the upper lip and the inside of the mouth, were such appearances. I first formed this opinion when I made the examination. I do not think the congestion on the lungs could have been produced to the same extent by drowning alone. I made an information a day or two after the examination. (Mr. Butt here read the deposition.) That deposition is true. I swore in it that "the lungs and heart exhibited appearances which were compatible with death by drowning or strangulation; that engorgement of the lungs was not compatible with drowning alone; it depends upon whether the drowning was sudden or not; the appearance might have been produced by her struggling." I did not mean to convey anything particular to the jury in my direct examination. I say now that the congestion might have been caused by a person struggling, I don't know how. The congestion in the vessels of the vagina might have been occasioned by the same cause. I examined the place where the blood came from, but saw no marks of violence. If a person went into cold water with a full stomach it might cause congestion, but not to the same extent. A congestion might very probably bring on a fatal fit. I don't think I should expect greater appearances in a person who had died of a fit brought on by congestion than this body presented. It is very possible the appearances presented were those when death

had been produced by a fit brought on by congestion. I think that, taking the occurrence *per se*, it was probable that in this instance death might have been caused by such a fit. If a person fall on their back in a fit of epilepsy it might blacken the body.

Re-examined.—If a person was attacked with a fit of epilepsy he would give a scream and fall down. I never heard of a person giving more than one scream.

To Mr. Butt.—I read the work of Dr. Cheyne, and the story of a parrot which fell down in a fit off its perch, it was so frightened by the scream of a person in an epileptic fit. That was one scream. I don't say, as a matter of medical skill, that it is impossible for a person to give more than one scream.

Mr. Davis, the coroner, deposed that he had examined the body carefully, and thought the marks on it were such as were occasioned by crab bites; he had seen fifty or sixty cases of crab bites. This witness positively contradicted the statement of Nangle that his examination had been cut short.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The fact of the prisoner and Mrs. Kirwan being on the island alone rendered it more difficult for him to prove his innocence than otherwise would be the case; but even on the evidence brought forward by the Crown it was perfectly manifest that no murder had been committed. He contended that death had ensued from a fit taken in the water. Every particle of the case was consistent with that idea. If the prisoner wanted to murder his wife it was not by scratching her eyelids or cutting her breast he would attempt the

deed. The learned counsel referred to the evidence with respect to cries, and said that those which Larkin deposed to having heard were, in all probability, the exclamations and voices of Mr. Kirwan and the boatmen when searching for Mrs. Kirwan on the island. As to the evidence of Dr. Hatchell, for the sake of the honourable profession to which that gentleman belonged, he regretted the disgraceful exhibition he had made of himself that day. He submitted that it was due to the case—due to the administration of justice—due to the prisoner at the bar—that some person who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination, and on whom the jury could rely, should have been produced, Dr. Hatchell's evidence being of such a nature that they could not, with any regard to their oaths, safely act on it. The Crown had such a witness in the person of Dr. Tighe, who was perhaps at that moment in court, and they did not produce him. Evidence would be produced on the part of the prisoner which would establish beyond all doubt that Mrs. Kirwan's death was not caused by violence, and that the scratches and marks on her body were not of that description which would warrant such a presumption.

For the defence two surgeons of repute were called, who deposed that in their judgment all the symptoms proved were quite consistent with the idea that the deceased had died of epilepsy. The great flow of blood might arise from great congestion; and congestion would be produced by bathing or immersion in cold water on a full stomach. Dr. Rynd had once seen a patient from all parts of whose body blood was exuding.

It was not uncommon for persons to scream frequently in epileptic fits; the first scream would certainly be the most violent. Putting a wet cloth over the nose and mouth would produce all the effects of drowning or hanging. Pressure on the chest that would produce the effects in question would leave some external mark. Wherever compression sufficient to cause death was used on soft parts, the parts compressed would become decomposed sooner than others.

Mr. Justice Crampton having summed up the evidence with great minuteness, the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The nature of the evidence produced by the Crown was such as to require the most careful deliberation; but when some time had elapsed without any verdict being announced, Mr. Justice Crampton sent for the jury, and inquired whether they were likely to agree? The foreman replied that there did not seem any chance of their agreement; and they again retired. At eleven o'clock they were again summoned; when it was found that they were still unable to come to a conclusion; and they again withdrew. The Court remained crowded, and the hesitation of the jury caused the most breathless anxiety. At length near midnight, the jury came into Court, and pronounced their verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner, who throughout the whole proceedings—both in the preliminary investigations and at the trial—had exhibited the utmost firmness and composure, seemed startled but not appalled by the verdict; and on being asked, Whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced

against him? addressed the Court in a perfectly calm and collected voice, and at considerable length, giving a narrative of what (as he said) had passed on the island, and protesting his entire innocence of the crime.

Mr. Justice Crampton, after stating that himself and Baron Greene (who had also sat on the bench) perfectly concurred in the correctness of the verdict, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, holding out not the slightest hope of mercy.

The result of this trial became a subject of great controversy throughout the kingdom. It was generally felt that in this instance the circumstantial evidence adduced had failed to prove the crime against the prisoner, and many were of opinion that there was no probability—not to say no proof—that murder had been committed at all—that in truth Mrs. Kirwan had been accidentally drowned, or that, being seized with a fit while bathing, she had perished in the water. Many circumstances afterwards came to light showing that the evidence of the boatmen had been warped by strong prejudice. On the other hand, the prisoner's treatment of his wife gave occasion to a strong feeling against him, which was greatly aggravated by rumours of other crimes of the deepest dye. His execution was deferred until the evidence could be further sifted. The result was that the sentence was commuted into transportation for life. This mitigation completed the mystery in which the whole case was involved; for it is quite evident that if Kirwan was guilty of the murder he deserved the utmost penalty of the law; but if innocent the punishment of transportation was a

great injustice. The sentence of transportation was actually carried into effect.

YORK ASSIZES.

December 21.

THE SHEFFIELD MURDER.

James Barbour, aged 21, was indicted for the wilful murder of Alexander Robison at Sheffield, on the 2nd of September last.

It appeared from the statement of the counsel for the Crown, that, on Friday, the 3rd of September last, as two little boys, named George Renton and George Dicon, were gathering blackberries, about seven o'clock at night, in a field called Appleyard's Field, they found a man laid partly on his face in the hedge-bottom apparently dead. The neighbours and field labourers were called, and found the body of a man, dead, in the hedge-bottom, without a hat, and the face cut in a most appalling manner. His pockets were examined, and in them were found a pair of lady's scissors and two small song books, in one of which was written the name of "Robison." No money, no watch, and no pocket handkerchief were found upon him. On the police being sent for and a more minute examination made, it was found that his right-hand trousers pocket had been turned inside out. The body was then removed. On an examination of the body, the name of "A. Robison" was found marked on the deceased's linen. The place where the body was found was examined, and five or six yards from where it had lain a pool of blood was found, covered over with loose grass, and the ground about it was much trodden, as if there had been a violent scuffle there. A few yards from

this place, thrust into the hedge bottom, a silk hat was found completely crushed, and a white silk handkerchief quite saturated with blood. A small stone bottle, marked "No. 12," was also found, which was partly filled with laudanum, also an exciseman's ink bottle. On the following day an examination was made of the body, which was that of a stout, well-made, muscular young man, apparently in perfect health. At the crown of the back of the head a circular wound was found, into which a finger might be introduced two inches. Behind the right ear there was another circular wound, passing obliquely upwards and forwards. On the right side of the face were four clean-cut incised wounds, extending down and across the face and under the jaw. Behind the right ear was a discoloration, as of exploded powder. The lower jaw was fractured on the right side at its angle, and in front a clean fracture, as if done by a violent and heavy blow. On opening the skull there was found in the brain, in the wound at the back of the head, some gun wadding and several No. 4 shot, flattened, and some particles of bone. Some No. 4 shot, not flattened, were also found in the wound in the brain at the back of the right ear. The orbit of the eye and the bones of the nose were fractured. There could be no doubt that the wounds on the head had been the cause of death, and it appeared that in all human probability he had been shot from behind, the surgeon being of opinion that it was impossible he could have inflicted these wounds upon himself; and it would also appear that the body had been dragged six or seven yards from the spot where the

murder was committed, and thrown into the hedge-bottom, where it was found. For some time it was not known who the murdered man was; but finally Mr. Barbour, linen-draper, of Doncaster, identified the body as that of his traveller. Mr. Barbour described the deceased to be 24 years of age, and a native of Dumfriesshire, and said he was a very stout, tall young man, well able to fight two such men as the prisoner if he had a fair chance. The deceased had been in his service three years and seven months as a travelling packman. He had left Doncaster on Monday, the 30th of August, with a pack, containing a quantity of linendrapery goods, and a silver watch, key, and guard, which Mr. Barbour had given to him. His duty was to travel round the neighbourhood of Sheffield, sell his goods, collect the money, and return the following Thursday night to Doncaster. On the Thursday night following the 30th of August he never returned to Doncaster. It was expected that his receipts that week would be 6*l.* or 7*l.* The deceased was traced to Sheffield on Monday morning the 30th of August, where he lodged until Thursday, the 2nd of September, with a person named Naylor, in Watson's Walk, Sheffield, after which time he was not heard of till his body was found. The question then arose, by whom had he been murdered? The prisoner at the bar was a cousin of Mr. Barbour, of Doncaster, and had formerly been employed by him in the same manner and to travel in the same district as the deceased, taking the money obtained for his goods back to his master. This man had been dismissed in August last by Mr. Barbour. The prisoner and the deceased had both

been in Mr. Barbour's employ at the same time, and were companions, and slept in the same bed. The prisoner, after he was dismissed, was absent in Scotland about a fortnight, and then returned to Sheffield, and had been there only a very short time before this occurrence happened. He employed a young man named M'Cormack to assist him in collecting the money still due to Mr. Barbour for goods he had sold, and the prisoner and M'Cormack lodged in Sheffield with a person named Pigot. M'Cormack had not paid the prisoner any of the money which he had collected while he was away in Scotland until the Monday after the discovery of the body. On Thursday, the 2nd of September, the last day that the deceased was seen alive, the prisoner, the deceased, and two other Scotchmen, named M'Clelland and Fagan, were in company together in Sheffield, and dined together. The prisoner then stated that he was about to leave Sheffield for London. At half-past one they all adjourned to Naylor's public-house, where they had some porter. At that time the deceased was wearing his silver watch and silver guard, and he also had with him a pack of drapery goods. It was the deceased's custom on that day to change all the silver he had received, at Naylor's, for gold, and Naylor asked him if he wanted his change. The deceased replied, "No, he expected to get more that afternoon, and he would change it afterwards." They then all left Naylor's, M'Clelland asking the prisoner and the deceased where they were going. The prisoner replied, he was going to show Robison some customers that Barbour knew nothing of, and after that he should

go to London and the south in a day or two, as he thought the south was better for business. They left Naylor's about two o'clock and parted at the bottom of Watson's Walk, M'Clelland and Fagan going one way, and the prisoner and the deceased another. For an hour after that there was no evidence of what had become of them; but at three o'clock an old man of the name of George Hind was seated on a stile leading to a footpath crossing some fields in the outskirts of Sheffield, and 640 yards from the place where the body was found, when two men came up to the stile from the direction of Sheffield. One was a taller man than the other and carried a bundle under his arm. Hind said to them, as they came up to the stile to get over it, "I will give you room, gentlemen," and they got over into the field. The smaller man, as he was passing him, said, "What are you doing here? You should have some employment." Hind answered, "I have as much right to be here smoking a whiff of tobacco as you have." The smaller of the two men then called out to the other, "Let this man bring one of your bundles." The man who so spoke to George Hind, Hind identified as the prisoner, and the taller man was the deceased. A man named Christopher Corbett, coming from Newfield Green to Sheffield by the footpath across the fields, which is very little frequented, met two men going towards Newfield Green, one taller than the other, and carrying a pack. The prisoner was the shorter man of the two; the taller one answered the description of the deceased. This was between three and four o'clock, and 875 yards from the place where the body was afterwards

found. About that time a young man named Charles Renton was in a field adjoining to that in which the body was found, and divided from it by a high hedge and brook, when he heard two shots fired quickly after each other. He was lying down in the next field, about 200 yards from the place where the body was. The deceased was never after that seen alive. The field in which the body was found was a grass field, having no path-way across it. Why the prisoner and the deceased had entered that field was not known. The prisoner was expected back at Naylor's at five, but never returned. About four o'clock that afternoon the prisoner entered the Royal Standard public-house, where the body was taken the day after. He was then alone, appeared heated, as if from walking very fast, and was carrying a pack. When last seen he had no pack, but the deceased had; when the deceased's body was found there was no pack. He asked for threepenny-worth of gin, and asked the landlord, who was a stranger to him, to take charge of his pack, and said that he would call for it on the following morning. The prisoner never did call for it. This pack was shown to be the pack of the deceased, and Mr. Barbour identified his private marks on some of the drapery goods it contained, and the goods in it were worth about 10*l*. At the time when the prisoner brought it to the Royal Standard public-house there were spots of blood upon it. The landlord placed the pack in a closet and locked it up, and next day, when some inquiry was made as to the dead body which had been found, he delivered up the pack to the police. From the Royal Standard the prisoner took

a cab and drove to the Reindeer a short distance off, where he found M'Cormick, whom he treated, and to whom he gave some money. He stayed there a short time, and went to his lodgings about a quarter to six o'clock. He then gave M'Cormack some money to fetch some gin. Mr. Pigot was there, and one or two other persons. One of them asked what time it was, when the prisoner pulled a silver watch and guard out of his breeches pocket. Pigot said, "Hallo, you have got a watch, Mr. Barbour," he not having had one before. The prisoner answered, "Yes; I had sold it some time since, but not having got paid for it I took it back." About eleven o'clock he went to bed, M'Cormack sleeping in the same bed with him. The prisoner pulled out the watch and laid it on the dressing table, and M'Cormack then asked him—"How did you get this?" The prisoner replied, "Oh, I had it in pledge, but did not like to tell about it." Next day he told M'Cormack that he wished to sell some debts for 30*l*. that he had to collect. That night Pigot observed that the prisoner had not his watch, and asked him what he had done with it, and he said "it had happened an accident" and he had sent it to the watchmaker. On Saturday, the morning after, he asked M'Cormack to meet him at the Reindeer and pawn his watch for him. M'Cormack did so, and gave the ticket to the prisoner. On the Monday after the prisoner was taken into custody, and on his person the pawn ticket for the watch was found. The watch was got out of pawn and shown to him, and he was asked if he had seen it before; his answer was that he had seen it eight months before.

It was probably true that he had so seen it in his late master's possession, but he said nothing about his having worn it a day or two before. When asked about the pawn ticket he said he had bought it from a man in West Street. That watch was identified by Mr. Barbour, of Doncaster, as the one worn by the deceased, and which he had given to him. On the Saturday after the murder, while sitting in his lodgings, a daughter of Mr. Pigot said, "There has been a murder in Sheffield, and the body is lying at the Royal Standard." Pigot said he should go and see it, and asked the prisoner to go with him. The prisoner declined, saying, "he did not like to see such sights." When Pigot got home he expressed great anxiety to know about the murdered man, and was told that "Robison" was marked on the linen on the body. The prisoner then said he knew a little of him when he lived at Doncaster, and it was a pity he had come to an untimely end. Pigot did not see the body that night, as it was locked up, and the prisoner wished him very much to go and see it next morning, but refused to go with him. At this time the body had not been identified. When Pigot returned, he asked how the body looked, and how it was found; and when Pigot said that a bottle of laudanum had been found near it, he asked "if a coroner's jury would find that he had made away with himself?" He then said, he thought there must have been some woman in it. On Sunday he met police officer Aston in the street, and began talking about the deceased to him, saying his death was a "mysterious affair," and he then told Aston that the deceased

was last seen in a cab at half-past six o'clock on Thursday night, with a Doncaster woman, at the Reindeer public-house. Mrs. Swann, the landlady, proved this to be untrue. Mr. Raynor, a police officer of Sheffield, having heard that the body was identified, and that the prisoner had been seen in the deceased's company, sent to the prisoner on Saturday to ask him what he knew of the deceased. He described correctly where they had dined together, and said that after that he parted from the deceased in Watson's Walk, when the deceased said he was going to Doncaster at six o'clock. The prisoner, on returning home after this, told Pigot that he had been giving evidence to Mr. Raynor about the deceased, and he then said, "Poor fellow! we were the best of friends; we ate and drank and slept together." Pigot said, "Why, you said this morning you only knew him slightly." The prisoner appeared to be much confused, threw his head back, and said, "he was in an awful state of mind, owing to M'Cormack being out, and being alone." On Monday, about two o'clock, the prisoner went to the Reindeer and saw Mrs. Swann, the landlady. She said to him, "What a shocking thing about this poor young man; have you seen the body?" The prisoner answered, "No, I would not see it for 50*l*." "Why," she said, "you were his companion?" The prisoner said, "He knew it on Friday night." She replied, "It is very queer you did not mention it here on Saturday, and that you did not go to the funeral." Mr. Raynor, hearing those stories about the prisoner, caused him to be apprehended. Prisoner told Mr. Raynor that the deceased Robison had given him

his pack to take care of when he parted from him.

December 22.

Mr. Serjeant Wilkins proceeded to address the jury for the defence, and said that the evidence was entirely circumstantial; and so far from that being less likely to mislead than direct evidence, there was nothing from which men drew such different conclusions as from circumstantial evidence. What motive was there for the prisoner to commit the crime imputed to him? He and the deceased were friends and companions, and the prisoner was showing him good offices on the very day of the murder. It was suggested that robbery was the motive. But the little money the deceased had upon him could be no inducement to the prisoner for the commission of such a crime, because he was not without means. He was offering to sell his debts for 30*l.*, and was spending money freely before the murder. It was easy for him to have obliterated the private marks from the drapery goods in the pack if his object had been to steal them. For what purpose had the deceased gone into the field? The prisoner had said, "He thought there was a woman in the case." What did the jury think? The song-books found on the deceased contained immoral songs. The man who carried such books in his pocket would be capable of other immoralities, and he suggested that what the prisoner had said, that "the deceased had given him the pack to take care of for him," was true, as it was also with regard to the watch, while the deceased crossed from the pathway into the field with some woman for an immoral

purpose. The state of the ground where the body was found showed that a violent struggle had taken place. Was it likely that the prisoner alone—he not having a scratch or a spot of blood upon him—could have been engaged in that struggle, the evidence being that the deceased "was able to do for two such as him?" He suggested that in attendance upon the woman there had been—what was common enough—men lurking near ready to commit violence, and that the murder had been committed by more than one man. The jury, with very short deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty;" and he was sentenced to death.

After conviction Barbour made a statement to the chaplain of the gaol, of a most extraordinary character. He said that after he and Robison left Gray's eating-house, about one o'clock, they parted and he never saw him again. That about three o'clock he met M'Cormack, who gave him a bundle—Robison's pack—which he asked him to take to the Royal Standard. That afterwards M'Cormack gave him the watch, which, in consequence of some trouble arising from it, he returned to him; and that M'Cormack afterwards pressed upon him the pawn-ticket, which he accepted and put in his pocket. On the Sunday morning he took a walk up the Glossop road, and while out met with M'Cormack. They slept together as usual on the Sunday night. When they got up and were dressing on Monday morning, M'Cormack produced a pistol, and said, "This has cooked Robison's goose. I shan't be troubled with seeing him any more with my girl." At the time he made this communication M'Cormack swore him to secrecy in these words, "I swear

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that I will not betray you, so help me God." M'Cormack then said he would "quit" the pistol that day. After breakfast he (Barbour) went out, and in the course of the morning met M'Cormack in West-bar. M'Cormack told him that he was then going to hide the pistol, and asked him to go with him. He did so. They walked up the Glossop road, along Clarkehouse Lane, past the front of the Botanical Gardens. They then turned to the left along the footpath leading through Tom Wood into Ecclesall Road. After following the footpath for about 100 yards, they came to a private cart-road turning to the left, and running parallel with the boundary wall on the south side of the Botanical Gardens. This road is covered with broken stone, and is very rarely used, being only the private road to the pasture field beyond. Across the further end of the road a wall was built. M'Cormack opened the gate and led the way into the field. He then walked towards the Botanical Gardens wall, and about midway between the gate and the wall of the gardens he took out a loose stone from the wall, deposited the pistol in the hole, and then replaced the stone. He further declares that M'Cormack, after doing this, again swore him to secrecy. The execution of the convict was deferred until the police had made inquiries into this improbable tale. The result was to strengthen the proof that Barbour was the murderer. He had given a plan of the place of secretion so precise that the police had no difficulty in discovering the pistol hidden precisely as described, together with a paper of shot. It is a tolerable certainty that M'Cormack, who was

at liberty, would not (if guilty) have allowed such a damning piece of evidence to remain to corroborate any statement that Barbour would certainly make to exculpate himself from a crime of which he was innocent. The proceedings of M'Cormack on the day of the murder were minutely traced, and found to be as inconsistent with guilt as those of Barbour were irreconcilable with innocence. He was accordingly executed.

PARIS, December 27.

TRIAL OF ELLIOTT BOWER FOR THE MURDER OF SAVILLE MORTON.—A tragedy, arising from circumstances of a most singular and disgraceful nature, in which the parties were all English, has occurred at Paris, and has been the subject of a trial before the French tribunals.

In 1842, Mr. Elliott Bower, a gentleman of respectable connections and highly educated, married Fanny Vickery, a widow, aged 88; by whom he had five children, the last of whom was born at Paris on the 2nd Sept., 1852. In 1848 Bower, having received the appointment of Paris correspondent to the *Morning Post*, brought his family to that city. Here he renewed an ancient friendship with Mr. Saville Morton, a young man of good family, with whom he had been intimate while fellow students at Cambridge. Mr. Morton was a man of great literary acquirements; educated as an architect; but being in youth possessed of a good fortune, he had devoted himself to the fine arts, and was a proficient in painting, music, and had also studied medicine. He had visited several capitals as correspondent of English journals,

and was now at Paris on behalf of the *Morning Advertiser*. He had been long known to Mrs. Bower; and on this renewal of their acquaintance became on the most intimate terms with the family.

The Bowers, although generally happy, did not in fact live upon the best terms:—they were both of violent temper, and quarrels sometimes occurred. This misfortune was greatly aggravated by a letter which came to Mrs. Bower's hands, which showed that her husband was unfaithful. She unfortunately confided her unhappiness to Morton, and this confidence led to its too frequent result. He became madly attached to his friend's wife, and even conceived the project of getting her divorced from her husband for the purpose of marrying her himself. No suspicion of criminality had, however, arisen; but Bower had perceived a too great attachment between the parties, had remonstrated and quarrelled with his friend; but had become reconciled to him.

For some months before her confinement Mrs. Bower had been in a state of great excitement. She was safely delivered on the 2nd Sept., and then the first act which indicated the truth occurred. Immediately after her *accouchement* Mrs. Bower sent her nurse to Morton with this message, "Go and announce to Mr. Morton that I have been safely delivered, and that the child is like him; that I cannot send him the hair to-day, but I will do so before long." Mrs. Bower's health seemed to be re-established, when on the 15th day, owing to an act of imprudence, she was attacked by puerperal fever, became delirious, and was

in great danger. Her relatives were summoned; and Morton likewise. The presence of the latter seemed to produce the only abatement of her excitement; and at her repeated and frenzied requests her husband sent for him again. He came, and for a week scarcely left the sick chamber, sleeping on a sofa prepared for him. These circumstances produced great distress in the mind of Bower, who, however, was far from suspecting the truth: Mrs. Bower's mental alienation continued; she insisted on abjuring her religion and was received into the Catholic Church; on the 1st October she refused to see her husband, and her fury found aliment in the letter from his mistress which she held constantly in her hand.

The *Acte d'Accusation* proceeds:—"On the 1st of October the relatives of Mrs. Bower and the mother of her husband were assembled in the dining-room. She caused Bower to be sent for, and he went to her chamber. After having reproached him with the acts of violence which he had exercised on her person, she cried, in the delirium of madness and of fever, at the same time showing him the child she held in her arms, 'This child is not yours—it is Morton's!' and, as Bower protested against this revelation, her fury became greater, and she added, 'that on the 2nd of December, 1851, in the absence of her husband, she had sent for Morton; that he had passed the night with her; and that she became a mother on the 2nd of September.' 'If I believed that,' cried Bower, 'I would kill the child!' These words carried to a height the furious madness of Mrs. Bower,

and she said, addressing her sister, who was present, 'Queen of England, drive away this man!'

"Such remarks, the effect of delirium, ought only to have inspired in Bower a feeling of painful pity. But a sentiment of cruel vengeance took possession of his mind against him whom, a moment before, he had considered as a friend. He left the bedroom of Mrs. Bower and returned into his dining-room. He was pale, and his countenance showed the violent emotions under which he was labouring.

"Morton was seated in the dining-room; Bower seized a knife which was lying on the table, and ran at Morton, who, comprehending that the anger of Bower was directed against him, left the room, and attempted to run to another room by the principal staircase. The mother of Bower wished to hold back her son, and seized him by the coat, but it tore, and she fell backward from the effort made by her son to disengage himself.

"Morton had crossed the ante-room, and hastily descended the first steps of the staircase, when he was overtaken by Bower, who gave him a violent stab with the knife near the left ear. Death was the result of the hæmorrhage, caused by the division of the left carotid artery.

"At the sight of Morton extended without movement, Bower comprehended the enormity of the crime which he had committed. He re-ascended the steps of the staircase, and remained like a man stupified; but, on being told that Morton appeared to be dead, he returned into his apartment, changed his clothes, provided himself with money, and, taking ad-

vantage of the disturbance caused by the event, he descended the back staircase and left the house unperceived."

[Bower fled to England, but voluntarily returned to take his trial.]

The *Acte d'Accusation* having been read, the interrogatory of the accused was commenced. Bower admitted the facts above stated, but strenuously denied several acts of brutality towards his wife which had been imputed to him. His statement of the singular confession which led to his crime was this:—

"Did she not reproach you with not being a good husband?—Yes, with not being a faithful husband. I fell on my knees by the bedside, and entreated her to pardon me. She said, 'Let us not speak of that. Look,' added she, 'do you see this child?' I replied, 'Yes.' She said, 'He is not yours, but Saville Morton's.' 'If I thought so,' I said, 'I would kill him, for we could not both live.' She then cried out, 'Queen of England, drive away this man.' Her mind appeared to wander for a moment, but she soon got calm, and said, 'It is now past, let us talk. Do you believe what I said relative to the child?' 'No, I certainly do not believe it.' 'Well, then,' said she, 'listen to what I am going to say. On the 2nd of December you were in London, and Morton came and passed part of the night with me. Is it not true?' said she, speaking to the portress, who was in the room. That woman did not answer. 'Come,' said my wife, 'give an answer to Monsieur; I order you to say what passed.' 'Well then, yes,' said the portress; 'he passed the greater part of the

night here.' And then my wife began to reckon on her fingers, 2nd of January, 2nd of February, and so on to the 2nd of September, the day on which she had lain in. That made nine months. 'Do you believe me now?' said she. I heard no more, but rushed out like a madman.

"You passed by the dining-room?—I could not do otherwise.

"You saw Morton there?—Yes.

"What did you say to him?—I said, 'Is it true what I have just heard?' He did not reply. I seized up a knife from the table, and Morton rose to fly. I pursued him, and, overtaking him on the staircase, which was very dark, I struck him without knowing where or how."

Witnesses were produced, who deposed to the delirium of Mrs. Bower and to her violent acts while in that excited state; and an English barrister related a consultation which Mr. Morton had sought with him for the strange purpose of obtaining advice as to a divorce between Bower and his wife, and his own subsequent marriage with her.

After the evidence had been given the Advocate-General proceeded to urge the case against the accused—in particular to deprive him of the excuse behind which he had entrenched himself; namely, that, believing in the declarations of his wife, he had given way to an uncontrollable burst of passion under the influence of which he had struck the fatal blow. He maintained that the accused ought not to have given any credit to the assertion of his wife, who was incontestibly under the influence of a malady which affected her brain. To wholly

acquit the accused would be to establish a dreadful precedent of impunity; still the jury might, if they thought fit, alleviate the verdict by the addition of "extenuating circumstances" which would enable the Court to proportion the punishment to the fault.

The celebrated advocate M. Chaix d'Estance addressed the Court for the accused in a strain which sounds strange to English ears. He commenced by examining the motive which had actuated Bower. Was it true that the wife was guilty of adultery? Was it true that Morton was her paramour and the father of the child? The learned gentleman answered these questions in the affirmative. Look, said he, at the conduct of this woman before October 1st, and since that period. Before that date every one was fully aware that Morton was her paramour, and every one felt for Bower. Interrogate Bacon, Morton's servant, and he will tell you of these notes and papers which he was in the habit of carrying, and always in secret, from Mrs. Bower to Morton, and from Morton to her. Interrogate the portress of her house as to Morton's visits, at what time they took place, what was their length, and what was their character. Question the portress on the confidences made to her on the mission which she had to fulfil to Morton after the *accouchement*, on the hair which she had to carry to the child's father, and on the happy resemblance, which she was to be sure to mention to him! And let it not be said that she was ill then. The order given on October 1st, was only a repetition of the order given a fortnight before. After October 1st, interrogate Mrs.

Bower herself, her conduct, her expressions of regret. For whom were these expressions? For her husband? By no means, but for the man whom she had lost, for the dearest object of her affections! Will it be said that this regret was the result of madness? But since these unhappy circumstances, Mrs. Bower is in London, in perfect health; and it is for Morton that she displays her mourning; it is for Morton whom she regrets; and when she writes to Paris her letters are encircled with black. Here is one; I hold it here—which testifies to her inconsolable grief, and it is for Morton that she feels it! The learned counsel gave a recital of the facts of the 1st of October, and asked whether it was possible that the law could punish Bower for striking the seducer of his wife. "He struck him," he said; "I will not say that it did him honour, but because he could not do otherwise. He killed him, because he ought to do so, and because it was necessary for him to act as he did. I ask you, gentlemen, what man among you would not have done the same, if he had been placed in a similar position? For my part, I say that he has only done what he ought." After giving a dramatic recital of all the events of the evening of the 1st of October, the learned gentleman concluded by saying:—"We have been all told that Bower acted without actual proofs of the adultery of his wife, and that it would not have been possible for him to have had her condemned for that crime. If Morton were present, it has been said it would be impossible to prove that adultery before a court of justice; no magistrate would be found to believe the charge, nor any law

to punish it. How can such reasoning be for a moment admitted? What! with the facts before us, that a man, a friend, stole into the house of Bower, seduced his wife, who had been so chaste and so pure before that time,—when this man, not contenting himself with the adultery which he commits, but introduced an adulterous child into the family,—when that woman tells her husband, 'It was here, ten months ago, in your bed, that a friend possessed my person, and that friend is the father of that child whom you believe to be yours, but who is your friend's,'—and when this husband, thus betrayed, with rage in his heart, and his breast torn by a million furies, has recourse to a court of justice, he will be simply told,—'This is not sufficiently proved, the law can do nothing for your grief,—it is powerless to avenge your injuries.' Then this husband will seek from his own arm that vengeance which the law refuses him. This is why I say that Bower has acted right in what he has done. This man," the learned gentleman continued, "belongs to a nation which is justly proud of its institutions—to a nation which has preceded us in the path of progress. He was out of the reach of French justice, and yet he has come to cause himself to be tried by it. He has done well. I do not say that our justice is the best in the world, but I can say that it is the first. He will return to London, and will tell his countrymen what French justice is,—with what religious attention a French jury listens to evidence,—with what intelligence and conscience it judges the affairs submitted to it. He has paid homage to our justice, and I say again he

has done well. You will not excuse him: you will acquit him. Do you think that in so doing you will grant him impunity? Impunity?—ah no! The evening of the 1st of October will be for him a subject of eternal remorse.

In acquitting him you will give him not happiness, but at least repose."

The jury retired; but in about three minutes they returned, and declared, in the usual form, that their verdict was one of *acquittal*.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.

II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ORDINARY REVENUES.			
Customs	22,312,513 13 6	175,383 11 7	22,137,120 1 11
Excise	16,409,996 17 7	618,261 12 8½	15,791,735 4 10½
Stamps	7,144,882 18 0	223,564 3 1½	6,921,318 14 10½
Taxes, Land and Assessed . . .	3,865,077 9 0½	5,450 16 7½	3,859,626 12 5½
— Income and Property . . .	5,749,336 1 0½	96,865 12 2	5,652,470 8 10½
Post Office	2,488,279 10 2½	45,952 13 7½	2,442,326 16 7
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions . . .	4,508 2 11	.. ..	4,508 2 11
Crown Lands	358,265 7 9	.. ..	358,265 7 9
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	14,850 16 10	.. ..	14,850 16 10
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	110,086 15 5	.. ..	110,086 15 5
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	58,157,807 12 4	1,165,908 9 9½	56,991,898 2 6½
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public . . .	93,776 7 8	.. ..	93,776 7 8
Money arising from the Sale of Old Stores	478,682 15 0	.. ..	478,682 15 0
Money received from the Bank of England on account of Unclaimed Dividends	94,512 7 4	.. ..	94,512 7 4
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom.	58,920,779 2 4	1,165,908 9 9½	57,754,870 12 6½

FOR THE YEAR 1852.

CLASS IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

V. UNFUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1853.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th Jan., 1853.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,544,833 0 5	1,585,503 16 1	20,551,541 10 6	407,787 13 10	22,544,833 0 5
16,081,422 18 8½	910,922 5 2½	14,835,072 18 10	338,367 14 8	16,081,422 18 8½
7,072,336 1 7½	146,122 6 9½	6,761,634 7 2	164,579 7 7½	7,072,336 1 7½
9,256,294 5 6½	330,543 10 9½	{ 3,377,842 18 7 } { 5,508,637 2 4 }	38,900 13 9½	9,256,294 5 6½
2,744,617 14 7½	1,351,907 3 12	1,622,000 0 0	370,710 11 6	2,744,617 14 7½
4,508 2 11	85 2 7	4,423 0 4	.. ..	4,508 2 11
534,411 13 9	111,710 15 9	280,000 0 0	162,700 14 0	534,411 13 9
14,250 16 10	.. ..	14,250 16 10	.. ..	14,250 16 10
110,006 15 5	.. ..	110,006 15 5	.. ..	110,006 15 5
52,364,001 9 9½	4,436,825 4 4	22,447,000 10 0	1,480,046 15 5½	52,364,001 9 9½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
93,776 7 8	.. ..	93,776 7 8	.. ..	93,776 7 8
478,682 15 0	.. ..	478,682 15 0	.. ..	478,682 15 0
94,512 7 4	.. ..	94,512 7 4	.. ..	94,512 7 4
50,126,072 19 9½	4,436,825 4 4	53,210,071 0 0	1,480,046 15 5½	50,126,072 19 9½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1853.

<i>Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges of Collection	3,911,484	2	0½			
Other Payments	525,421	3	8½			
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer				4,436,855	4	4
<i>Funded Debt.</i>						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,708,025	13	4			
Terminable Annuities	3,322,855	15	0			
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,530,881	8	4			
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	463,651	18	2			
Civil List	398,588	15	0	27,934,533	6	6
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, and Military Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	253,709	4	11			
Salaries and Allowances	279,408	10	6			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	151,655	7	11			
Courts of Justice	1,089,878	3	2			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	281,014	0	3	2,584,254	1	0
Army	7,018,164	1	6			
Navy	6,625,943	12	11			
Ordnance	2,491,797	19	4			
Civil Services charged on the Annual Grants of Parliament	3,797,818	11	9			
Kafir War	870,000	0	0	20,803,724	5	6
Excess of Income over Expenditure				55,229,366	18	1
				2,417,559	6	3
				57,646,926	4	4

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the MONIES given for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND for the Year 1852 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1853.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NAVY	6,492,646	0	0	4,850,000	0	0
ARMY	6,978,288	0	0	5,200,000	0	0
ORDNANCE	2,487,168	0	0	1,725,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Kafir War beyond the Ordinary Grants for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Commissariat Services, for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52	460,000	0	0	370,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Civil Contingencies; to the 31st day of March, 1853 . . .	100,000	0	0	...	...	...
Class 1.—PUBLIC WORKS and BUILDINGS.						
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1853, the Expense of Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings . .	118,476	0	0	43,753	0	0
To defray the Expense of maintaining and keeping in Repair the Royal Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., and other Charges relating thereto; to the 31st day of March, 1853	60,546	0	0	37,518	15	0
For Works and Expenses at the New Houses of Parliament; to the 31st day of March, 1853	121,949	0	0	89,185	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year 1852, the Expense of the Erection of a General Repository for Public Records	8,280	0	0	...	...	...
To defray, in the year 1852, the Expense of providing Accommodation for the Department of the Comptroller of the Stationery Office	10,000	0	0	...	...	...

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1853	89,396	0	0	82,153	8	5
To defray the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge; to the 31st day of March, 1853	170,000	0	0	63,569	1	9
To defray the Expense of the Pay of the Establishment and the necessary Works at Port Patrick Harbour; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,351	0	0	...	...	...
To defray the Expense of maintaining the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also for the Repairs, &c., of Howth Harbour; to the 31st day of March, 1853	35,865	0	0	...	...	...
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour, and to provide for the Harbour Establishment; to the 31st day of March, 1853	11,028	0	0	7,000	0	0
Class 2.—SALARIES and EXPENSES of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowances to the Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1853	95,800	0	0	35,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1853	54,400	0	0	29,978	9	10
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1853	26,550	0	0	11,145	12	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and Extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1853	67,735	0	0	31,970	9	1
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War and Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1853	38,815	0	0	18,010	3	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade, including the Education, the Registrar of Merchant Seamen, and the Railway Departments; to the 31st day of March, 1853	65,320	0	0	43,999	18	2
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal and the Expenses of his Establishment; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,680	0	0	1,661	7	0

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1853	23,150	0	0	13,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; to be 31st day of March, 1853	6,326	0	0	900	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; to the 31st day of March, 1853	22,320	0	0	18,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; to the 31st day of March, 1853	20,645	0	0	15,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,761	0	0	1,321	19	9
To defray a Portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1853	3,273	0	0	1,300	0	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March, 1853	221,861	0	0	21,027	2	10
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1853	36,439	0	0	36,439	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses connected with the Department of Public Records; to the 31st day of March, 1853	11,668	0	0	1,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1853	15,190	0	0	3,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,700	0	0	...	...	...
To defray the Charge of Salaries for the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	6,464	0	0	1,909	17	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Officers of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and London, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	22,563	0	0	6,012	4	4
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	6,051	0	0	4,751	16	9
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	32,013	0	0	16,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1853	32,000	0	0	...	...	...
To defray the Expense of Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several Public						

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SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Departments, including the Expenses of the Stationery Office; to the 31st day of March, 1853	216,599	0	0	192,842	18	7
Class 3.—LAW and JUSTICE.						
To defray Law Charges, and the Salaries, Allowances, and Incidental Expenses in the Office of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury, including Prosecutions relating to Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	21,000	0	0	6,172	1	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1853, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency of Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and ancient Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison	17,700	0	0	6,506	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; to the 31st day of March, 1853	8,880	0	0	1,940	0	0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	121,165	0	0	42,647	10	0
To defray the Expense of Criminal Prosecutions and other Charges in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	57,710	0	0	5,911	11	8
To defray the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	36,500	0	0	32,500	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1853, certain Charges, formerly paid out of County Rates	240,000	0	0	17,641	10	0
To defray the Charge of Inspection and General Superintendence over all the Prisons in the United Kingdom; to the 31st day of March, 1853	16,196	0	0	5,810	2	8
To defray the Charge of the Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home; to the 31st day of March, 1853	261,522	0	0	50,027	0	1
To defray the Expense of the Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols, the Philanthropic Institution, and Lunatic Asylums, and Expenses of Removal of Convicts; to the 31st day of March, 1853	159,122	0	0	18,616	7	8
To defray Expenses connected with the Transportation of Convicts, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1853	101,641	0	0	7,477	11	0
To defray the Expense of the Convict Establishment in the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1853	253,587	0	0	...	...	...
Class 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.						
For Public Education in Great Britain; up to the 31st day of March, 1853	160,000	0	0	22,772	0	0

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To defray the Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	164,577	0	0	85,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Department of Practical Art, including Schools of Design and Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1853	17,920	0	0	15,729	11	6
To defray the Charge of Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the London University; to the 31st day of March, 1853	3,957	0	0	...	...	...
To pay Grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown; to the 31st day of March, 1853	7,560	0	0	1,630	2	2
To defray the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1853	300	0	0	300	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1853	300	0	0	300	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1853	6,340	0	0	4,675	0	0
To pay the Salaries of the Theological Professors at Belfast, and Retired Allowances to Professors of the Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st day of March, 1853	3,000	0	0	1,253	5	11
To defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,710	0	0	800	0	0
To defray the Expense of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1853	21,350	0	0	5,000	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1853	52,348	0	0	39,257	5	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities for the Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,966	0	0	2,966	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the National Gallery; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,495	0	0	95	10	0
To defray the Expenses of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, the Museum of Practical Geology in London, and the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	14,920	0	0	5,579	6	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observations Abroad, including the Superintendent's Establishment at Woolwich, also for Observations and Services under the direction of the Astronomer Royal; up to the 31st day of March, 1853	4,018	0	0	4,018	0	0
To defray, in the year 1852, the Expense of						

SERVICES—continued.	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
erecting Buildings for a National Gallery in Edinburgh, and other purposes connected therewith, and with the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Class 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.		
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1853	4,049 0 0	2,500 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1853	7,747 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1853	12,424 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others, in the West India Colonies and Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1853	19,528 0 0	... ..
To defray the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1853	33,862 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1853	13,780 0 0	... ..
To defray Charges connected with the Island of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1853	10,802 0 0	4,300 0 0
To defray the Charge of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1853	7,059 0 0	... ..
To repay, in the year 1852, Expenses defrayed by the Naval Department for the Settlement of Port Essington	491 0 0	66 19 2
To defray the Charge of New Zealand; to the 31st day of March, 1853	10,000 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	986 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1853	9,474 0 0	9,094 0 0
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and of the Emigration Officers at the different Ports of this Kingdom, also to defray certain Expenses in the Colonies connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1853	14,083 0 0	... ..
To defray Expenses incurred for the support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges, under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1853	30,000 0 0	... ..

SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1853, the Salaries and Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	11,250 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of the Consular Establishments Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1853	150,983 0 0	56,810 5 8
For the Extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1853	16,800 0 0	13,000 0 0
To defray the Charge of Hong Kong; to the 31st day of March, 1853	12,000 0 0	... ..
To defray the Charge of Labuan; to the 31st day of March, 1853	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Class 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.		
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1853	135,359 0 0	84,730 0 11
To enable Her Majesty to grant relief, to the 31st day of March, 1853, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others, who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty	3,219 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment; in the year 1852	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute; in the year 1852	325 0 0	162 10 0
For payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1853	4,300 0 0	400 0 0
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1853, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &c., and for which no permanent provision has been made by Parliament	4,469 0 0	... ..
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital Department of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,691 0 0	377 17 3
To defray the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	9,788 0 0	4,175 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	600 0 0	311 9 11
To defray the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,500 0 0	1,293 6 8
To defray the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	600 0 0	600 0 0
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SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	SUMS Voted or Granted.	SUMS Paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To defray the Expenses of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0
To defray the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	2,660 0 0	2,000 0 0
To defray the Expense of the Hospital for Insurables, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1853	350 0 0	350 0 0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	38,560 0 0	23,369 2 11
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1853, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties formerly defrayed from Grants for the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Civil Contingencies, &c.	6,553 0 0	5,200 0 4
Class 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.		
To defray the Expense of the General Board of Health; to the 31st day of March, 1853	10,745 0 0	9,339 14 6
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Expenses of the Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1853	11,780 0 0	10,292 6 7
To defray, in the year 1852, the Expense of erecting and maintaining certain Light-houses abroad	7,760 0 0	... ..
To complete the Expense incurred in taking the Census of the Population of the United Kingdom	40,200 0 0	19,164 0 10
To defray the charge of Works, Repairs, &c., to the British Ambassador's House at Madrid; to the 31st day of March, 1853	783 0 0	783 0 0
To pay the Sum due to the late Earl of Shaftesbury at the time of his Death, on account of the Pension of 2000 <i>l.</i> a year agreed to be granted to his Lordship on his retirement from the Office of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords	1,595 0 0	1,595 0 0
For improving the Navigation of the Menai Straits	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	20,445,351 0 0	13,684,641 8 4
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1852	17,742,800 0 0	9,339,000 0 0
	38,188,151 0 0	23,023,641 8 4

**PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,
NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE
SERVICE OF THE YEAR.**

	PAID.	Estimated further Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenses of the Offices of the Commissioners for building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	3,000 0 0	
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	210,171 6 6	192,656 2 0
	213,171 6 6	192,656 2 0 213,171 6 6
Total Services not voted		405,827 8 6
Amount of Sums voted		38,188,651 0 0
		38,594,478 8 6

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 15 Vict., c. 1	8,000,000 0 0
Ditto, per Act 15 & 16 Vict., c. 82	11,832,225 7 2
Surplus of Ways and Means	1,015,625 12 10
		20,847,851 0 0
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 15 Vict., c. 10	17,742,800 0 0
		38,590,651 0 0
Total Grants and other Services not voted .		38,594,478 8 6
Deficiency of Ways and Means		3,827 8 6

IV.—PUBLIC

Of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.		CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.		CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.						
Debt due to the South Sea Company . . . at 3 per cent.	3,063,784	8 6½	.. ..	.. ..	3,063,784	8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,786,478	9 10	11,262	6 11	2,775,096	2 11
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,010,384	9 5	12,754	0 1	1,997,530	9 4
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	463,800	0 0	3,219	8 3	460,580	11 9
Debt due to the Bank of England ditto.	11,015,100	0 0	.. ..	.. ..	11,015,100	0 0
Bank Annuities created in 1793 ditto.	677,322	18 7	1,162	7 7	676,130	11 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto.	370,635,463	1 3½	963,661	10 3	369,661,471	11 0½
Reduced Annuities ditto.	116,569,419	19 2	1,478,914	12 2	115,110,505	7 0
Total at 3 per cent.	507,666,623	6 6½	2,501,434	5 3	505,359,169	1 6½
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	217,274,300	16 7	416,533	13 3	216,837,837	3 4
New 5 per cent. Annuities	431,076	3 2	694	15 0	430,451	8 2
Total, Great Britain	725,566,000	6 6½	2,918,662	13 6	722,647,467	13 0½
IRELAND.						
Irish Consolidated Annuities . . . at 3 per cent.	5,565,457	14 5	.. ..	.. ..	5,565,457	14 5
Irish reduced Annuities . . . ditto.	118,681	1 5	.. ..	.. ..	118,681	1 5
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	30,667,634	17 2	.. ..	.. ..	30,667,634	17 2
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769	4 8	.. ..	.. ..	2,630,769	4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	2,673	11 2	.. ..	.. ..	2,673	11 2
Total, Ireland	38,975,906	8 10	.. ..	.. ..	38,975,906	8 10
Total, United Kingdom	764,541,906	15 4½	2,918,662	13 6	761,622,704	1 10½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 37, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1839, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz. :—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.		Donations and Bequests.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Applicable between				
5th April and 5th July, 1852	681,509	1 2	2,387	3 3
5th July and 10th October, 1852	544,349	0 10	3,393	8 8
10th October, 1852, and 5th January, 1853	436,380	14 1	2,360	0 6
5th January and 5th April, 1853	476,085	7 4	3,393	8 8
	2,138,294	3 5	12,454	6 1

FUNDED DEBT

Charge thereupon, at the 5th January, 1853.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor.			
Annual Interest on unredeemed Capital	22,330,178 11 11½	1,350,107 11 4½	
Long Annuities, expire 1850	1,172,555 16 6	120,170 15 6	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1857	585,740 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	836,068 5 10	61,810 0 0	
Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 149, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14	1,058,511 2 6		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts	15,645 11 0		
Irish	34,330 8 7	6,524 2 3	
Management	25,933,529 16 4½	1,447,612 9 1½	
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of 91,648l. 14s. 0½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	26,023,735 5 9½	1,447,612 9 1½	27,471,347 14 11½

ABSTRACT.

* * * *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	TOTAL.
Great Britain	£ 735,523,000	£ 2,918,529	£ 722,647,497	£ 25,933,529	£ 90,205	£ 26,023,735
Ireland	38,975,206	..	38,975,206	1,447,612	..	1,447,612
Total	764,541,296	2,918,529	761,622,704	27,381,142	90,205	27,471,347

* On account of Donations and Bequests	£ 420,486	1 0
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards	521,076	8 6
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends	27,363	15 3
	1,895,490	0 0
	54,174	8 9
	£2,918,529	13 6

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the Demands outstanding on the 5th January, 1853.

	PROVIDED.	UNPROVIDED.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills	7,054,025 7 1	17,742,500 0 0	7,054,025 7 1	17,742,500 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament	7,054,025 7 1	.....	7,054,025 7 1	7,054,025 7 1
TOTAL Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding	7,054,025 7 1	17,742,500 0 0	24,796,525 7 1	24,796,525 7 1
Ways and Means	7,409,468 11 9			
Surplus of Ways and Means	855,448 4 8			
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of the Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	300 0 0			
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	355,148 4 8			
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1851, 1852, and 1853 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1851.			Year ending 5th January, 1852.			Year ending 5th January, 1853.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	
England	528	101,666		521	109,811		556	123,082	
Scotland	136	30,100		138	38,658		181	41,959	
Ireland	25	1,929		13	968		25	2,450	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	36	3,835		30	2,926		30	2,933	
British Plantations	714	124,953		680	141,116		536	114,304	
TOTAL	1,439	262,463		1,362	293,679		1,378	284,728	

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 8th January, 1852, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1850, 1851, and 1852 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1850.			On the 31st December, 1851.			On the 31st December, 1852.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,288	2,721,280	143,791	19,404	2,803,052	145,222	19,600	2,907,999	147,252
Scotland	3,601	522,222	29,266	3,587	536,266	29,587	3,450	535,008	29,512
Ireland	2,249	261,432	14,168	2,203	262,411	14,155	2,178	254,997	13,902
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man .	846	60,189	6,010	849	60,615	5,798	858	61,274	5,978
British Plantations	8,304	667,899	46,113	8,201	669,741	46,168	8,316	665,114	46,868
TOTAL	34,288	4,232,662	239,263	34,244	4,332,085	240,928	34,402	4,424,392	243,512

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

*Passed in the FIFTH Session of the FIFTEENTH Parliament of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

15^o & 16^o VICT.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

- I. **A** N Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two.
- II. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of the Seventh Annual and also of a Special Report of the Inclosure of Commissioners for *England and Wales*.
- III. An Act to provide for the Administration of Personal Estates of Intestates and others to which Her Majesty may be entitled in right of Her Prerogative or in right of Her Duchy of *Lancaster*.
- IV. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
- V. An Act further to explain and amend the Acts for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in *England and Wales*, and in *Ireland*.
- VI. An Act for extending the Term of the Provisional Registration of Inventions under "The Protection of Inventions Act," 1851.
- VII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.
- VIII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.
- IX. An Act to disfranchise the Borough of *Salut Alban*.
- X. An Act for raising the Sum of Seventeen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.
- XI. An Act to continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of Her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.
- XII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention with *France* on the Subject of Copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts, and to explain the Acts relating to Copyright in Engravings.
- XIII. An Act to amend and continue certain Acts relating to Linen, Hemp, and other Manufactures in *Ireland*.
- XIV. An Act to continue an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England and Wales* upon the Common Fund.
- XV. An Act to continue an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.
- XVI. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Repayment of Advances made to districts in *Ireland*.
- XVII. An Act for further continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*.
- XVIII. An Act to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.
- XIX. An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.
- XX. An Act to continue the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.
- XXI. An Act to continue the Stamp Duties granted by an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty, to assimilate the Stamp Duties in *Great Britain and Ireland*, and to make Regulations for collecting and managing the same.
- XXII. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland*.

- XXIII. An Act to shorten the Time required for assembling Parliament after a Dissolution thereof.
- XXIV. An Act for the Amendment of an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled *An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills.*
- XXV. An Act to amend an Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England.
- XXVI. An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect Arrangements made with Foreign Powers for the Apprehension of Seamen who desert from their Ships.
- XXVII. An Act to amend the Law of Evidences in Scotland.
- XXVIII. An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Years of Her present Majesty, for the Direction of Public Works and Buildings; and to vest the Buildings appropriated for the Accommodation of the Supreme Courts of justice in *Edinburgh* in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.
- XXIX. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to inclose and lay out *Kennington Common* in the County of *Surrey* as Pleasure Grounds for the Recreation of the Public.
- XXX. An Act to empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs to acquire certain Lands and Houses in the Borough of *Belfast*, for the Purpose of erecting a Custom House and other Offices and Buildings required for the Public Service in the said Borough.
- XXXI. An Act to legalize the Formation of Industrial and Provident Societies.
- XXXII. An Act to alter and amend certain Provisions in the Laws relating to the Number and Election of Magistrates and Councillors in the Burghs in Scotland.
- XXXIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the last Session, "to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to make certain Provisions respecting Exemptions from Tolls."
- XXXIV. An Act to extend the Act to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*, and the Acts amending the same, to the erection of Scotch Mills for Flax in *Ireland*.
- XXXV. An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to regulate certain Proceedings in relation to the Election of Representative Peers for Scotland.*
- XXXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the certifying and registering Places of Religious Worship of Protestant Dissenters.
- XXXVII. An Act to continue the Poor Law Commission for *Ireland*.
- XXXVIII. An Act to explain Two Acts of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, concerning the Appointments of Overseers, and the Authority of Justices of the Peace to act in certain Matters relating to the Poor in Cities and Boroughs.
- XXXIX. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Lands and Casual Revenues of the Crown in the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Majesty.
- XL. An Act for carrying into execution an Agreement for the Sale of Property belonging to Her Majesty, in right of Her Crown and of Her Duchy of *Lancaster*, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and for enabling such Commissioners to dispose of their present Chief Office and other Property in the City of *London*.
- XLI. An Act to provide a Burial Ground for the Township of *Huddersfield* in the County of *York*.
- XLII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, and to amend "The Public Health Act, 1848."
- XLIII. An Act to repeal certain Disabilities under the First of *George* the First, Chapter Thirteen, and the Sixth of *George* the Third, Chapter Fifty-three.
- XLIV. An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea.
- XLV. An Act for making a Turnpike Road between *Stone Creek* and *Sunk Island Church* in the County of *York*, and between *Sunk Island Church* and *Patrington Haven*, and for consolidating with such Roads the present Turnpike Road from *Sunk Island Church* to *Otringham*, and for constructing Quays and Wharfs at *Stone Creek*.
- XLVI. An Act to amend an Act of the Eleventh Year of King *George* the Fourth, for amending and consolidating the Laws relating to the Pay of the Royal Navy.
- XLVII. An Act to enable Her Majesty to abolish otherwise than by Treaty, on Condition of Reciprocity, Differential Duties on Foreign Ships.

- XLVIII. An Act for the Amendment of the Law respecting the Property of Lunatics.
- XLIX. An Act to extend the Provisions of the several Acts passed for the Conveyance of Sites for Schools.
- L. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Militia in *England*.
- LI. An Act to extend the Provisions of the Acts for the Commutation of manorial Rights, and for the gradual Enfranchisement of Lands of Copyhold and Customary Tenure.
- LII. An Act to enable Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain Episcopal Functions, under Commission from Bishops of *England* and *Ireland*.
- LIII. An Act to provide for the Exercise of certain Powers vested in the Bishop of *Quebec* in respect of Districts severed from his Diocese.
- LIV. An Act further to facilitate and arrange Proceedings in the County Courts.
- LV. An Act to extend the Provisions of "The Trustee Act, 1850."
- LVI. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of Pharmaceutical Chemists.
- LVII. An Act to provide for more effectual Inquiry into the Existence of corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament.
- LVIII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.
- LIX. An Act to continue the Poor Law Board.
- LX. An Act to continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of Her present Majesty, for amending the Laws relating to Savings Banks in *Ireland*.
- LXI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Summary Proceedings for Penalties and Forfeitures under the Acts relating to the Excise.
- LXII. An Act to alter and amend certain Acts relating to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.
- LXIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Valuation of rateable Property in *Ireland*.
- LXIV. An Act to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.
- LXV. An Act to continue and amend an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Friendly Societies.
- LXVI. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh Year of Her present Majesty, for the better Prevention of Crime and Outrage in certain Parts of *Ireland*.
- LXVII. An Act to continue the Powers of applying for a Sale of Lands under the Act for facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in *Ireland*.
- LXVIII. An Act for the Application of certain Money accrued from Fines and Forfeitures in *Ireland* in aid of certain distressed Unions and Electoral Divisions in that Country.
- LXIX. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.
- LXX. An Act for authorizing the Occupation of the House of Correction recently erected by and for the City of *London* at *Holloway* in the County of *Middlesex*.
- LXXI. An Act to amend an Act of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her present Majesty for the Embankment of a Portion of the River *Thames*.
- LXXII. An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of *New Zealand*.
- LXXIII. An Act to make Provision for a permanent Establishment of Officers to perform the Duties at Nisi Prius, in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and for the Payment of such Officers and of the Judges' Clerks by Salaries, and to abolish certain Offices in those Courts.
- LXXIV. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Sergeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.
- LXXV. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
- LXXVI. An Act to amend the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law at *Westminster*, and in the Superior Courts of the Counties Palatine of *Lancaster* and *Durham*.
- LXXVII. An Act to abolish the Office of Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts, and to regulate the Office of Chief Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.
- LXXVIII. An Act to enable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to complete Improvements in *Pimlico* and in the Neighbourhood of *Buckingham Palace*.
- LXXIX. An Act to amend and further

extend the Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange, and Improvement of Land.

LXXX. An Act to abolish the Office of Master in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery, and to make Provision for the more speedy and efficient Dispatch of Business in the said Court.

LXXXI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statutes relating to the Assessment and Collection of County Rates in *England and Wales*.

LXXXII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

LXXXIII. An Act for amending the Law for granting Patents for Inventions.

LXXXIV. An Act to make better Provision respecting the Supply of Water to the Metropolis.

LXXXV. An Act to amend the Laws concerning the Burial of the Dead in the Metropolis.

LXXXVI. An Act to amend the Practice and Course of Proceeding in the High Court of Chancery.

LXXXVII. An Act for the Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery.

LXXXVIII. An Act to remove Doubts as to the Constitution of the Bishopric of *Christchurch* in *New Zealand*, and to enable Her Majesty to constitute such Bishopric and to subdivide the Diocese of *New Zealand*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act for repealing the Act relating to "The *Manfield* Gaslight Company," and for conferring upon the Company further and additional Powers; and for other Purposes.

ii. An Act for the Incorporation, Establishment, and Regulation of the "Patent Solid Sewage Manure Company," and for enabling the said Company to purchase and work Letters Patent.

iii. An Act for establishing a Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts at *Liverpool*, and to make Provision for the Reception of a Collection of Specimens illustrative of Natural History presented by the Earl of *Derby* for the

Benefit of the Inhabitants of the Borough of *Liverpool* and the Neighbourhood thereof, and others resorting thereto.

iv. An Act for repealing "The *Wolverhampton* Gas Act, 1847," and for reconstituting the Company with additional Powers; and for other Purposes.

v. An Act to amend an Act for draining certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the Parish of *Yaxley* in the County of *Huntingdon*, and to remove certain Doubts, and facilitate the execution of the said Act.

vi. An Act for providing a covered Market in the Borough of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*, for improving the Approaches thereto, for removing the present Market, and for regulating the Markets and Fairs in such Borough.

vii. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the East *London* Waterworks to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

viii. An Act to repeal "The *Barnsley* Gas Act," and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorize the raising of a further Sum of Money.

ix. An Act to extend the Powers of the Act relating to the *Yeovil* Branch of the *Bristol* and *Exeter* Railway, and to authorize a Deviation in the Line of such Branch Railway.

x. An Act for the Improvement of the Municipal Borough of *Macclesfield*.

xi. An Act for providing a convenient Place or Fair Green, with proper Approaches thereto, for holding Fairs for the Sale of Cattle and other Animals, Wool, and Flax, in the Province of *Munster* at or near the City of *Limerick*, and for regulating such Fairs.

xii. An Act for improving, diverting, and maintaining as Turnpike the Road leading from *Skipton* to *Craco* in the Parish of *Burnsal*, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*.

xiii. An Act to authorize the *Portsea Island* Gaslight Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xiv. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Borough of *Derby* and its Neighbourhood; and for other Purposes.

xv. An Act to repeal an Act for lighting with Gas the Town of *Belfast* and the Suburbs thereof, and to make other Provisions for that Purpose.

xvi. An Act to enable the *Valle of Neath* Railway Company to construct certain Extensions of their Lines of Railway; and for other Purposes.

- xvii. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act for amending, improving, and maintaining the Road from Lookwood to Meltham, and the Branch Road to Meltham Mills, all in the Parish of Almondbury in the West Riding of the County of York*, and for the widening and better maintaining and repairing the said Road; and for other Purposes.
- xviii. An Act for the Extension of the Boundaries of the Municipal Borough of Stockton in the County of Durham; and for transferring to the Corporation of the said Borough the Properties and Effects now vested in certain Commissioners having Jurisdiction in the Township of Stockton; and to provide for the better draining, cleansing, paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the said Borough.
- xix. An Act for increasing the Capital of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xx. An Act for the Establishment of a new Market in Barnstaple, and for the Improvement and Regulation of the existing Markets and Fairs therein.
- xxi. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight to raise Monies for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Medina, within the Borough, and to alter and amend certain ancient Tolls and Duties payable to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses.
- xxii. An Act for making a Canal from the Droitwich Canal at Droitwich in the County of Worcester, to join the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at or near Hanbury Wharf in the Parish of Hanbury in the same County, and to be called "The Droitwich Junction Canal."
- xxiii. An Act for supplying the Inhabitants of the Township of Ilkley in the West Riding of the County of York with Water.
- xxiv. An Act for reviving and continuing the Powers granted by "The Great Southern and Western Railway (Ireland) Extension, Portarlington to Tullamore, Act, 1847," for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and Completion of Works.
- xxv. An Act for defining and regulating the Capital of the Norfolk Railway Company, and for authorizing Arrangements with the Halesworth, Beccles, and Haddiscoe Railway Company; and for other Purposes.
- xxvi. An Act for enabling the Dudley Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and for amending the Provisions of the Act relating to such Company.
- xxvii. An Act for better supplying with Water the Boroughs of Sunderland and South Shields and other Places in the County of Durham.
- xxviii. An Act for establishing a Market and for providing a Market House and Slaughter-houses at Aberdare in the County of Glamorgan.
- xxix. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for inclosing Lands in the Hamlet of Thetford in the Isle of Ely, and for draining certain Lands in the said Hamlet and in other Parishes in the said Isle, so far as relates to such draining.
- xxx. An Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to construct a Railway to the River Nene or Wisbeck River below Wisbeck, in lieu of a Portion of the Railway authorised by "The Wisbeck, Saint Ives, and Cambridge Junction Railway Act, 1846," and to erect Warehouses in connection with such Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xxxi. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to enable the Magistrates of the County Palatine of Chester to appoint Special High Constables for the several Hundreds or Divisions, and Assistant Petty Constables for the several Townships of that County*.
- xxxii. An Act for paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with Water, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the Township of Rhyt in the County of Flint, for making a Cemetery, and for establishing and regulating a Market and Market Places therein.
- xxxiii. An Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to construct Branch Railways to the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway, and to enlarge and improve their Goods Station in the Parish of Saint Matthew Bethnal Green; and for other Purposes.
- xxxiv. An Act for the Dissolution of the Union Arcade Company (Glasgow), and for the Abandonment of the Undertaking.
- xxxv. An Act to enable the Cork and Brandon Railway Company to raise further Capital, and to make Arrangements

ments with respect to their present Capital and Mortgage Debt; and for other Purposes.

- xxxvi. An Act for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to make a Deviation in the Line of their *Thirsk and Malton* Branch; and to enable the *Malton and Driffield Junction* Railway Company to subscribe towards and enter into Agreements with respect to the said Branch; and for other Purposes.
- xxxvii. An Act for enabling the *Malton and Driffield Junction* Railway Company to subscribe towards the Construction of the *Thirsk and Malton* Branch of the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway, and to make Arrangements as to their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- xxxviii. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Act relating to "The *London and Southampton* Turnpike Road through *Bishops Waltham*," and to create a further Term therein; and for other Purposes.
- xxxix. An Act to repeal the Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from the *High Street* in the Town of *Arundel* in the County of *Sussex* to the Turnpike Road leading from *Petworth* to *Stopham* on *Fittleworth Common* in the said County, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xl. An Act for managing and repairing the Turnpike Road leading from the Eastern Side of a certain Bridge called *Spiitile Hill Bridge* over *Moorgate Beck* in the Parish of *Clarbrough* in the County of *Nottingham* to *Littleborough Ferry* in the same County.
- xli. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Dundalk and Enniskillen* Railway, and to extend the same from *Ballabay* to *Enniskillen*.
- xlii. An Act for incorporating the *Deptford Gaslight and Coke* Company.
- xliii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Londonderry and Coleraine* Railway Company, and to authorise the said Company to contribute towards the Construction of a new Bridge over the River *Foyle* and other Works at *Londonderry*.
- xliv. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway Company, and to grant further Powers to the said Company for the Extension and Completion of the Railway; and for other Purposes.
- xlv. An Act to mend the Acts relating to the *Forth and Clyde* Navigation, to alter

the Place of Meeting, and to make further Provision for the Management of the Affairs of the Company of Proprietors of the said Navigation.

- xlvi. An Act to enable *Cary Charles Elwes* Esquire to construct Waterworks for the Supply of Water to *Glamford Briggs* and the Neighbourhood thereof in *Lincolnshire*.
- xlvii. An Act for further amending the Local and Personal Acts, Ninth and Tenth of *Victoria*, Chapter One hundred and twenty-seven, and Tenth and Eleventh of *Victoria*, Chapter Two hundred and sixty-one, relating to the *Liverpool Corporation Waterworks*; and for authorizing Deviations, and the Construction of Reservoirs; and for other Purposes.
- xlviii. An Act for incorporating the *Aberdeen Fire and Life Assurance* Company, by the Name of "The *Scottish Provincial Assurance Company*;" for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued, and to take and hold Property; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.
- xlix. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Sheffield* to make certain Bridges over the River *Dun*, Roads, Streets, and other Works, all within the Borough of *Sheffield*.
- l. An Act for better paving, draining, lighting, cleansing, supplying with Water, regulating in regard to Markets, Interments, Hackney Carriages, and other Purposes, and otherwise improving the Borough of *Cheltenham* in the County of *Gloucester*.
- li. An Act to confirm an Agreement therein mentioned between the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company and the *Newmarket* Railway Company.
- lii. An Act for repairing and managing the Roads leading from *Porthdinllaen*, by way of *Tan-y-Graig*, *Pellheli*, *Llanystymdwy*, and *Cerrig-y-Rhwydwr*, to or near *Capel Cerrig*, and from *Pellheli* aforesaid, by way of *Crugan*, to the Village of *Llanbedrog*, all in the County of *Caernarvon*.
- liii. An Act for the better Regulation of the *British Empire Mutual Life Assurance* Company, for enabling the said Company to take and hold Property; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.
- liv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Roads leading from *Romsey* to *Stockbridge* and *Wallop*, and other Roads

- therein mentioned, in the County of *Southampton*.
- lv. An Act for the Establishment of a Turnpike Road from *Southam* to *Kington*, both in the County of *Warwick*.
- lvi. An Act for the Amalgamation of the Accidental Death Insurance Company and the Railway Assurance Company, and for enabling such amalgamated Company to insure against Death or other personal Injury arising from Accident or Violence.
- lvii. An Act for amalgamating the *East and West Yorkshire Junction* Railway Company with the *York and North Midland* Railway Company, and for vesting the Undertaking of the former Company in that of the latter; and for other Purposes.
- lviii. An Act to explain and amend the Act for supplying the Burghs of *Dumfries* and *Maxwelltown* and Suburbs with Water.
- lix. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Haw Passage Bridge* in the County of *Gloucester*.
- lx. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the Road from the Town of *Bedford* in the County of *Bedford* to *Kimbolton* in the County of *Huntingdon*, and to substitute other Provisions.
- lxi. An Act for enabling the *Desside* Railway Company to alter the Line and Levels of Part of their Railway, and to abandon Parts thereof; for altering the Capital of the Company, and repealing and amending the Act relating thereto; and for other Purposes.
- lxii. An Act for constructing a Bridge across the River *Kelvin* near *Hillhead*, *Glasgow*, in the County of *Lanark*, with Approaches and Works.
- lxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Highbury* to *Glastonbury* in the County of *Somerset*, to be called "The *Somerset Central* Railway;" and for other Purposes.
- lxiv. An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs and the Tolls and Customs of the Borough of *Athlone*.
- lxv. An Act to enable the *Newmarket* Railway Company to make certain Alterations in the Levels of their Railway, and to construct a new Line of Railway between *Newmarket* in the County of *Cambridge* and *Bury St. Edmunds* in the County of *Suffolk*; to alter their Capital; and for other Purposes.
- lxvi. An Act for reclaiming from the Sea certain Lands on and near the Eastern and South-Eastern Coast of *Essex*.
- lxvii. An Act for supplying the Borough of *Lancaster* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster* and adjacent Places with Water; and for other Purposes.
- lxviii. An Act for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Town of *Runcorn*, and certain Parts of the Township of *Halton* in the County of *Chester*, for regulating the Markets therein; and for other Purposes.
- lxix. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Town of *Saint Helen's*, the Hamlet of *Hardshaw-cum-Windle*, and the several Townships of *Windle*, *Parr*, *Eccleston*, and *Sutton*, all in the Parish of *Prescot* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- lxx. An Act for better supplying with Water the Town of *Ulverston* in the County of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.
- lxxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Abbey Tintern* and *Bigsweare* Roads.
- lxxii. An Act for effecting Improvements in the City of *London*.
- lxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Middlesbrough* and *Redcar* Railway near *Middlesbrough* to or near to *Guisbrough*, with Branches to the *Cleveland Hills*, and for making Arrangements with the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company.
- lxxiv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Sharpley* to *Hoghton* in the County of *Lancaster*.
- lxxv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road leading from *North Shields* to *Morpeth Castle*, and several Branches of Road communicating therewith, all in the County of *Northumberland*.
- lxxvi. An Act for supplying the Inhabitants of the Town of *Merthyr Tydfil* and adjacent Places with Water.
- lxxvii. An Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands within the City of *London* and the Liberties thereof.
- lxxviii. An Act for the Dissolution of the *Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan* Railway Company, and the Abandonment of their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.
- lxxix. An Act to renew the Term and continue and enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His Majesty King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from Shillingford*

- is the County of Oxford, through Wallingford and Pangborne, to Reading in the County of Berks, and for repairing and maintaining a Bridge over the River Thames at or near Shillingford Ferry.
- lxxx. An Act to enable the Portrush Harbour Company to improve the Navigation of the River Bann from the Salmon Leap at Castleroe above the Town of Coleraine to the Sea, and remove the Bar and Ford at Bann Mouth, and to erect a Swivel Bridge at Coleraine, all in the County of Londonderry.
- lxxxi. An Act for maintaining the Road from Beach Down, near Battle, to Heathfield, and from the Railway Station near the Town of Robertsbridge to Hood's Corner, all in the County of Sussex.
- lxxxii. An Act for granting further Powers to the London Gaslight Company; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxiii. An Act to empower the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Company.
- lxxxiv. An Act to enable the Eastern Counties and London and Blackwall Railway Companies to construct a Railway with Branches to Tilbury and Southend in the County of Essex, to provide a Steam Communication to Gravesend; and for other Purposes.
- lxxxv. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from Stockport in the County Palatine of Chester to Marple Bridge in the said County; and a Branch from the said Road to or near Thornast Gate in the County of Derby.
- lxxxvi. An Act to repeal the Acts and Parts of Acts relating to the Pedmore and Holly Hall Districts of Roads, and to substitute other Provisions for the same.
- lxxxvii. An Act to repeal the Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from Stroud to Bisley, and to make other Provisions in relation thereto.
- lxxxviii. An Act to Amend and extend the Provisions of the Macclesfield and Buxton Road Act, to create a Term of Twenty-one Years, and for other Purposes.
- lxxxix. An Act for maintaining the Turnpike Road leading from Kirkby Stephen in the County of Westmoreland into the Sedburgh and Kirkby Kendal Turnpike Road, and out of and from the same Turnpike Road to Hawes in the North Riding of the County of York, and a Branch from Hawes aforesaid to the Village of Gayle in the Township of Hawes.
- xc. An Act for maintaining in repair the Road leading from the Lord Nelson Public-House upon the Road between Burnley and Colne in the Township of Marsden in the Parish of Whalley in the County Palatine of Lancaster to Gisburne in the West Riding of the County of York, and from thence to the Road leading from Skipton to Settle at or near Long Preston in the said West Riding of the County of York.
- xc. An Act for maintaining in repair the Road from Bury to Bolton in the County Palatine of Lancaster.
- xcii. An Act to repeal an Act for maintaining and repairing the Turnpike Road from Bramley in the County of Surrey to Ridgewick in the County of Sussex, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xciii. An Act to repeal the Act for repairing and maintaining the Wakefield and Denby Dale Turnpike Road, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- xciv. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the Rotherham and Pleasley Turnpike Road.
- xcv. An Act for making a Railway from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway at Thornton Junction Station to the Town of Leven, with Branches to Kirkland Works and to the Harbour of Leven.
- xcvi. An Act to enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire and York and North Midland Railway Companies to enter into Arrangements as to the Working and Management of Portions of their Railways.
- xcvii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from the Town of Beaconsfield to the River Colne all in the County of Buckingham.
- xcviii. An Act for enabling the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction Railway Company to lease their Undertaking to the London and North-Western and the Midland Railway Companies.
- xcix. An Act to repeal an Act for repairing the Road from Kettering to the Town of Northampton in the County of Northampton, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- c. An Act to confer additional Facilities for the Insurance of Railway Passengers and other Persons by "The Railway Passengers Assurance Company."
- ci. An Act to Amend an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act for*

- making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from Holehouse or Riding near Greenfield in Saddleworth, to join the Stayley Turnpike Road, and also to join the Halifax and Sheffield Turnpike Road, all in the West Riding of the County of York; and to continue the Term thereby granted.*
- cii. An Act for enabling the *Leeds Waterworks Company* to provide a better Supply of Water to the Town and Neighbourhood of *Leeds*.
- ciii. An Act for merging the Undertaking of the *Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway Company* in the Undertaking of the *South-Eastern Railway Company*; for the Dissolution of the *Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- civ. An Act for the Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Markets in the Borough of *Limerick*.
- cv. An Act to authorize the Conversion of the Debenture Debt of the *London and North-Western Railway Company* into a Stock not exceeding Three and a Half per Centum; and for enlarging the Stations at *Wolverton* and *Kilburn*.
- cvi. An Act for the Construction of a new Bridge over the River *Foyle* at *Londonderry*, and Approaches thereto.
- cvi. An Act for the Formation of a new Street in the Borough of *Londonderry*.
- cvi. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* to use the *East Anglian Railways*, and to empower the *Eastern Counties Railway Company* and the *East Anglian Railways Company* to enter into and carry into effect Agreements for certain Objects therein mentioned; and for other Purposes.
- cix. An Act to consolidate and amend certain of the Acts relating to the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway*, and to grant further Powers to the Company of Proprietors thereof.
- cx. An Act for repealing an Act of the Ninth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, relating to Moorings for Vessels in the River *Tyne*, and the River Police, and for transferring the Powers of the said Act to the *Tyne Improvement Commissioners*; for enabling the said Commissioners to construct and maintain Piers at the Mouth of the said River in the Counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and to construct and maintain Docks and other Works on the North Side of the said River in the last-mentioned County; and for other Purposes.
- cx. An Act for embanking and reclaiming from the Sea the Estuary or Back Strand of *Tramore* in the County of *Waterford*.
- cxii. An Act for the Incorporation of the Society for providing Annuities for the Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, under the Style and Title of "The Presbyterian Widows Fund Association."
- cxiii. An Act to enable the Trustees of the *Yevill Turnpike Trust* and the *Hechester Turnpike Trust* to make certain new Roads, to repeal existing Acts, and create further Terms in the said Roads; and for other Purposes.
- cxiv. An Act for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company* to make a Deviation in the Line of their *Bishop Auckland Branch*, to extend the Time for the Purchase of Lands and Completion of Works on certain Lines of Railway authorized to be made in the County of *Durham*; and for other Purposes.
- cxv. An Act for repairing the Road from *Leek* in the County of *Stafford* to *Monyash*, and from *Middlehills* to the *Macclesfield Turnpike Road* near *Burton* in the County of *Derby*, and thence to *Otterhole*, and certain Branches of Road communicating therewith.
- cxvi. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Ipswich Dock*, to allow certain Drawbacks; and for other Purposes.
- cxvii. An Act to enable the *South Wales Railway Company* to construct new Railways to *Milford Haven* and at *Newport*, and to abandon Portions of the Lines from *Fishguard* and at *Haverfordwest*; and for other Purposes.
- cxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway* in the Township of *Bowling* near *Bradford* to the Railway belonging to the *Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railway Companies*, or One of them, in the Township of *Wortley* near *Leeds*, all in the West Riding of the County of *York*, to be called the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway*; and for other Purposes.
- cxix. An Act for maintaining the Road from *Blackburn* to *Preston* and the Two Branches therefrom, and erecting a Bridge on the Line of the said Road over the River *Ribble*, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.
- cx. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His

- late Majesty King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from Preston to Garstang in the County of Lancaster*; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxxi. An Act for making further Provision for the Conservancy of the Port and Harbour of *Belfast*, for conferring additional Powers on the *Belfast Harbour Commissioners*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixii. An Act for maintaining and improving the *Blyth and Tyne Railway* in the County of *Northumberland*, and for incorporating the Subscribers thereto.
- cxixiii. An Act to repeal the Act relating to the Road from the Town of *Kingston-upon-Thames* in the County of *Surry* to *Shedbridge* near *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton*; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxixiv. An Act for the Incorporation, Establishment, and Regulation of the *North British Flax Company*, and to enable the said Company to purchase and work certain Letters Patent.
- cxixv. An Act for incorporating and giving Powers to the *Frome, Yeovil, and Weymouth Railway Company*, and for other Purposes.
- cxixvi. An Act for enabling the *Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company* to make certain new Railways; and for other Purposes.
- cxixvii. An Act for enabling the *York and North Midland Railway Company* to make a Railway to the *Victoria* or *East Dock at Hull*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixviii. An Act for constituting Commissioners for the Improvement of the River *Nene* and the Navigations thereof; for the more effectual Drainage of certain Lands in the Counties of *Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge*; and for other Purposes.
- cxixix. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *George the Fourth*, intituled *An Act for more effectually making, repairing, and improving certain Roads leading to and from Liskeard, and certain other Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon*; and for other Purposes.
- cxl. An Act for the Conservancy of the River *Humber*, and for amending some of the Provisions of an Act relating to the *Kingston-upon-Hull Docks*.
- cxli. An Act to extend and amend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Wedmore Turnpike Road* in the County of *Somerset*, to create a further Term therein; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for abandoning certain Parts of the Undertaking of the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company*; for constructing certain new Works, and extending the Time for Completion of existing Works; and for Sale of superfluous Lands; for regulating certain Portions of the Capital of the Company and the Application of Capital; and for authorizing the raising of Money by Annuities; and for other Purposes.
- cxliiii. An Act to confer on the *Great Western Railway Company* further Powers for the Purchase of Lands on the Lines of, and for the Construction of, the *Birmingham and Oxford Junction* and *Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley* Railways respectively; and for the Alteration of the Works of Part of the last-mentioned Railway; and for the Formation of an Extension Line of Railway at *Wolverhampton*; and for other Purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act for more effectually maintaining and keeping in repair the Road from *Cambridge* to *Ely*, and other Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of *Cambridge and Norfolk*.
- cxlii. An Act for consolidating into One Act and amending the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *North-Western Railway Company*; for extending the Time for constructing certain Parts of their Undertaking; and granting further Powers to the said Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for the Reduction of Dues on Shipping and Goods payable to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Kingston-upon-Hull*, the *Hull Trinity House*, and the Dock Company at *Kingston-upon-Hull* respectively.
- cxlii. An Act to enable the *Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company* to make a Deviation in the authorized Line to *Longford*, and a Branch Railway to the Town of *Cavan*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act for the better Establishment of a Market at *Torquay* in the County of *Devon*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlii. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Asthall and Buckland Turnpike Road*; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.
- cxli. An Act for enabling the Completion of the *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway* between *Frome* and *Weymouth*

- to be effected, and for authorising and confirming Contracts between the *Great Western Railway Company* and the *Kennet and Avon Canal Company* and other Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxli. An Act for incorporating *Claussen's Patent Flax Company*, and to enable the said Company to purchase and work certain Letters Patent.
- cxlii. An Act for enabling the Amalgamation of the *Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company* and the *Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company*, and for authorizing the Lease or Purchase of the *Clarence Railway* by the *Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company* or the amalgamated Company, and for consolidating the Acts relating to the same Companies; and for other Purposes.
- cxliii. An Act for the Improvement of the Borough of *Cork*.
- cxliv. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company* to construct certain Branch Railways.
- cxlv. An Act to amend and enlarge the Powers and Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company*; to extend the Time for the Completion of the Works, and the Purchase of certain Lands; to authorize Deviations in the Line and Works, and the Construction of certain Branches and Works; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvi. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company* to construct additional Branches, to purchase or hire Steam-boats; and for other Purposes.
- cxlvii. An Act to revive and extend the Time for the Execution of certain Powers conferred by "The *Wycombe Railway Act, 1846*;" and for reducing the Capital of the *Wycombe Railway Company*; and for enabling the Company to enter into Arrangements with the *Great Western Railway Company*; and for other Purposes.
- cxlviii. An Act for enabling the *Eastern Union Railway Company* to make Arrangements with certain of their Creditors and Shareholders, and with respect to their Capital, and for granting additional Powers to the Company; and for other Purposes.
- cxlix. An Act to incorporate the *London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company*, and to enable such Company to establish a Cemetery in the Parish of *Woking* in the County of *Surrey*; and for other Purposes.
- cl. An Act for constructing a Cemetery near to *Torquay* in the County of *Devon*.
- cli. An Act to repeal the *Wexford Harbour Improvement Act*, and to make new Arrangements for a more effective and expeditious Execution of a Portion of the Undertaking thereby authorized; and for other Purposes.
- clii. An Act to appoint Commissioners for the Execution of certain Improvements in the Navigation of the River *Slaney*; and for other Purposes.
- cliii. An Act to enable the *South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Company* to transfer their Undertaking to the *Great Northern Railway Company*.
- cliv. An Act to repeal the Acts relating to the *Exeter* and the *Countess Wear* Turnpike Roads, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorize the Construction of certain new Roads; and for other Purposes.
- clv. An Act for the Transfer of the Undertaking of the *British Gas Light Company* to the *Commercial Gas Company*; and for other Purposes.
- clvi. An Act for extending the *Chelsea Waterworks*, and for better supplying the City of *Westminster* and Parts adjacent with Water.
- clvii. An Act for enabling the *Grand Junction Waterworks Company* to obtain a Supply of Water from the *Thames* at *Hampton*, and to construct additional Works; and for other Purposes.
- clviii. An Act for making divers Provisions with respect to the *Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company*, for empowering that Company to execute additional Works; and for other Purposes.
- clix. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *West Middlesex Waterworks* to obtain by Agreement a Supply of Water from the *Thames* above the Reach of the Tide, and to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.
- clx. An Act to enable the Governor and Company of the *New River* to improve their Supply of Water; and for other Purposes.
- clxi. An Act for enabling the Local Board of Health for the Town and District of *Swansea* to construct Waterworks; and for other Purposes.
- clxii. An Act for the Conservancy, Improvement, and Regulation of the River *Tees*, the Construction of a Dock at *Stockton*, the Dissolution of the *Tees Navigation Company*; and other Purposes.

- clxiii. An Act to define and amend the Mineral Customs and to make better Provision for the Administration of Justice in the Barmote Courts within the Soke and Wapentake of *Wirksworth*, and within the Manors or Liberties of *Crich*, *Ashford*, *Stoney Middleton* and *Eyam*, *Hartington*, *Litton*, *Peak Forest*, *Tideswell*, and *Youghreave*, in the County of *Derby*.
- clxiv. An Act for making divers Provisions with respect to the *East London Waterworks Company*, for empowering that Company to execute additional Works; and for other Purposes.
- clxv. An Act to authorize the Use by the *Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company* of the *Navigation Street Station* in *Birmingham*; and for other Purposes.
- clxvi. An Act for making a Railway or Tramroad from the *Aberllefenny Slate Quarries* in the Parish of *Talylyn* in the County of *Merioneth* to the River *Dowey* in the Parish of *Towyn* in the same County, with Branches therefrom; and for other Purposes.
- clxvii. An Act to consolidate into One Act and to amend the Provisions of the several Acts relating to the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company*, to define the Undertaking of the Company; and for other Purposes.
- clxviii. An Act to authorize traffic Arrangements between the *Great Western, the Shrewsbury and Hereford*, and the *Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway Companies*.
- same Will bequeathed as therein mentioned.
8. An Act to unite the *Manchester House of Recovery* with the *Manchester Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic Hospital or Asylum*.
4. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Bowden Park Estate* in the County of *Wills*, devised and settled by the Will of *Ezekiel Harman Esquire*, deceased, and certain Codicils thereto, and for laying out the Surplus of the Money produced by such Sale, after Payment of a Mortgage affecting the same, in the Purchase of other Estates to be settled to the same Uses.
5. An Act to authorize the granting of Leases of Estates devised by the Will of *John Clarkson Esquire*, deceased, situate in the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*.
6. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Right Honourable *James Earl of Fife*, deceased, to sell and convey the Estate of *Balmoral* in the County of *Aberdeen* to His Royal Highness Prince *Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha*, and to grant Feus of Parts of the Estates vested in them.
7. An Act to explain and amend the Powers of the Governors of the Hospital in *Edinburgh* founded by *George Watson*, Merchant Burgess of *Edinburgh*.
8. An Act to enable *Francis Adams Esquire*, or other the Committee of the Estate of *Mary Skute Adams*, a Person of unsound Mind, for and in the Name and on behalf of the said *Mary Skute Adams*, to consent to the Exercise of certain Powers contained in the Marriage Settlement of the said *Francis Adams*, and in a certain Act of Parliament passed in the First Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, and to exercise the Power of appointing new Trustees contained in the said Settlement; and for extending the Powers of Sale and Exchange contained in such Settlement.

PRIVATE ACTS,

*Printed by the Queen's Printer,
and whereof the Printed Copies
may be given in Evidence.*

1. AN Act to authorize the Improvement and better Management and eventual Leases or Sale of the Piece Halls in the Town of *Bradford* in the County of *York*; and to incorporate the Proprietors thereof.
2. An Act for enabling the Trustee or Trustees of the Will of the Right Honourable *Anna Maria Dowager Lady Wenlock* deceased to sell and dispose of a Leasehold Messuage, with the Statuary and Household Furniture by the
9. An Act for enabling Leases and Sales to be made of Estates subject to the Will of *Micah Gedling*, deceased, and for other Purposes, and to be called "*Gedling's Estate Act, 1852.*"
10. An Act to enable the President and Scholars of the College of *Saint Mary Magdalen* in the University of *Oxford*, as Owners in Fee of Lands at *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*, to grant Building Leases; and for other Purposes.

11. An Act to incorporate the Society of the Craft of Smiths and Hammermen of the Burgh of *Aberdeen*; to confirm, amend, and regulate the Administration of the Estates and Affairs of the said Society; and for other Purposes relating to the Society.
12. An Act to authorize the Sale of the *Leith Exchange Buildings*, and the Application of the Price thereof in the Extinction of Debts affecting the same; to distribute and appropriate any Balance that may arise from said Sale; and to wind up the Concern.
13. An Act to enable *John Eden Spalding* Esquire, under the Authority of the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, to raise Money by Sale or upon Security of the Estate of *Holm* and other Lands in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, for discharging certain Debts and Liabilities of the said *John Eden Spalding*; and for other Purposes.
14. An Act for the Regulation and Management of the Charity founded by *Thomas Howell* in or about the Year One thousand five hundred and forty; and for other Purposes.
15. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Settlement of *Cary Charles Elwes* Esquire to grant Building and other Leases of Land, and to make Improvements on the settled Estates in the County of *Lincoln*, and to purchase Waterworks in the Town of *Glamford Briggs*.
16. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the settled Estates of the Right Honourable *Henry John Reuben Earl of Portarlington* situate in the County of *Dorset* to lay out the Monies arising under the Exercise of the Powers of Enfranchisement and Sale and Exchange contained in the Settlement of the same Estates in the Purchase of other Estates in *England*, *Wales*, or *Ireland*, in lieu of being restricted to laying out the same Monies in the Purchase of Estates in *England* or *Wales*, as directed by the said Settlement.
17. An Act for the Regulation of the Charity founded by *George Jerviz*, for the Benefit of the poor Inhabitants of the several Parishes of *Stanton-upon-Wye*, *Bredwardine*, and *Letton*, all in the County of *Hereford*; and for other Purposes.
18. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales, and Exchanges to be made of the Family Estates in the County of *Southampton* of the Reverend Sir *John Barker Mill* Baronet, and for other Purposes, and to be called "*Barter Mill's Estate Act, 1852.*"
19. An Act for enabling Leases, Sales, and Exchanges to be made of the Family Estates, in the *Isle of Wight* and elsewhere in the County of *Southampton*, of *John Brown Willis Fleming* Esquire, and for other Purposes, and of which the Short Title is "*Fleming's Estate Act, 1852.*"
20. An Act to enable the Infant Tenants in Tail of the Estates in the County of *York* subject to the Will of *Thomas Thornhill* of *Fizby* in the said County, Esquire, deceased, to grant Building and other Leases of Parts of the said Estates, and to sell or exchange the same; and for other Purposes.
21. An Act for appointing and incorporating Trustees for the Management of the Boys' and Girls' Hospitals of *Aberdeen* as One Institution, and for vesting the Estates and Revenues thereof in such Trustees, and for better managing such Estates and Revenues; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

PRIVATE ACT.

Not printed.

22. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Septimus Moors Hawkins* Esquire with *Harriet Lavinia Hawkins* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

STATE PAPERS.

DOMESTIC.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.

By the QUEEN.
A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by the Act of Parliament, passed in the 10th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George IV., for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols, of their worship, in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public

peace; and whereas it has been represented to us that such violation of the law has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we have, therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that, whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom, we are determined to prevent and repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1852, and in the 15th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN!

(From the *London Gazette*,
Tuesday, June 15.)

INTERNATIONAL.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, THE PRINCE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE KING OF PRUSSIA, THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, AND THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, ON THE ONE PART, AND THE KING OF DENMARK ON THE OTHER PART, RELATIVE TO THE SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN OF DENMARK.

(Signed at London, *May 8, 1852.*—Ratifications exchanged at London, *June 19, 1852.*)

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Prince President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, and that an arrangement by which the succession to the whole of the dominions now united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark, should devolve upon the male line, to the exclusion of females, would be the best means of securing the integrity of that monarchy, have resolved, at the invitation of His Danish Majesty, to conclude a Treaty, in order to give to the arrangements relating to such order of succession an additional pledge of stability by an act of European acknowledgment.

In consequence, the high contracting parties have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable

James Howard, Earl of Malmesbury, &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Sieur Lewis Charles Baron de Kübeck, &c., Chargé d'Affaires, of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty;

The Prince President of the French Republic, the Sieur Alexander Colonna Count Walewski, &c., Ambassador of the French Republic to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Christian Charles Josiah Bunsen, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Philip Baron de Brunnow, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, the Sieur John Gotthard Baron de Rehausen, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

And His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Christian de Bille, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communi-

cated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. After having taken into serious consideration the interests of his monarchy, His Majesty the King of Denmark, with the assent of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, and of his nearest Cognates, entitled to the succession by the Royal Law of Denmark, as well as in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, head of the elder branch of the House of Holstein-Gottorp, having declared his wish to regulate the order of succession in his dominions, in such manner that, in default of issue male in a direct line from King Frederick III. of Denmark, his crown should devolve upon His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, and upon the issue of the marriage of that Prince with Her Highness the Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, born a princess of Hesse, by order of primogeniture, from male to male; the high contracting parties, appreciating the wisdom of the views which have determined the eventual adoption of that arrangement, engage by common consent, in case the contemplated contingency should be realized, to acknowledge in His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, and his issue male in the direct line by his marriage with the said Princess, the right of succeeding to the whole of the dominions now united under the sceptre of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

Art. II. The high contracting parties, acknowledging as permanent the principle of the integrity

of the Danish monarchy, engage to take into consideration the further propositions which His Majesty the King of Denmark may deem it expedient to address to them, in case (which God forbid) the extinction of the issue male, in the direct line, of His Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, by his marriage with Her Highness the Princess Louisa of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glücksbourg, born a princess of Hesse, should become imminent.

Art. III. It is expressly understood that the reciprocal rights and obligations of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and of the Germanic Confederation, concerning the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, rights and obligations established by the Federal Act of 1815, and by the existing federal right, shall not be effected by the present Treaty.

Art. IV. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves to bring the present Treaty to the knowledge of the other powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

Art. V. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)	MALMESBURY.
(L.S.)	KUBECK.
(L.S.)	A. WALEWSKI.
(L.S.)	BUNSEN.
(L.S.)	BRUNNOW.
(L.S.)	REHAUSEN.
(L.S.)	BILLE.

CONVENTION between HER MAJESTY and the FRENCH REPUBLIC, for the ESTABLISHMENT of INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

(Signed at Paris, November 3, 1851.—Ratifications exchanged at Paris, January 8, 1852.)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, being equally desirous of extending in each country the enjoyment of copyright to works of literature and of the fine arts which may be first published in the other; and Her Britannic Majesty having consented to extend to books, prints, and musical works published in France, that reduction of the duties now levied thereon on importation into the United Kingdom, which she is by law empowered to grant, under certain circumstances, in favour of such works published in foreign countries; Her Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic have deemed it expedient to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Constantine Henry, Marquess of Normanby, &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic;

And the President of the French Republic, M. Lewis Felix Stephen Turgot, &c., Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I. From and after the date on which, according to the provi-

sions of Art. XIV., the present Convention shall come into operation, the authors of works of literature or of art, to whom the laws of either of the two countries do now or may hereafter give the right of property, or copyright, shall be entitled to exercise that right in the territories of the other of such countries for the same term, and to the same extent, as the authors of works of the same nature, if published in such other country, would therein be entitled to exercise such right; so that the republication or piracy in either country, of any work of literature or of art, published in the other, shall be dealt with in the same manner as the republication or piracy of a work of the same nature first published in such other country; and so that such authors in the one country shall have the same remedies before the courts of justice in the other country, and shall enjoy in that other country the same protection against piracy and unauthorized republication, as the law now does or may hereafter grant to authors in that country.

The terms "works of literature or of art," employed at the beginning of this Article, shall be understood to comprise publications of books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawing, of painting, of sculpture, of engraving, of lithography, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and of the fine arts.

The lawful representatives or assigns of authors, translators, com-

posers, painters, sculptors, or engravers, shall, in all respects, enjoy the same rights which by the present Convention are granted to the authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers themselves.

Art. II. The protection granted to original works is extended to translations; it being, however, clearly understood, that the intention of the present Article is simply to protect a translator in respect of his own translation, and that it is not intended to confer upon the first translator of any work the exclusive right of translating that work, except in the case and to the extent provided for in the following Article.

Art. III. The author of any work published in either of the two countries, who may choose to reserve the right of translating it, shall, until the expiration of five years from the date of the first publication of the translation thereof authorized by him, be, in the following cases, entitled to protection from the publication in the other country of any translation of such work not so authorized by him:

1. If the original work shall have been registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its first publication in the other.

2. If the author has notified on the title-page of his work his intention to reserve the right of translating it.

3. Provided always, that at least a part of the authorized translation shall have appeared within a year after the registration and deposit of the original, and that the whole shall have been published within three years after the date of such deposit.

4. And provided that the publication of the translation shall take place within one of the two countries, and that it shall be registered and deposited according to the provisions of Art. VIII.

With regard to works which are published in parts, it will be sufficient if the declaration of the author that he reserves the right of translation shall appear in the first part. But with reference to the period of five years limited by this Article for the exercise of the exclusive right of translation, each part shall be treated as a separate work, and each part shall be registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its first publication in the other.

Art. IV. The stipulations of the preceding Articles shall also be applicable to the representation of dramatic works, and to the performance of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are or shall be applicable in this respect to dramatic and musical works first publicly represented or performed therein.

In order, however, to entitle the author to legal protection in regard to the translation of a dramatic work, such translation must appear within three months after the registration and deposit of the original.

It is understood that the protection stipulated by the present Article is not intended to prohibit fair imitations, or adaptations of dramatic works to the stage in England and France respectively, but is only meant to prevent piratical translations.

The question whether a work is an imitation or a piracy, shall in all cases be decided by the courts of justice of the respective coun-

tries, according to the laws in force in each.

Art. V. Notwithstanding the stipulations of Arts. I. and II. of the present Convention, articles extracted from newspapers or periodicals published in either of the two countries, may be republished or translated in the newspapers or periodicals of the other country, provided the source from whence such articles are taken be acknowledged.

Nevertheless, this permission shall not be construed to authorize the republication in one of the two countries, of articles from newspapers or periodicals published in the other country, the authors of which shall have notified in a conspicuous manner in the journal or periodical in which such articles have appeared, that they forbid the republication thereof.

Art. VI. The importation into and the sale in either of the two countries of piratical copies of works which are protected from piracy under Arts. I., II., III., and V. of the present Convention, are prohibited, whether such piratical copies originate in the country where the work was published, or in any other country.

Art. VII. In the event of an infraction of the provisions of the foregoing Articles, the pirated works or articles shall be seized and destroyed; and the persons who may have committed such infraction shall be liable in each country to the penalties and actions which are or may be prescribed by the laws of that country for such offences, committed in respect of a work or production of home origin.

Art. VIII. Neither authors, nor translators, nor their lawful repre-

sentatives or assigns, shall be entitled in either country to the protection stipulated by the preceding Articles, nor shall copyright be claimable in either country, unless the work shall have been registered in the manner following, that is to say:

1. If the work be one that has first appeared in France, it must be registered at the Hall of the Company of Stationers in London.

2. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, it must be registered at the Bureau de la Librairie of the Ministry of the Interior at Paris.

No person shall be entitled to such protection as aforesaid, unless he shall have duly complied with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in regard to the work in respect of which such protection may be claimed. With regard to books, maps, prints, or musical publications, no person shall be entitled to such protection, unless he shall have delivered gratuitously, at one or other of the places mentioned above, as the case may be, one copy of the best edition, or in the best state, in order to its being deposited at the place appointed for that purpose in each of the two countries; that is to say, in Great Britain, at the British Museum at London; and in France, at the National Library at Paris.

In every case, the formality of deposit and registration must be fulfilled within three months after the first publication of the work in the other country. With regard to works published in parts, the period of three months shall not begin to run until the date of the publication of the last part, unless

the author shall have notified his intention to reserve the right of translating it, as provided in Art. III.; in which case each part shall be treated as a separate work.

A certified copy of the entry in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers in London shall confer, within the British dominions, the exclusive right of republication, until a better right shall have been established by any other party before a court of justice.

The certificate given under the laws of France, proving the registration of any work in that country, shall be valid for the same purpose throughout the territories of the French Republic.

A certificate or certified copy of the registration of any work so registered in either country shall, if required, be delivered at the time of registration; and such certificate shall state the exact date at which the registration was made.

The charge for the registration of a single work, under the stipulations of this Article, shall not exceed 1s. in England, nor 1 franc and 25 centimes in France; and the further charge for a certificate of such registration shall not exceed the sum of 5s. in England, nor 6 francs and 25 centimes in France.

The provisions of this Article shall not extend to articles which may appear in newspapers or periodicals; which shall be protected from republication or translation simply by a notice from the author, as prescribed by Art. V. But if any article or work which has originally appeared in a newspaper or periodical, shall afterwards be published in a separate form, it shall then become subject to the stipulations of the present Article.

Art. IX. With regard to any article other than books, prints, maps, and musical publications, in respect to which protection may be claimable under Art. I. of the present Convention, it is agreed, that any other mode of registration than that prescribed in the preceding Article, which is or may be applicable by law in one of the two countries to any work or article first published in such country, for the purpose of affording protection to copyright in such work or article, shall be extended on equal terms to any similar work or article first published in the other country.

Art. X. During the continuance of this Convention, the duties now payable upon the lawful importation into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of books, prints, drawings, or musical works, published throughout the territories of the French Republic, shall be reduced to and fixed at the rates hereinafter specified, that is to say:

1. Duties on books and musical works, viz.:

£ s. d.

(a.) Works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in France; the cwt. 2 10 0

(b.) Works not originally produced in the United Kingdom; the cwt. 0 15 0

2. Prints or drawings:

(a.) Coloured or plain, single, each 0 0 0½

(b.) Bound or sewed, the dozen 0 0 1½

It is agreed that the rates of duty above specified shall not be raised during the continuance of

the present Convention : and that if hereafter, during the continuance of this Convention, any reduction of those rates should be made in favour of books, prints, drawings, or musical works published in any other country, such reduction shall be at the same time extended to similar articles published in France.

It is moreover understood that all works published in France, of which any part may have been originally produced in the United Kingdom, shall be considered as "works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished in France," and as such shall be subject to the duty of 50s. per cwt., although the same may contain also original matter not produced in the United Kingdom ; unless such original matter shall be at least equal in bulk to the part of the work originally produced in the United Kingdom, in which case the work shall be subject only to the duty of 15s. per cwt.

Art. XI. In order to facilitate the execution of the present Convention, the two high contracting parties engage to communicate to each other the laws and regulations which may hereafter be established in their respective territories, with respect to copyright in works or productions protected by the stipulations of the present Convention.

Art. XII. The stipulations of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right which each of the two high contracting parties expressly reserves to itself, of controlling or of prohibiting, by measures of legislation or of internal police, the sale, circulation, representation, or exhibition of any work or production, in regard to

which either country may deem it expedient to exercise that right.

Art. XIII. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the two high contracting parties to prohibit the importation into its own dominions, of such books as, by its internal law, or under engagements with other States, are or may be declared to be piracies, or infringements of copyright.

Art. XIV. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament to pass an Act to enable her to carry into execution such of the arrangements contained in the present Convention as require the sanction of an Act of the Legislature. When such an Act shall have been passed, the Convention shall come into operation from and after a day to be then fixed upon by the two high contracting parties. Due notice shall be given beforehand in each country, by the Government of that country, of the day which may be so fixed upon ; and the stipulations of the Convention shall apply only to works or articles published after that day.

The Convention shall continue in force for ten years from the day on which it may come into operation ; and if neither party shall, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, give notice of its intention to terminate its operation, the Convention shall continue in force for a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year's notice from either party for its termination.

The high contracting parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making by common consent, in this Convention, any modifications which may not be

inconsistent with its spirit and principles, and which experience of its working may show to be desirable.

Art. XV. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as may be within three months from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Paris, the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) NORMANBY.

(L.S.) TURGOT.

Procès-Verbal of the Exchange of Ratifications.

The undersigned having met together in order, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the President of the French Republic, to proceed to the exchange of the respective ratifications of the Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris on the 3rd of November last, for the mutual protection in the two countries, of copyright in works of literature and of art; the respective instruments of ratification were produced, and after having been carefully compared and found to be exactly conformable to each other, were exchanged in the usual form.

1. Notwithstanding, however, that by the terms of Art. XIV. it is stipulated that none of the arrangements of the Convention shall come into operation until after the time when such of those arrangements as require to be confirmed in Great Britain by an Act of the Legislature shall have been so sanctioned; it was mutually agreed, that such of those arrangements as do not require that sanction, and as the present state of the law enables the British Crown to carry at once into execution, shall on either side receive their full and entire effect as soon as possible.

2. It was also agreed, that the stipulations contained in Art. V., which forbid the republication in either of the two countries of articles from newspapers or periodicals published in the other, the authors of which shall have notified in the newspaper or periodical in which such articles have appeared, that they forbid the republication thereof, shall not be applicable to articles of political discussion.

The preceding interpretations and explanations shall have the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in the Convention itself.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present *procès-verbal*, in duplicate, at Paris, the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.) NORMANBY.

(L.S.) TURGOT.

**TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between HER
MAJESTY and the KING of the BELGIANS.**

(Signed at London, *October 27, 1851.*—Ratifications exchanged at London,
April 7, 1852.)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being equally animated by the desire to facilitate and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between their respective dominions; and being desirous, with a view to so beneficial an object, to remove, as far as may be possible at the present moment, the obstacles which impede the commercial relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, &c., President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the dominions of the two high contracting parties; and the subjects of each of them shall, through-

out the whole extent of the territories of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

Art. II. In regard to the duties depending on the nationality of vessels, it is agreed, that goods of every kind, without distinction as to origin, imported into Belgium directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, under the British flag, shall enjoy the same exemptions, repayments, bounties, or other favours, as if imported under the Belgian flag, and shall not pay respectively any other duties, nor be subject to any other formalities, than if imported under the Belgian flag; except in the case which is provided for in Art. V. hereinafter.

Art. III. In regard to the duties depending upon the place from whence vessels have come, it is agreed that goods of every kind, without distinction as to origin, imported into Belgium directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, under the British flag, shall be admitted at the same rate of duty as if imported under the Belgian flag from the place or in the manner most privileged under the General Tariff of Belgium; except in regard to the goods and in the cases specified in Art. V. hereinafter.

It is understood that the goods to which the present and the preceding Article apply must have

been actually laden in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of its colonies and possessions.

Art. IV. Goods of every kind, without distinction as to origin, imported into Belgium from elsewhere than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, under the British flag, shall enjoy the same exemptions, bounties, or other favours, as if imported under the Belgian flag, and shall not be subject to any other formalities, nor pay any other duties, than if imported under the Belgian flag; except in regard to the goods and in the cases specified in Art. V. hereinafter.

Art. V. The stipulations of the three preceding Articles shall not be applicable to the goods and in the cases hereinafter specified, that is to say:

1. So far as relates to the stipulations of Arts. III. and IV.

In regard to furniture-woods and dye-woods, rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, only when the importation shall take place under the Belgian flag directly from a transatlantic country.

And as regards fruits, olive oil, raw sulphur, only when the importation shall take place under the Belgian flag directly from the place of production.

2. So far as relates to the stipulations of Arts. II., III., and IV.

In regard to salt.

But with regard to salt, His Majesty the King of the Belgians engages,

1st. To reduce immediately by two-thirds the duty actually levied on raw salt imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the British flag.

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2nd. To assimilate spring salt imported from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland into Belgium to raw salt, as regards duty of customs, duty of excise, exemption from excise in case it is destined for manufactories, and warehousing. In order to enjoy this advantage, spring salt must be accompanied by a certificate delivered by a Belgian Consular Agent, proving its origin from an English mineral spring.

3rd. To take off the prohibition which applies to the transit through the Belgian territory of salt imported under the British or the Belgian flag.

Art. VI. Goods imported from a transatlantic country, under the British flag, shall pay the same duties, whether they shall have been laden in a transatlantic warehousing port, or in the transatlantic country of production.

Art. VII. The repayments, by Belgium, of the duty levied by the Government of the Netherlands on the navigation of the Scheldt, under the 3rd paragraph of Art. IX. of the Treaty of the 19th April, 1839, is guaranteed to British vessels.

Art. VIII. Goods of every kind, the importation of which into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, is or shall be legally permitted in British vessels, may likewise be imported in Belgian vessels, without being subject to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

Art. IX. In all that regards exportations, without distinction as to place from whence arriving or as to destination, and in all that regards the bounties, facilities, and

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drawbacks, which the legislation of the two countries has established, or may hereafter establish, the two high contracting parties reciprocally insure to each other national treatment.

Art. X. Articles of every kind arriving from Great Britain, or forwarded to that country, and crossing Belgium by the railroads of the State, shall be exempt from all transit duty; and the prohibition which in Belgium still applies to the transit of some of those articles is removed.

The only exceptions to this general rule are in regard to gunpowder and iron; and in regard to the transmission to France of linen threads and tissues, and of coal.

It is understood that the senders will have to conform, generally, and without distinction of nationality, to the regulations which are or may be prescribed by the Belgian Administration for the prevention of fraud upon the excise.

Belgian commerce shall enjoy in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to transit, the treatment of the most favoured nation.

Art. XI. It is expressly understood, that the preceding Articles are not applicable to the coasting trade, which each contracting party reserves to itself, and will regulate according to its own laws.

Neither are they applicable to the exemptions from duty, nor to the bounties which may be granted in the dominions of the high contracting parties to national fishery, carried on according to the regulations of each country. With this exception, the two flags shall be assimilated in regard to the importation of fish of all kinds.

Art. XII. No duties of tonnage,

harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied for the profit or in the name of the Government, public functionaries, *communes*, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country, upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

Art. XIII. All vessels which according to the laws of Great Britain are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the laws of Belgium are to be deemed Belgian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and Belgian vessels respectively.

Art. XIV. In all that regards the stationing, the loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the contracting parties being, that in this respect also, the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

Art. XV. The vessels of each of the two countries shall be at liberty either to discharge the whole of their cargo at one of the ports of the dominions of the other contracting party, or to discharge part of their cargo at one port, and then to proceed with the remainder to other ports of the said dominions, according as the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act in the port as agent for the vessel and cargo, shall consider advisable.

Art. XVI. If any vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the two countries should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, as well as goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors or to their agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or agents upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Belgian consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such consul, proprietors, or agents, shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the rate of salvage which would be equally payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

Art. XVII. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to name consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other party; and the consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any consul can act as such, he must, however, in the

usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two high contracting parties shall have the right to except from the residence of consuls any particular places which either of them may judge to be excepted.

Art. XVIII. The subjects of either of the two high contracting parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the same liberty as natives to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents, or interpreters; they shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ in those capacities: buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported or destined for exportation, on condition of observing the regulations and the customs' laws of the country.

Art. XIX. The present Treaty shall be in force for seven years from the 1st day of January, 1852; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the two contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any subsequent time.

Art. XX. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London before the 1st day of January, 1852.

In witness whereof, the respective G G 2

tive Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Additional Article.

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, all the advantages which are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Majesty the King of the Belgians the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty: it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty, or by his representative.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time as the ratifications of the Treaty.

In witness whereof, the respec-

tive Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) PALMERSTON.

(L.S.) HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Declaration made on the exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

Declaration.—In proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, which was signed at London on the 27th October, 1851, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of the Belgians have received the commands of their respective Sovereigns to declare as follows, with regard to the stipulations respecting salt, which are contained in Art. V. of the said Treaty:—

1. British spring salt shall be considered as raw salt, on importation into Belgium, only in those cases in which the legislation of Belgium permits the granting of exemption from excise. Those cases, in the present state of things, are:—

a. Destination to manufactories of chemical productions.

b. Destination to the manuring of land.

c. Destination to the feeding of cattle.

d. Destination to the curing of fish.

2. If French salt refined in Belgium should, after the 10th of

August, 1852, continue to enjoy a deduction of more than seven per cent. from the general duty of excise, British salt refined in Belgium shall, from and after the same date, enjoy a deduction from the excise, which shall not be inferior by more than seven per cent. to the deduction granted to French salt.

3. The British flag is assimilated to the French flag in regard to the transport of salt from France into Belgium.

4. There shall be annexed to the present Declaration an explanation of the conditions necessary in order that British salt may enjoy the advantages conceded to it, and of the formalities which must be complied with for the same purpose.

The undersigned further declare that the Treaty of the 27th October, 1851, shall be carried into operation on either side, from and after the 10th of April, 1852.

The ratifications of the Treaty of the 27th of October, 1851, are exchanged subject to the stipulations of the present Declaration, which shall be considered as forming an integral part of the said Treaty.

Done at London, the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

MALMESBURY.

J. W. HENLEY.

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Explanation annexed to the Declaration of April 7, 1852.

In order that British spring salt may enjoy the advantages which are conceded to it, it must be—

1. Accompanied by a certificate of origin delivered by the Belgian

Consular Agent residing in the locality of its production.

2. Declared, on its entry into Belgium, for one of those destinations which enjoy exemption from excise; and the formalities prescribed for such cases by the law of Belgium must be fulfilled. Those formalities shall be for British spring salt the same as for the raw salt of other countries destined for the same uses.

On compliance with these two conditions, British spring salt shall be admitted free of import duty if imported under the Belgian flag, and at the duty of 1·40 francs per 100 kilogrammes if imported under the British flag; and it shall, moreover, be exempted from duty of excise.

Persons shall be at liberty to warehouse British spring salt on the same conditions which are imposed on the warehousing of raw salt properly so called; and in that case, the formalities above specified shall not be required until it is taken out of bond.

British spring salt forwarded in transit by the railways of the State in Belgium, either directly, or through the bonded warehouses of the country, and whether imported by British ships or by Belgian ships, shall be free from all duty of import, excise, or transit, as well as from all process of alteration; subject, however, to the measures to be taken by the Belgian Administration for the prevention of fraud; which shall be the same for British salt as for all other salt.

MALMESBURY.

J. W. HENLEY.

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1852.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuity.	O. S. S. Annul.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England.	
											Bullion.	Note Circ.
January	{ 217 215 }	{ 98 98½ }	{ 97½ 96½ }	{ 99 98½ }	{ 7½ 7 }	{ 97½ 96½ }	{ 108 106½ }	{ 261 259 }	{ 73 pm. 65 pm. }	{ 62 pm. 55 pm. }	{ 17,657,730 16,992,450 }	{ £ 31,657,730 30,992,450 }
February	{ 219½ 216½ }	{ 98½ 97 }	{ 97½ 96½ }	{ 99½ 98½ }	{ 7½ 7 }	{ 98½ 97½ }	{ 108½ 107 }	{ 261 258 }	{ 74 pm. 66 pm. }	{ 64 pm. 58 pm. }	{ 18,782,125 17,712,040 }	{ £ 32,782,125 31,712,040 }
March	{ 220 218½ }	{ 98½ 98 }	{ 98½ 97½ }	{ 99½ 98½ }	{ 7½ 7 }	{ 97½ 96½ }	{ 110½ 107½ }	{ 261 260 }	{ 80 pm. 71 pm. }	{ 71 pm. 60 pm. }	{ 19,290,455 18,697,145 }	{ £ 33,290,455 32,697,145 }
April	{ 220½ 216 }	{ 98½ 98½ }	{ 98½ 98½ }	{ 101 99½ }	{ 6½ 6½ }	{ 98½ 98 }	{ 111½ 109½ }	{ 266 262 }	{ 87 pm. 77 pm. }	{ 74 pm. 66 pm. }	{ 19,099,150 18,783,785 }	{ £ 33,099,150 32,783,785 }
May	{ 221½ 219½ }	{ 99½ 98½ }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 102½ 100½ }	{ 7 6½ }	{ 98½ 97½ }	{ 111½ 110½ }	{ 274 268 }	{ 86 pm. 75 pm. }	{ 80 pm. 67 pm. }	{ 20,187,115 19,417,775 }	{ £ 34,187,115 33,417,775 }
June	{ 225 221½ }	{ 101½ 99½ }	{ 101½ 100½ }	{ 104½ 102½ }	{ 7 6½ }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 112½ 111½ }	{ 276 271 }	{ 83 pm. 86 pm. }	{ 83 pm. 69 pm. }	{ 21,587,175 20,352,260 }	{ £ 35,587,175 34,352,260 }
July	{ 234½ 225 }	{ 101½ 100½ }	{ 100½ 100½ }	{ 105½ 104½ }	{ 7 6½ }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 112½ 110½ }	{ 287 271 }	{ 94 pm. 89 pm. }	{ 74 pm. 69 pm. }	{ 21,878,765 21,329,155 }	{ £ 35,878,765 35,329,155 }
August	{ 234 228 }	{ 101½ 99½ }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 105 102½ }	{ 7 6½ }	{ 100 99½ }	{ 112 110½ }	{ 286 274 }	{ 94 pm. 86 pm. }	{ 74 pm. 68 pm. }	{ 21,690,115 21,156,170 }	{ £ 35,620,115 35,156,170 }
September	{ 230 229 }	{ 101 100½ }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 105 104½ }	{ 7 6½ }	{ 99½ 98½ }	{ 111½ 110½ }	{ 280 276 }	{ 98 pm. 88 pm. }	{ 71 pm. 67 pm. }	{ 21,354,075 21,132,560 }	{ £ 35,354,075 35,132,560 }
October	{ 225½ 221½ }	{ 99½ 99½ }	{ 100½ 100 }	{ 108½ 108½ }	{ 6½ 6½ }	{ 99½ 98½ }	{ 111½ 110½ }	{ 279 273 }	{ 88 pm. 83 pm. }	{ 78 pm. 67 pm. }	{ 21,052,905 20,786,290 }	{ £ 35,052,905 34,786,290 }
November	{ 224½ 222 }	{ 100½ 99½ }	{ 101½ 100½ }	{ 104½ 103 }	{ 6½ 6½ }	{ 100 98½ }	{ 112½ 111½ }	{ 277 274 }	{ 88 pm. 80 pm. }	{ 77 pm. 68 pm. }	{ 21,209,290 20,562,735 }	{ £ 35,209,290 34,562,735 }
December	{ 224½ 223 }	{ 101½ 100½ }	{ 101½ 101 }	{ 105 104½ }	{ 6½ 6½ }	{ 101½ 99½ }	{ 111½ 111½ }	{ 277 277 }	{ 88 pm. 75 pm. }	{ 78 pm. 59 pm. }	{ 21,246,890 20,071,925 }	{ £ 35,246,890 34,071,925 }

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, &c. 455

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Banna.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	38	3	27	1	18	1	27	5	27	11	28	10
February	42	8	30	7	18	9	29	11	29	10	29	7
March	42	8	30	3	19	9	31	11	30	4	29	10
April	40	10	29	1	19	4	33	6	29	10	29	11
May	41	3	28	3	19	10	30	0	31	0	29	2
June	40	9	27	5	20	2	30	7	32	0	31	9
July	41	0	27	0	19	11	30	1	34	5	30	11
August	39	7	27	5	19	6	30	3	33	7	31	4
September	40	5	27	4	18	7	30	1	34	4	29	10
October	37	10	27	8	18	0	30	1	34	1	30	4
November	39	11	30	2	18	7	27	8	35	4	32	6
December	42	1	29	9	18	7	26	11	35	4	31	10

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER,  LOAD.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hay . { from to	55 76	55 78	55 78	58 80	65 90	65 80	70 85	55 68	60 80	60 78	60 78	55 80
Straw { from to	20 26	20 26	22 28	22 30	25 30	26 30	26 32	28 32	28 35	24 30	24 28	25 32
Clover { from to	65 86	65 85	65 85	65 90	70 97	75 95	72 105	70 100	75 90	70 95	70 95	75 100

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1852.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
January ...	2	6	to	3	10	2	10	to	4	4	3	0	to	3	10	2	6	to	3	10
February ...	2	4	...	3	8	2	10	...	4	4	2	10	...	3	10	2	6	...	3	10
March	2	2	...	3	4	2	6	...	4	2	3	0	...	4	2	2	6	...	3	10
April	2	2	...	3	4	2	6	...	4	2	3	0	...	4	2	2	6	...	3	8
May	2	6	...	3	10	2	10	...	3	10	3	4	...	4	4	2	6	...	3	8
June	2	8	...	3	10	2	8	...	3	10	2	8	...	4	0	2	8	...	3	8
July	2	4	...	3	10	2	10	...	4	0	2	6	...	4	0	2	8	...	3	8
August	2	4	...	3	10	2	10	...	4	2	2	8	...	4	0	2	8	...	3	8
September ..	2	0	...	3	8	3	0	...	4	4	2	8	...	4	0	2	10	...	3	10
October	2	0	...	3	10	3	0	...	4	4	2	6	...	3	10	2	10	...	3	10
November ..	2	2	...	3	8	3	0	...	4	6	2	8	...	4	0	2	10	...	3	10
December ..	2	6	...	4	6	3	4	...	5	0	2	10	...	4	6	3	0	...	3	8

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SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1852.
—Compiled from Tables published by Authority of the Registrar General.

ENGLAND AND WALES.					THE METROPOLIS.					
Population, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,923,768. 1852, (estimated), 18,196,000.					Population, 1841, 1,948,369; 1851, 2,351,640. 1852, (estimated), 2,430,619.					
Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Total MAR- RIAGES.	Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
				per cent.						
Winter ..	106,682	2.467	161,776	3.471	33,933	West	8,295	2.144	Winter ..	14,481
Spring ..	100,813	2.223	159,136	3.498		North ..	10,670	2.113	Spring ..	13,173
Summer ..	100,497	2.129	161,193	3.174		Central ..	9,294	2.265	Summer ..	13,111
Autumn ..	99,946	2.187	152,066	3.155		East	11,449	2.309	Autumn ..	13,448
Av.	2.226	Av.	3.307	47,908		South ..	14,475	2.296		
Males ..	207,574		Males	319,237	188,439	AGES.				BIRTHS.
Females ..	200,304		Females ..	304,934		0 to 15	25,659	Males ..	27,333	M. 41,038
Total	407,838		Total	624,171		15 to 60	17,783	Females ..	26,360	F. 39,446
						60 & up.	10,496	Total ...	54,213	80,484

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1843—1852.

Years.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Marriages	123,818	132,949	143,743	145,664	136,845	138,100	141,899	132,235	153,740	138,439
Births	637,395	540,763	543,521	573,625	529,965	563,138	578,102	593,567	616,251	694,171
Deaths	346,445	356,933	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,900	441,451	369,679	396,933	407,938

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1852.—From Tables prepared by the
Astronomer Royal.

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.						Wind.	Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 11 years.	Daily Horizontal movement.	In Inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29.818	68.4	21.3	77.0	11.5	41.4	+1.7	140	4.7	- 0.2
Spring ..	29.784	74.7	26.7	87.7	14.0	51.2	-2.4	97	7.0	+ 1.6
Summer ..	29.748	80.3	40.9	121.5	30.0	61.8	+2.0	69	10.7	+ 3.6
Autumn ..	29.578	64.0	31.0	80.0	24.0	46.1	+3.4	144	12.0	+ 5.2
Year ..				94.1					34.4	+10.3
— Mean	29.727							112		

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1852.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
January	91	37	6	134
February	89	36	10	134
March	95	32	7	134
April	86	26	5	117
May	89	23	9	121
June	71	27	6	104
July	59	28	7	94
August	78	25	6	109
September	47	20	4	71
October	62	16	3	81
November	81	19	4	104
December	68	15	5	88
Total	854	303	65	1222

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1852.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Coleridge, Herbert. *Balliol.*
Fremantle, Thomas. *Balliol.*
Medd, Peter. *University.*
Parker, Charles. *University.*
Stephens, William. *Queen's.*

CLASSIS II.

Andrew, James. *Wadham.*
Bayne, Thomas. *Christ Church.*
Greenwood, Henry. *Magdalen.*
Headlam, Francis. *University.*
Henley, Hon. Robert. *Balliol.*
Kewley, Francis. *Jesus.*
Lewis, William. *Trinity.*
Maitland, Charles. *Magdalen Hall.*
Owen, Donald. *Balliol.*
Prideaux, William. *Lincoln.*
Rawlins, Thomas. *Worcester.*
Simmons, Francis. *Lincoln.*
Smith, John. *Balliol.*
Williams, Harvey. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Anderson, Henry. *Christ Church.*
Binney, Douglas. *Wadham.*
Blandford, George. *Wadham.*
Cardew, Frederick. *Pembroke.*
Cooke, Charles. *Oriel.*
Egerton, John. *Brasenose.*
Freeling, George. *Merton.*
Hastings, Graham. *Worcester.*

Hewlett, Alfred. *Exeter.*
Hiley, Richard. *St. Mary Hall.*
Jones, Joshua. *Lincoln.*
Moultree, Gerard. *Exeter.*
Newman, Philip. *Exeter.*
North, Charles. *Exeter.*
Parsons, Charles. *Jesus.*
Sellwood, John. *St. John's.*
Silver, Edgar. *Oriel.*
Williams, Edward A. *Jesus.*
Williams, William. *Magdalen Hall.*
Wrangham, Walter. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS IV.

Barton, Charles. *Christ Church.*
Bere, Charles. *Christ Church.*
Boileau, Francis. *Christ Church.*
Bridges, Charles. *Christ Church.*
Byng, Hon. George. *Christ Church.*
Carr, William. *Worcester.*
Chapman, Frank. *Exeter.*
Darby, John. *Christ Church.*
Henderson, James. *Queen's.*
James, William. *Jesus.*
Meyrick, Llewellyn. *Magdalen.*
Michell, William. *New College.*
Stowell, Hugh. *Brasenose.*
Taunton, Charles. *Christ Church.*
Walker, John. *St. Mary Hall.*
Williams, Edward S. *Jesus.*

Examiners.

William Linwood. William Hedley. George Butler. James Eaton.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Coleridge, Herbert. *Balliol.*
Cox, Thomas A. *Oriel.*
Jones, Joshua. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS II.

Parker, Charles. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Barker, Henry R. *Christ Church.*
Cooke, Charles J. R. *Oriel.*
Newman, Philip. *Exeter.*

Stephens, William J. *Queen's.*
Strong, William A. *Christ Church.*
Walker, John. *St. Mary Hall.*

CLASSIS IV.

Colquhoun, Archibald C. *Christ Church.*
Craven, Charles D. *Lincoln.*
Meyrick Llewellyn. *Magdalen.*
Plenderleath, William C. *Wadham.*
Teale, Thomas P. *Brasenose.*
Walker, George G. *Balliol.*

Examiners.

George H. S. Johnson. Edward H. Hansell. James A. Ashworth.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—MICHAELMAS, 1852.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Bernard, David W. *Merton*.
 Carnarvon, Earl of. *Christ Church*.
 Chandler, Henry W. *Pembroke*.
 Faber, Arthur H. *New College*.
 Irving, Martin H. *Balliol*.
 Parry, Edward. *Balliol*.
 Pearson, Charles H. *Exeter*.
 Prescott, Kenrick. *Brasenose*.
 Stone, William H. *Balliol*.
 Watson, Arthur G. *Balliol*.
 Yates, William. *Lincoln*.

CLASSIS II.

Abrahall, John H. *Balliol*.
 Bartlett, Robert E. *Trinity*.
 Boyd, Henry. *Exeter*.
 Church, John W. *University*.
 Crowder, Thomas M. *Wadham*.
 Cruicknell, Henry H. *Oriel*.
 Griffith, Charles M. *Wadham*.
 Hills, William J. *Jesus*.
 Howell, Robert W. *Jesus*.
 Hunt, Alfred W. *Corpus*.
 Hutton, Henry E. *Balliol*.
 North, Ford. *University*.
 Peel, Arthur W. *Balliol*.
 Prichard, Albert H. *Merton*.
 Sargent, William. *Queen's*.
 Turner, William B. *Balliol*.
 White, Frederick M. *Magdalen*.
 Wilson, Robert S. *Brasenose*.

CLASSIS III.

Baring, Thomas C. *Wadham*.
 Bond, George. *Lincoln*.
 Codrington, Robert H. *Wadham*.
 Curtis, Francis H. *Merton*.
 Dalby, William B. *Wadham*.
 Dymes, Thomas J. *Lincoln*.
 Edwards, Ebenezer W. *Jesus*.
 Eld, Francis J. *St. John's*.
 Floyd, Charles G. *Christ Church*.
 Garry, Thomas N. *Queen's*.
 Hartshorne, Charles K. *Christ Church*.
 Hore, Alexander H. *Trinity*.

Isaac, Charles P. *Balliol*.
 Johnstone, Frederick R. *Exeter*.
 Jones, John S. *Jesus*.
 Mac Innes, Miles. *Balliol*.
 Manly, John J. *Exeter*.
 Morgan, John E. *University*.
 Owen, Sidney J. *Worcester*.
 Russell, William A. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Shewell, Edward L. *Wadham*.
 Tatham, George E. *Merton*.
 Valentine, William. *Worcester*.
 Watts, Robert R. *University*.
 Wilkinson, Walter G. *Worcester*.

CLASSIS IV.

Barnard, Thomas M. R. *Exeter*.
 Beaver, Frederick J. H. *Jesus*.
 Bennett, Barwell E. W. *Oriel*.
 Blackstone, Frederick. *New College*.
 Borrow, William. *Exeter*.
 Brigstocke, C. B. *St. Edmund Hall*.
 Cox, Frederick. *Wadham*.
 Dickens, Charles A. *University*.
 Drew, Josias H. *Exeter*.
 Fitzgerald, John. *University*.
 Grundy, George F. *Brasenose*.
 Hart, William H. *Magdalen*.
 Hays, Edward R. C. *Pembroke*.
 Hutchinson, Francis E. *University*.
 Macdowall, Robert B. *Lincoln*.
 Macfarlane, William C. *Magdalen Hall*.
 Martin, William. *New College*.
 Miller, Edward M. *Magdalen*.
 Moore, Peter H. *Brasenose*.
 Orde, Jacob H. *Oriel*.
 Peel, Herbert H. *Christ Church*.
 Richardson, William. *Jesus*.
 Russell, Thomas. *St. John's*.
 Tuckwell, William. *New College*.
 Walton, Lancelot S. *St. John's*.
 Wood, Western. *Pembroke*.

CLASSIS V.

CXXVII.

Examiners.

G. Hext.
 W. Hedley.

G. Butler.
 J. R. T. Eaton.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Ainslie, Alexander C. *University.*
Crump, Charles A. W. *Trinity.*
Dalby, William B. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS II.

Banks, Edward. *New Inn Hall.*
Charley, Robert H. *St. Mary's Hall.*
Irving, Martin G. H. *Balliol.*
Martin, George E. *Merton.*
Pearse, Arthur H. *Corpus.*
Watts, Robert R. *University.*
West, Henry S. T. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS III.

De Quetteville, William. *Pembroke.*

Maugham, Henry M. *Oriel.*
White, Frederick M. *Magdalen.*

CLASSIS IV.

Burrup, Henry de W. *Pembroke.*
Davies, John S. *Pembroke.*
Grundy, George F. *Brasenose.*
Hartshorne, Charles K. *Christ Church.*
Hill, Charles J. *St. John's.*
Hoakins, George R. *Pembroke.*
Hussey, Arthur L. *Christ Church.*
Prevost, George P. *Balliol.*
Theobald, Jacob. *Trinity.*
Wilson, John C. *Exeter.*
Wintle, Frederic T. *Magdalen.*

Examiners.

R. Walker.

R. H. Hansell.

J. A. Ashworth.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1852.

Moderators. { Harvey Goodwin, M. A., *Caius.*
 { Stephen Parkinson, M. A. *St. John's.*

Examiners. { Arthur Cayley, M. A., *Trinity.*
 { Charles Frederick Mackenzie, M. A., *Caius.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Da. Tait *Peter.*
Steele *Peter.*
Godfray *John.*
Phear *Emmanuel.*
Dickinson } *Æq.* { *Trinity.*
Seeley } { *Trinity.*
Wright *Corpus.*
Hunter *Trinity.*
Carey β *Trinity.*
Chambers β *John's.*
Snell *Corpus.*
Sharpe α *Trinity.*
White, T. γ *John's.*
Shaw *Caius.*
Cust β *Trinity.*
Hudson } *Æq.* { *John's.*
Searle *Queen's.*
Sale *Christ's.*
Woodward *John's.*
Mathews *John's.*
Jeakes *Peter's.*

Da. Lloyd, J. *Trinity.*
Maltby *Caius.*
Cabell *John's.*
Ballance *Trinity.*
Duckworth } *John's.*
Evans } *Æq.* { *Trinity.*
Hammond } { *Trinity.*
Herries } { *Trinity.*
Barry *Pembroke.*
Smith *Jesus.*
Locock *Trinity.*
Harbord *John's.*
Laughton *Caius.*
Scott *Jesus.*
Smith } *Æq.* { *Clare.*
Prescott β *Trinity.*
Lloyd, O. W. *Trinity.*
Hughes *John's.*
Le Sueur *John's.*

Senior Optimes.

Da. Edwards γ *Trinity.*
Rotherham *John's.*

Da. Mitchell	.....	John's.
Smith	.....	Queen's.
Montford	.....	Corpus.
Hyde	.....	Emmanuel.
Ellis	.....	John's.
Elliott	.....	Trinity.
Conworth	.....	Caius.
Pepys	.....	Trinity.
Brownlow	.....	Trinity.
Marden	.....	Christ's.
Every	.....	Jesus.
Meadows	.....	Corpus.
Christie, W. L.	.....	Trinity.
Chandless	.....	Trinity.
Handcock	.....	Christ's.
Lees	.....	Emmanuel.
Mason	.....	Christ's.
Ramskill	.....	Catharine.
Rose	.....	Caius.
Pratt	.....	Peter's.
Christie, J. S.	.....	Trinity.
Gurdon	.....	Trinity.
Outram	.....	Christ's.
Smith	.....	Trinity.
Coke	.....	John's.
Le Gros	.....	Jesus.
Peake	.....	John's.
Usill	.....	Trinity.
Thompson β	.....	Peter's.
Parnell	.....	John's.
Bagshawe	.....	John's.
Macnaghten	.....	Trinity.
Norman	.....	Catharine.
Lane	.....	Caius.
Platt	.....	Trinity.
Goodhart β	.....	Caius.
Bramley	.....	Trinity.
Huntsman	.....	Jesus.
Morley β	.....	John's.
Tomkins	.....	John's.
Benson	.....	Trinity.
Fowler γ	.....	Sidney.
Campbell	.....	Caius.
Perceval	.....	Caius.
Turnbull	.....	Caius.
Hedgeland	.....	Emmanuel.
Clark	.....	Trin. H.

Da. Bousfield	.....	Queen's.
Burn	.....	Trinity.
Pearse	.....	Trinity.
Cleaver	.....	Magdalen.
Bingley γ	.....	Trinity.
Brandt	.....	Trinity.
Trevor	.....	Catherine.
Carte	.....	Sidney.
Ellis	.....	Trinity.
Francis	.....	Christ's.
Thompson	.....	Pembroke.
Ferard	.....	Trinity.
Raynes	.....	Clare.
Martin γ	.....	Trinity.
Brown β	.....	Christ's.
Monro β	.....	John's.
Bazley	.....	Trinity.
Lloyd β	.....	Caius.
Haslam	.....	John's.
Brodribb	.....	John's.
Lovell	.....	John's.
Prest	.....	Trinity.
Denton	.....	John's.
Black β	.....	Pembroke.
White, F. A. γ	.....	John's.
Oldfield	.....	Trinity.
Langley β	.....	John's.
Orford	.....	Christ's.
Riadore	.....	Peter's.
Atherton	.....	John's.
Asbeton	.....	Trinity.
Fenn β	.....	Trinity.
Page	.....	John's.
Watson	.....	John's.
Kempson γ	.....	John's.
Tulk	.....	Trin. H.
Dury	.....	Emmanuel.
Watson γ	.....	Corpus.
Chippendall	.....	Trinity.
Lennard	.....	Peter's.
Wade	.....	John's.
Frossard	.....	John's.
Badcock	.....	John's.
Pittar	.....	Caius.
Haslewood	.....	John's.
Laurence	.....	Trinity.
Munn γ	.....	Caius.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1852.

Examiners.	William George Clark, M.A., Trinity.
	Francis France, B.D., St. John's.
	Hubert Ashton Holden, M.A., Trinity.
	John James Stewart Perowne, M.A., Corpus.

Da. Burn	.....	Trinity.
Hammond	.....	Trinity.
Macnaghten	.....	Trinity.
Perring	.....	Trinity.
Chandless	.....	Trinity.
Da. Brodribb	.....	John's.
Thompson	.....	Pembroke.
Benson	.....	Trinity.
Ellice	.....	Trinity.
Pearse	.....	Trinity.
Sharpe	.....	Trinity.

Ds. Gent	Corpus.
Raynes	Clare.
Wimberley.....	Emmanuel.
Barber	Clare.
Seeley }	Trinity.
White }	Magdalen.

Second Class.

Ds. Fenn }	Trinity.
Langley }	John's.
Morley }	John's.
Thompson }	Peter's.
Black }	Pembroke.
Carey }	Trinity.
Monroe }	John's.
Goodhart }	Caius.
Prescott }	Trinity.
Brown }	Christ's.
Lambert }	Trinity.
Chambers	John's.
Lloyd	Caius.
Cust	Trinity.
Turner	Trin. H.

Third Class.

(N.B.—This class is arranged in alphabetical order.)

Ds. Barlow	Trinity H.
Bingley	Trinity.
Edwards.....	Trinity.
Fowler	Sydney.
Greaves	Corpus.
Howard	John's.
Kempson	John's.
Leach	Emmanuel.
Martin.....	Trinity.
Munn	Caius.
Piffard	Clare.
Watson	Corpus.
White, F. A.	John's.
White, T.	John's.

Chancellors' Medallists.

E. W. Benson	Trinity.
E. Macnaghton	Trinity.

Smith's Prizemen.

P. G. Tait	Peter's.
W. J. Steele	Peter's.

Bell's Scholars.

H. M. Butler	Trinity.
M. Melvill	Trinity.

Porson Prize.

S. H. Burbury	John's.
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Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, F. V. Hawkins...	Trinity.
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Latin Ode, Epigrams, W. C. Green	King's.
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Extra Prize, 1852.

Epigrams, J. Foxley.....	John's.
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Seatonian Prize.

J. M. Neale	Trinity.
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Camden Medal.

F. V. Hawkins	Trinity.
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Craven's Scholars.

No Prizes adjudged.

Chancellors' English Medallists.

F. W. Farrar	Trinity.
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Members' Prizemen.

No Prizes adjudged.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON."

THERE is something in a fire at sea which seems peculiarly to affect the imagination: shipwreck, famine, thirst, all the dreadful perils of the winds and waves—harrowing as are the catastrophes they frequently involve—are received as the natural "perils of the deep waters" to them "that go down to the sea in ships." It is perhaps the strong contrast of the elements of fire and water to which the sensation owes its force—the fearful alternative of death by the flames or the waves strikes the mind with dramatic power. Perhaps for these reasons, while the narratives of such terrible calamities as the wrecks of the *Medusa* or the *Halsewell*, or the still greater catastrophe of the *Royal George*, are recalled with deep interest, the burning of the *Kent*, Indiaman, of the *Queen Charlotte*, and more recently of the *Ocean Monarch*, stir the imagination with emotions to which the former can offer no comparison.

The destruction of the mail steam ship *Amazon* in the Bay of Biscay was a catastrophe in no degree behind the most terrible on record in fearful interest.

The *Amazon* was the last built of the magnificent vessels constructed for rapid communication with the West Indies. She was of 2250 tons burden, 310 feet in length, and fitted with engines of

800-horse power. Every improvement that science could suggest had been adopted in her construction and equipment; she was fitted up with the utmost convenience and luxury for her passengers, and in this respect resembled a superb hotel afloat. This splendid vessel left Southampton on her first voyage at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Friday the 2nd January, having on board the mails, a very valuable cargo, 50 passengers, and a crew of 110 officers, engineers, and men. She was commanded by Captain Symons, a careful and experienced officer. During the remainder of Friday and the whole of Saturday the ship made rapid progress; everything went satisfactorily, except that the "bearings" of the engines—as is commonly or always the case with new machinery—became heated by the friction, and the speed was occasionally relaxed, or the vessel entirely stopped, to allow them to cool. Before one o'clock on Sunday morning the splendid vessel, her passengers and crew were involved in destruction in its most appalling forms!

The ship was about 120 miles from the Lizard Light, and just entering the Bay of Biscay, the greater part of the passengers had retired to rest, and Captain Symons, who had been watching the weather—for it blew heavily right

ahead—and the working of the engines, had gone below, when Mr. Vincent, midshipman of the watch, perceived smoke and fire coming up the fore-hatchway and past the galley. The alarm-bell was instantly rung, the captain and crew rushed upon deck and directed their energies to repressing the flames. It may be said that the fire had scarcely appeared when the destruction of the vessel was ensured. The engines were urging her through the water at the rate of twelve miles an hour, a fierce gale was sweeping her from head to stern, her timbers were new and dry, and the paint fresh. The flames consequently swept from the fore-hatchway to the stern with magical rapidity, the glass partitions giving way with sudden crash. Time for prudence and precaution there was none. The terrified passengers rushed on deck naked and distracted; Captain Symons and his officers did all that could be done under such appalling circumstances—kept manfully to their posts and endeavoured to get the ship's head round. This was partly effected; but the ship continued her course with unabated speed, for the fierce flames had driven the men from the engine-room before they could stop the engines; from the same cause the "donkey engine," which should have placed volumes of water at command, could not be put in motion; the flames rushed over the decks and destroyed the Downton-pump on the main deck before the men could take a dozen turns at the wheel; thus the means for checking conflagration were the first to be consumed. In the meanwhile some of the crew and passengers made frantic efforts to launch the boats, with a desperation which defeated

their efforts. The aftermost boat was got into the water with about 25 persons in her; but the moment she touched the water she was swamped, and the whole perished, clinging together in a struggling mass and uttering dreadful shrieks. The pinnace was next lowered, full of people; but by an unhappy fatality, the after-tackle alone could be unhooked, and the sea therefore swept into her and washed out all her miserable freight. The second cutter was being lowered, when, by sad mismanagement, the fore-tackle was let go, the boat hung perpendicularly, and her living burden was tilted into the foaming waters. Others of the vessel's boats (she had nine in all) were so fitted on the decks that, in the terror and emergency of the moment, it proved impossible to launch them at all; two of them were enveloped in the flames while the seamen were labouring at disengaging them, and the men were consumed while yet at their work. As the chances grew more desperate, the boats that had already been deprived of their contents, and were either half-full of water or were suspended by one end, were again resorted to by the frantic wretches; some are supposed to have made wild efforts to form a raft of the settees, two of these benches lashed together having been washed on to the shore of England.

The small boat called the "dingy" and a life-boat, containing together 21 persons, were all that were known to have reached the water in safety. To use the words of Mr. Neilson, a passenger, who gives the most connected account of the appalling catastrophe, "We drifted clear, the doomed ship rushing madly forward, the com-

bined sport of the three elements; but above the roaring crash of wind and wave and fire rang the shrieks of the helpless sufferers on board the ill-fated *Amazon*." The life-boat now hailed the dingy, and took her crew on board, towing her astern. But they seemed to have escaped from one danger to perish by another scarcely less terrible; the oars were locked,—they had no sail—no water, no provisions—the best clad were half naked—the sea raged fearfully around them, and the swelling crests as they rolled upon them were lighted to a red glow by the flames of the burning ship, which spread a lurid glare for miles around. Near them were pieces of wreck and their perishing companions. To attempt aid was madness, for the slightest deviation from a direct course would have resulted in their instant submersion. The oars were got out with difficulty and the boat kept head to wind; a sea struck them, half filled them, and swamped the dingy; but the boat rose buoyantly over the waves and there seemed a possibility of escape. In the meanwhile they observed the ship burning fiercely, broadside to the wind; her mainmast went first, then the foremast; after a short interval, her mizen-mast: but by the light of this terrible scene they were enabled to perceive a ship pass between them and the burning steamer, about 300 yards distant: they hailed her with the energy of despair—she answered, altered her course, and bore away! The life-boat's crew now saw that another boat had escaped the burning ship, and they mutually shouted for that aid which neither could give—suddenly the hailing ceased and they saw her no more! The chimneys of the burning ship were

now red-hot, and as they crossed her stern at the distance of half a mile her magazine exploded, discharging a considerable number of rockets, and in about half an hour after her funnels went over her sides and she sank beneath the waves, and the red lurid light which for the last five hours had illumined the dreary expanse of ocean and formed the strong ground of hope for the attraction of succour was succeeded by a gloomy darkness. The life-boat's crew, sustained by the admirable conduct of young Vincent, a mere boy, who had escaped in the dingy, and Mr. Neilson, half-clothed, without food, without compass, and with an adverse wind, lost no hope, but strove manfully with their oars to reach the French coast, calculating that they must endure the sufferings of five or six days; but their trials were providentially shortened by their coming across the brig *Marsden*, bound for Carolina, commanded by Captain Evans, who took them on board and treated them with every possible kindness. Captain Evans' first attempt was to transfer them to some homeward-bound ship; but none being within sight, the generous commander resolved that the duties of humanity were paramount to all other obligations, put about ship, and steered for England, and ran into Plymouth about mid-day of the 6th January.

It is impossible adequately to describe the horror which the news of this appalling catastrophe spread throughout the country—through Europe in fact. The launching and equipment of the ship, her recent departure in all the interest of a first voyage, and the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe, shocked all minds. The

list of the unfortunates who had embarked in the fated ship gave occasion for increased interest. Captain Symons was an officer of tried ability and experience, who had obtained the respect of the West Indians and Mexicans by a series of valuable services. Lieutenant Brady, R.N., the Admiralty agent in charge of the mails, was a veteran officer, well known and valued at Plymouth. Among the passengers were Mr. Eliot Warburton, whose literary acquirements were of a high class, and who was now on a voyage of benevolence to the Indians who inhabit the Isthmus of Darien, and Lieutenant Grylls, R.N., on his passage to join the *Devastation*. Two members of the Congress of New Granada were also on board. It appeared that the persons who had embarked on the fatal voyage were thus constituted :—

Ship's Company.....	110
Admiralty Agent ...	1
Passengers	50

—————
Total161

Saved in the dingy and life-boat, 21.

Thus it appeared that the number of persons who had perished by this fearful death was not fewer than 140.

The first public impulse was to provide assistance for those who had escaped, and some alleviation of the sufferings of the widows and orphans of those who had perished, in which work of benevolence the town of Southampton, in which the families of most of the crew of the *Amazon* resided, took the lead. While this pious work was yet beginning, the gratifying intelligence was received that six passengers and nineteen of the crew had been rescued by a Dutch ves-

sel and landed at Brest on the 5th of January. The persons thus happily preserved had escaped from the burning ship in two boats, one of which was picked up by the Dutch galliot *Gertruida* on the evening of Sunday, and the other on the following morning. Among them were two ladies and a child. The sufferings of these persons had been very severe; besides the horrors of the catastrophe, they had been exposed to the inclemency of the weather the greater part of two days, almost in a state of nudity and without food. The inhabitants of Brest afforded the ladies and their companions all the services they could require—they received them into their houses, clothed them, and supplied them with the means of returning to their friends. It is right also to say that Captain Teintelaer of the *Gertruida* had done everything to serve them that his means permitted. The Maritime Prefect also instantly ordered a man-of-war steamer to start to the scene of the disaster, if perchance there might yet be survivors to be rescued—a wise precaution, which our Admiral at Plymouth unaccountably neglected.

The narrative of the rescued ladies presents remarkable instances of truest gallantry. Mrs. MacLellan had rushed from her berth when the alarm was given, with her child in her arms. Her husband (who perished) had gone to seek some clothing, when an officer took the child from her and placed both in a boat which had been lowered. Unhappily the tackles were mismanaged, the boat was swamped and all swept out of her, save the poor mother, who clung frantically to the thwarts with her child convulsively clasped

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to her bosom. Others of the ship's crew perceiving her condition, descended to her assistance, exclaiming, "The woman is still here; she deserves to be saved, for I expected by this time she would have been at the bottom." By their exertions the boat was got clear, and the mother and child preserved. The other rescued lady seems to have been a stronger character. This young lady, Miss Anna Maria Smith, was proceeding to Demerara to take the situation of governess in a family there. On hearing the alarm she rushed on deck in her night dress, having first hastily snatched up a blanket. She succeeded in swinging herself into a boat which was already launched. The crew of this boat exerted themselves admirably to rescue others from the waves, and stayed by the burning ship two hours at great hazard; but though they could distinctly perceive the poor creatures huddled together aft and many on the bows and bowsprit, none seemed to commit themselves to the sea. The young lady lay in the bottom of the boat in her night dress, and covered with the blanket; but hearing the men say that a sail would be serviceable, she immediately offered it, and it served to keep the boat before the wind. A foreigner took the helm while the men rowed, and Miss Smith translated the men's directions to him. At nine a.m. they discovered a sail, and pulled eagerly towards it; but she did not see them, and kept her course. The following day was calm and the men pulled steadily towards the French coast. At midnight they perceived a brilliant revolving light and pulled for six hours towards it. But the sea was getting up, and the men, who had had no food, were utterly exhausted,

and the boat made no progress. "Seeing the condition we were in, M. Strybus said, 'You have roused their energies on two occasions; try again.' I then cheered them on; but as their hands were almost scarified from their laborious exertions it was almost impossible to do so. They, however, used another effort, and soon after we observed another light in another direction; we did not know what it was, but the men at once resolved to make a last push; and shortly after their exertions were rewarded by reaching a Dutch galliot, the captain of which, who had previously fallen in with the other boat, kindly took us on board, and at once made for Brest; where we arrived at four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Altogether, we were 80 hours in the small boat, during the whole of which anxious time there was nothing either to eat or drink; but, notwithstanding, the gallant fellows who had so laboriously exerted themselves to save our lives, uttered not a murmur. They were all most kind and attentive to me throughout this trying and distressing scene; but the fireman, Attwood, particularly so: he kindly bound up my feet in handkerchiefs, and placed something round my head, to protect me as far as was able from the inclemency of the weather."

A fortnight elapsed, and it seemed that by the recovery of those who had been rescued by the *Gertruide* all who had escaped from the burning wreck had been accounted for; though the more sanguine anticipated the possibility that one or more boats might have been picked up by outward-bound vessels, and carried on to their port of destination. But on the 16th January, thirteen more of the un-

fortunate passengers of the *Amazon* arrived at Plymouth. These persons (among whom was Lieutenant Grylls) had been picked up in the port life-boat on the evening of the disaster by the Dutch galliot *Hellechina*, and by her put on board an English revenue-cutter at the entrance of the Channel.

The narrative of Lieutenant Grylls conveys the only information respecting Captain Symons. On rushing on deck, Lieutenant Grylls saw the captain using great exertions to save as many people as possible; he attempted in vain to prevent the people lowering the boats until the engines could be stopped. Lieutenant Grylls was holding the after-fall of the cutter, when the man at the foretackle let it go, and all in her were tilted out; he turned his face in horror from the appalling sight. Captain Symons then called him to his assistance to lower the port life-boat; but while so engaged the flames reached the boat, and burnt the hair from his head; he was obliged to run aft, rushing through smoke and flame. When Lieutenant Grylls last saw the captain, he was giving orders for the safety of the ladies. Lieutenant Grylls threw himself into a boat (one of those which had been previously swamped) and got her clear of the burning ship, but with a large hole stove in her bows. One of the seamen took off his drawers, and therewith stopped the aperture. About three A.M. a bark passed between them and the burning wreck, but did not perceive the boat, and when day broke no ship was in sight. They passed over the spot where the *Amazon* had sunk; they saw large pieces of wreck, chests, boxes, pieces of the ship and one of her masts; the water for a large

space was covered with oil, which prevented the sea from breaking; but they could perceive no person living or dead. At mid-day they saw a sail at a distance and paddled after with pieces of wood—for they had no oars—but she steered away. In the afternoon they perceived another vessel, and managed to intercept her course. They were most hospitably received by the captain Mr. Gruppelaar, having been fifteen hours on a rough sea without bread, water, or anything to make use of.

One of the *Amazon's* boats, with no one in her, was washed ashore on the coast of England, and the circumstance gave rise to hopes that her crew had been taken out of her and might yet be restored to their families. It is probable, however, that this was the boat which was picked up by the *Marsden*, and which had broken away during a heavy gale. No more of the crew or passengers of the *Amazon* were ever heard of. The fate of these unfortunate voyagers was thus finally ascertained:—

Crew and passengers, 161.

Saved by the *Marsden* . . 21

Do. *Gertruida* . . 25

Do. *Hellechina* . . 13

—
59

Perished in the flames or by drowning, 102.

A very searching investigation was made into the cause of this deplorable calamity, without, however, attaining to any certain result. The survivors of the catastrophe were examined; but such were the rapidity of the conflagration and the terror and confusion of the moment, that none could give much information beyond his own escape. A number of persons conversant with ship-building and navigation

and some scientific persons, were also consulted. To some eye-witnesses, it appeared that the fire had broken out in the store-room, to which the store-keeper had been seen going with a lamp; the store-keeper declared that he was quitting the store-room when he saw the fire below, between the boiler and the bulk-head, where the fireman had placed a large quantity of newly-tarred coalsacks; others attributed the fire to the circumstance that the stokers had been seen to hang up red-hot "prickers" in contact with the deal bulk-head of the engine-room. Whatever may have been the origin of the fire, there was no difficulty in accounting for its rapid spread—the ship indeed appears to have been a perfect "fire-ship." The whole of her upper works were of new pine-timber, highly resinous; and the engine-room was surrounded on all sides by pine-wood partitions, in most places in close contiguity to the boilers. Immediately over the boilers was the store-room, the floor of which was within a foot or less of the top of the boiler or steam-chest, and supported by a hollow iron beam which came close to the boiler and extended across the stoke-hole where several furnaces were radiating great heat. In this store-room there were stowed 568 gallons of oil and 23 cwt. of tallow in iron tanks, 1024 lbs. of soft soap in casks, three tin cases of boiled oil, and a tin bottle of turpentine. Twenty-five newly-tarred sacks were packed in between the store-room and the steam-chest; other tarred sacks were lying upon the boiler. The whole of this combustible mass lay heating together; and, consequently, the moment it caught fire, from whatever cause, such a

volume of intense flame burst forth as drove every one from the vicinity and rendered any attempt to subdue it impossible.

The officers who conducted the inquiry reported, that the great sacrifice of life was partly attributable to the too great anxiety of the superior officers to save the vessel, when all exertions were evidently useless, instead of enforcing order and arrangement at the first, with respect to the escape of the passengers and the crew in the boats. They acquit the Directors of the Company from much blame that the public opinion had attributed to them. In their opinion the *Amazon* was not sent to sea before she was ready, nor were the crew in an imperfect state of discipline; the boats were ample and excellent of their kind, but the mode in which they were secured was unusual and difficult; the means of extinguishing fire were scarcely adequate for so large a vessel, although there were twelve pumps; but the instantaneous destruction of the "donkey engine" and "Downton-pump," which should have forced the water through the ship, would have rendered any extent of hose unavailable. The singular fatality that the flames prevented the engineers from stopping the engines, pointed out the necessity of having some command over the machinery from the deck.

Upon the whole, the lamentable destruction of this fine vessel, and the dreadful fate of her crew and passengers, would appear to be attributable to circumstances which consummate prudence and foresight might have prevented, but which appear to be in some degree incident to a system of navigation, the extension of which to

long sea voyages is too recent to have afforded necessary experience.

The misery and affliction extended so widely and severely by this great calamity, excited great compassion throughout Great Britain; nor were the continental nations and the United States backward in answering the appeal. A sum amounting to nearly 14,000*l.* was speedily collected, which was distributed according to the need and position of the desolate. Mrs. MacLellan, Mrs. Angus, widow of the chief engineer, and Mrs. Fullerton, widow of the surgeon, receive each an annuity of 25*l.* a-year, with 25*l.* as an apprentice fee for each of their children. In the second class, eight widows of inferior officers and second class passengers receive 20*l.* a-year each. A third class receive a single money payment, proportioned to their position in life—to Miss Smith was given 200*l.*; the Rev. Mr. Blood, one of the surviving passengers, 100*l.*; Miss Brady, sister to Lieut. Brady, the Admiralty agent, 200*l.*; Mrs. Brown, a widow with three children, sister of the Rev. Mr. Winter, a first-class passenger, 250*l.*; Mrs. Lewis, a widow, the mother of the third officer, 125*l.*; Master Symons, son of the captain, 50*l.* for an outfit. Various poor women, mothers of a portion of the crew, who entirely or occasionally assisted them, were granted sums varying from 25*l.* to 5*l.*

Miss Symons, the only daughter of the captain, a child, was granted a widow's annuity of the first class—viz., 25*l.* per annum.

Besides these grants, various

orphan institutions opened their charitable doors to 21 orphans; and a benevolent lady, Miss Noel, of Romsey, generously took three others under her own protection.

The West India Mail Company has been most unfortunate in the loss of their steam ships. Since the establishment of the Company in 1841 no less than eight of their fleet have been destroyed by casualties on the sea. The *Medina*, wrecked on the 12th of May, 1844, on a coral reef, near Turk's Island; the *Isis*, on the 8th of October, 1842, sunk off Bermuda, having previously struck on a reef; the *Solway*, wrecked off Corunna, on the 8th of April, 1843; the *Tweed*, on the 12th of February, 1847, on the Alacranes Rocks, Gulf of Mexico; the *Forth*, lost on the same rocks on the 15th of January, 1849; the *Actæon*, lost in 1844 in the Negrellos, near Carthagenæ; and the new steamer *Demerara* stranded in the river Avon, near Bristol, not long since. The wreck of the *Tweed* (recorded in the ANNUAL REGISTER in its place) affords one of those remarkable instances of fortitude and energy under circumstances of great danger, which give so vivid an interest to narratives of shipwrecks and disasters at sea. By the exhibition of these high qualities, a large number of persons were rescued from a death scarcely less appalling than befell the unhappy passengers of the *Amazon*, and suggests the doubt whether similar resignation and foresight might not have rendered that calamity less fatal.

THE WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD.

The sensation caused by the destruction of the *Amazon* had scarcely subsided, when, in the beginning of April, intelligence was received of the wreck of Her Majesty's steam troop-ship, *Birkenhead*, near the Cape of Good Hope, with fearful loss of life.

The *Birkenhead* was built at the port of that name, entirely of iron; and being destined for a ship of war, her framework and plating were of the strongest construction. She was divided into three watertight compartments by iron "bulk heads," and was fitted with engines of 550-horse power. Not proving efficient as a war frigate, her guns were taken out, and she was converted into a troop-ship, for which she proved well adapted. The unfortunate war with the Kaffirs requiring additional forces, the *Birkenhead* was ordered to take out detachments to reinforce the several regiments serving at the Cape. She sailed from Queenstown on the 7th of January, and arrived at Simon's Bay on the 23rd of February. Here she took in some horses, and landed a number of women and children, and a few invalids.

Owing to the loss of the muster-rolls and books, the precise number of persons who were at this time on board cannot be ascertained. The troops are supposed to have consisted of the following detachments:—12th Lancers, Cornets Bond and Rolt, and six men; 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, Ensign Boylan, one sergeant, and 50 men; 6th Regiment, Ensign Lawrence Metford, one sergeant, and 60 men; 12th Regiment, Captain Blake, one sergeant, and 14 men; 43rd Light

Infantry, Lieutenant Girardol, one sergeant, and 40 men; 45th Regiment, one officer, one sergeant, and 70 men; 60th Rifles, one sergeant and 40 men; 73rd Regiment, Lieutenants Robinson and Booth, and Ensign Lucas, one sergeant, and 70 men; 74th, Lieutenant-Colonel Seton and Ensign Russell, one officer, and 60 men; 91st Regiment, Captain Wright, one sergeant, and 60 men; making a total of 13 officers, 9 sergeants, and 466 men. Besides these, there were on board, 20 women and children, and some officers of the medical staff. The crew consisted of about 130 officers and seamen; making a total of 690 persons.

The *Birkenhead* sailed on the 25th about six A. M. for Algoa Bay. At eight P. M. the ship's course was duly pricked off on the chart, within False Bay; and the man at the helm received directions how to steer. A leadsman was on the paddle-box, and look-out men were placed; the night was fine, starlight, and calm, but a long swell setting in on shore; the land was distinctly visible on the port bow. About 10 minutes before two A. M., the leadsman got soundings in 12 or 13 fathoms, the ship then going about eight knots; before he could get another cast of the lead, the ship struck on a precipitous rock, with two fathoms water under her bows, and 11 by the stern.

The Master-Commander of the ship, Mr. Salmond, rushed on deck, ordered the small bower anchor to be let go, the quarter-boats to be lowered, and to lie off alongside the ship; the paddle-box boats to be got out, and a turn astern to be given by the engines. This last seems to have been a

fatal measure; for as the ship backed from the rock, the water rushed into the large orifice made by the concussion; and the ship striking again, the whole of the plates of the foremost bilge were "buckled up," and the partition bulkheads torn asunder. The consequence was, that in a very few minutes the forward compartments and engine rooms were filled with water, and a great number of the unfortunate soldiers were drowned in their berths. In the meanwhile, Mr. Salmond and his officers, and the commanders of the military, were doing their duty on deck with heroic composure; the survivors of the soldiers had mustered and awaited the orders of their officers with firm discipline. Mr. Salmond gave orders to Colonel Seton to send troops to the chain pumps:—the orders were implicitly obeyed, and perfect discipline maintained. The women and children were calmly placed in the cutter, which lay alongside, in the charge of an officer, and pulled off to a short distance to be free from the danger of a rush; two other boats were also manned; but it would appear that even in this disciplined man-of-war, where the crew were well exercised in launching boats, the same unfortunate difficulty that had been so fatal in the *Amazon* was present—one of the life-boats that was lowered into the water was immediately swamped, and the other, and the boat on the booms, could not be launched at all. Thus, no more than three boats, which were deeply laden with 78 persons, were all that were actually available for 680 persons. In ten minutes after the first concussion, and while the engines were still turning astern, the ship, as stated, struck again under the

engine room, bilging the side several feet, and tearing open the bottom. Instantly the ship broke in two, abaft the mainmast; the bowsprit sprung up in the air towards the foretopmast; the funnel went over the side, and the fore-part of the ship sunk instantly; the stern part, now crowded with men, floated a few minutes longer, and then sunk, leaving the main topmast and topsail-yard only visible above water. To this awful moment the resolution and coolness of all hands were remarkable,—“far exceeding,” says Captain Wright, “anything that I thought could be effected by the best discipline: every one did as he was directed, and there was not a murmur or a cry among them until the vessel made her final plunge. All the officers received their orders and had them carried out, as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference, that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise and confusion. When the vessel was just about going down, the commander called out ‘all those who can swim jump overboard, and make for the boats.’ We begged the men not to do as the commander said, as the boat with the women must be swamped. Not more than three made the attempt.” Under this heroic obedience to discipline the whole mass were engulfed in the waves by the sinking of the ship. Such as were not sucked into the abyss clung to the mast and yards; some—mostly those of the officers who had life-belts—struck out for the shore; others grasped floating spars and pieces of drift wood. The terrors of the sinking ship were nothing to the agony now to be encountered—those on the mast and

yard had little prospect but of a brief respite; those who were floating a still more horrible anticipation—the sea at this part abounds with numerous sharks; the coast is inaccessible for miles owing to heavy breakers, and to those who should be fortunate enough to escape the jaws of the fish of prey and reach the shallow water, an immense mass of weed, perfectly impenetrable, stretches out and bars access to land, to the wretch who would struggle through it. Nearly 200 persons were floating on the drift wood; Mr. Salmond was seen swimming strongly, but he was struck on the head by a piece of floating wood, and sunk; the commander of the soldiers, Colonel Seton, went down with his men. The current swept the swimmers along the coast—many were bitten and carried away by the sharks by the side of their companions, who heard their last shrieks and beheld them carried down beneath the waters—more were swept into the bank of seaweed, entangled, and drowned, their corpses affording prey for many days afterwards to the voracious fish who congregated in immense numbers along the shore; some—perhaps 30 or 40—were fortunate enough to find a passage through the weed and reached the shore, exhausted, naked, and shoeless. Under a burning sun they had to traverse arid sand thickly planted with prickly shrubs, and destitute of inhabitants, until at length they reached a farm settlement where they received every assistance. The country was alarmed, and all hastened to the coast. Boats were obtained, and the shore, and particularly the outside of the sea-weed, were diligently searched, but only four persons were

found alive. The corpses were collected and decently interred. “There were not many, however, and I regret to say it could easily be accounted for.” It seems very probable that had the boats kept near the scene of the wreck, and assisted the swimmers to the nearest points of the beach, a large proportion would have been saved. Five of the horses swam to shore.

In the meanwhile the persons in the three boats had pulled along the shore to find a landing place; after they had proceeded to some distance without success, they descried a sail far at sea, and pulled after her. She was, however, too far off to perceive them, and sailed away;—the boats therefore returned to the coast and pulled on, every stroke carrying them away from their perishing companions. The gig succeeded in finding a small cove in which her crew (nine persons) landed, and sent a messenger to Simon's Bay with intelligence of the disaster. Captain Wyvill, the commander on the station, instantly dispatched the *Rhadamanthus* to pick up the other two boats, and to save any persons who might yet be found alive. The *Rhadamanthus* was too late to be of effectual service in either mission; for she shortly after fell in with the *Lioness*,—the schooner previously chased by the boats—having a large number of the shipwrecked men on board. After the boats had lost sight of her, as related, she had changed her course, and sighted them; immediately bore down and took their crews on board—amongst whom were the women and children—and learning from them the fearful position of the other survivors, she ran down to the scene of the disaster in sufficient time to take off about 40 persons,

who were still clinging to the main-topsail-yard. With these, altogether 116 persons, she made sail for Simon's Bay. The *Rhadamanthus* then diligently searched over a large area of sea, and the line of sea-weed, without finding any others surviving; and having taken on board those who had landed on the coast, returned to port.

Of the 680 persons on board the *Birkenhead* at the time of this fearful catastrophe, 194 were saved:—namely, of the ships' company, seven officers, and 53 seamen, boys, and marines. Of the military passengers, 184, namely, seven women, 18 children, five officers, and 126 soldiers. The officers saved were Captain Wright, Lieutenants Girardol and Lucas, Cornet, Brown, and Staff-surgeon Bowen.

The intelligence of so dreadful a catastrophe excited most painful feelings of horror and compassion. There were, however, in this case, sentiments of a more elevated kind. The unfortunate men had perished, and though not gloriously on the battle-field or the sea-fight, they had not less perished in the service of their country; and rarely has the most glorious death called

forth more earnest tribute of admiration to sooth the affliction of surviving kinsmen, than the heroic calmness and devotion of the sufferers on this occasion received from their countrymen. In Parliament and in private it was felt and avowed, that there are deaths which shed more real lustre on the dead than those which are met in the heat and fury of the fight. Death by the sword or the bullet is within the ordinary condition of the soldier's career:—opposed face to face with the foe—victory and glory the one issue, death in advancing his country's cause the other—the soldier dies on the field a soldier's death. But at sea, in the silence of the night, in peace, no foe to grapple with, loss to the public service the one issue, no glorious action to be recounted—to meet death in the deep sea, with nerves braced to cold determination, to obey the command which restrains from action, and perhaps from safety, to prefer obedience to endangering the lives of women and children, and to feel, collected and unappalled, the deck sink beneath them into the waves, does indeed infer moral and physical courage worthy the uttermost admiration.

DEATH BY FAMINE OF CAPTAIN ALLEN GARDINER AND A BAND OF MISSIONARIES.

The dreadful fate of Captain Allen Gardiner and his devoted companions exhibits an example of enthusiastic perseverance, heroic endurance, and pious faith, which we are more apt to attribute to the saints and missionaries of the early ages of Christianity than believe of in the colder and utilitarian practice of the nineteenth century.

This devoted Christian, of whose early career a short notice is given in the Obituary of this volume, on the failure of his pious exertions in Africa, had proceeded to Terra del Fuego, in connection with the Patagonian Missionary Society, in September, 1850. The missionary party consisted of Captain Gardiner, superintendent; Mr Williams, surgeon and catechist;

Mr. Maidment, catechist; John Erwin, carpenter; John Badcock, John Bryant, and John Pearce, Cornish fishermen. Their chief station was Picton Island; they were to be supplied with stores from the Falkland Islands; and were to visit the points of their mission in partly-decked launches. They were known to have landed on the coast and to have received some precarious supplies from passing whale-ships; but a long period had passed away and no tidings had been received of the devoted band. The Admiralty, therefore, gave directions to Captain Mordaunt, of the *Dido*, which was about to pass the Straits, to ascertain their fate. The result was that it was ascertained that the entire party had perished by an extremity of hardships thus voluntarily incurred, at the contemplation of which the mind shudders.

After a vain search at Staten Island, the *Dido* reached Banner Cove, on Picton Island; and here the first indication of the terrible end met them. The ill-fated devotees had been here, and in the uttermost distress; but their firm reliance on Him they served had never wavered, nor did they doubt that He would move the hearts of their countrymen to their succour. On a rock they found written "Go to Spaniard Harbour" and other directions in other places. Captain Moorshead details the rest in his dispatch with a plainness which sets forth the dreadful fate of the missionaries in a striking light.

"Accordingly the next morning, Jan. 21, I sailed early for Spaniard Harbour, and entered it on the same evening at seven o'clock. Our notice was first attracted by a boat lying on the beach, about a mile and a half inside of Cape

Kinnaird. It was blowing very fresh from the southward, and the ship rode uneasily at her anchor. I instantly sent Lieutenant Pigott and Mr. Roberts, the master, to reconnoitre and return immediately, as I was anxious to get the ship to sea again in safety for the night. They returned shortly, bringing some books and papers, having discovered the bodies of Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment unburied.

"From the papers found, Mr. Maidment was dead on the 4th September, and Captain Gardiner could not possibly have survived the 6th September, 1851; on one of the papers found was written legibly, but without a date, 'If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half, you will find us in the other boat, hauled up in the mouth of a river, at the head of the harbour, on the south side. Delay not—we are starving.'

"I landed early the next morning (Jan. 22), and visited the spot where Captain Gardiner and his comrade were lying, and then went to the head of the harbour, with Lieut. Gausse, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Evan Evans, surgeon. We found there the wreck of a boat, with part of her gear and stores, with quantities of clothing, with the remains of two bodies, which I conclude to be Mr. Williams (surgeon) and John Pearce (Cornish fisherman), as the papers clearly show the death and burial of all the rest of the mission party.

"The two boats were thus about a mile and a half apart. Near the one where Captain Gardiner was lying was a large cavern, called by him 'Pioneer Cavern,' where they kept their stores, and occasionally slept, and in that cavern Mr. Maidment's body was found.

"Among Captain Gardiner's papers, which I will notice presently, I extract the following:—'Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not arise from his bed till noon,' 'and I have not seen him since.' Again on September 4, alluding to Mr. Maidment, he writes:—'It was a merciful Providence he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body.' Captain Gardiner's body was lying beside the boat, which apparently he had left, and being too weak to climb into it again had died by the side of it. We were directed to the cavern by a hand painted on the rocks, with Psalm 62, v. 5-8, under it.

"Their remains were collected together and buried close to this spot, and the Funeral Service read by Lieut. Underwood. A small inscription was placed on the rock near his own text, the colours of the boats and ships struck half-mast, and three volleys of musketry was the only tribute of respect I could pay to this lofty-minded man and his devoted companions, who have perished in the cause of the Gospel for the want of timely supplies; and before noon the *Dido* was proceeding safely on her voyage."

Upon looking over the papers found in the cavern, Captain Moorshead found a melancholy record of faith, persecution, suffering, and resignation that cannot be surpassed. It appeared that the party had been harassed by the persecution of the natives and had been driven from various parts of the coast; their boats had been shattered by storms, and they were finally driven to a miserable shelter in a cove at Spaniard's Harbour. Here for four months they endured the greatest privations and

miseries, their food wasted away, the sea washed into their cavern and carried away their clothes, or soaked their tents, and the terrible scurvy appeared. In March, finding Mr. Williams and Badcock bad with the scurvy, the party went to Picton Island, where they had buried some stores, and where they intended to remain until an expected vessel should arrive from England. They exhumed the stores; but the natives were still hostile, and they were obliged to return to Spaniard's Harbour, leaving the memorials first discovered by the *Dido*. At Spaniard's Harbour they remained, resigned to their fate, until the final consummation. The extract from the Diary proceeds:—

"July 4. Having been seven weeks on short allowance, and latterly even this having been curtailed, the party are utterly helpless, everything found in the shape of food is cooked and eaten; a penguin, a shag, a half-devoured fish washed up on the shore, and even the salted fox washed out of the cavern, is thrown up again on the beach, and used for food. Captain Gardiner writes:—'We have now remaining half a duck, about 1lb. of salt pork, the same quantity of damaged tea, a very little rice (a pint), two cakes of chocolate, four pints of peas, to which I may add six mice. The mention of this last item in our list of provisions may startle some of our friends should it ever reach their ears; but circumstanced as we are, we partake of them with a relish, and have already eaten several of them; they are very tender, and taste like rabbit.'

"July 22. They are reduced to living on mussels, and feel the want of food, and sometimes the

craving of hunger is distressing to them. Captain Gardiner writes:—'After living on mussels for a fortnight, I was compelled to give them up, and my food is now mussel broth and the soft part of limpets.'

"July 28. Captain Gardiner writes of the party in the other boat, 'They are all extremely weak and helpless. Even their garden seeds, used for broth, are now all out.'

"August 14. Captain Gardiner takes to his bed, but a rock weed is discovered, which they boil down to a jelly, and find nourishment from.

"August 23. John Erwin dies.

"August 26. J. Bryant dies, and Mr. Maidment buries them both in one grave.

"John Pearce, the remaining boatman, is cast down at the loss of his comrades, and wandering in his mind; but Mr. Williams somewhat better.

"Sept. 8. Mr. Maidment has never recruited from that day of bodily and mental exertion. The remaining remarks I transcribe literally, and they must speak for themselves.

"Sept. 8. Wishing, if possible, to 'spare him (Mr. Maidment) the trouble of attending on me, and for the mutual comfort of all, I purposed, if practicable, to go to the river, and take up my quarters in the boat; this was attempted on Saturday last. Feeling that without crutches I could not possibly effect it, Mr. Maidment most kindly cut me a pair (two forked sticks), but it was with no slight exertion and fatigue in his weak state. We set out together, but soon found that I had no strength to proceed, and was obliged to return before reaching the brook over our own beach. Mr. Maidment was so ex-

hausted yesterday that he did not rise from his bed until noon, and have not seen him since, consequently I tasted nothing yesterday. I cannot learn the place where I am, and know not whether he is in the body or enjoying the presence of the gracious God whom he has served so faithfully. I am writing this at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Blessed be my Heavenly Father for the many mercies I enjoy, a comfortable bed, no pain, or even cravings of hunger, though excessively weak—scarcely able to turn in my bed—at least it is very great exertion; but I am, by his abounding grace, kept in perfect peace, refreshed with a sense of my Saviour's love, and an assurance that all is wisely and mercifully appointed; and pray that I may receive the full blessing which it is doubtless destined to bestow. My care is all cast upon God, and I am only waiting his time and his good pleasure to dispose of me as He shall see fit. Whether I live or die, may it be in Him. I commend my body and my soul to his care and keeping, and earnestly pray that He will take my dear wife and children under the shadow of his wings—comfort, guard, strengthen, and sanctify them wholly, that we may together, in a brighter and eternal world, praise and adore his goodness and grace in redeeming us with his precious blood, and plucking us as brands from the burning, to bestow upon us the adoption of children, and make us inheritors of his heavenly kingdom. Amen.

" 'Thursday, Sept. 4. There is now no room to doubt that my dear fellow-labourer has ceased from his earthly toils, and joined the company of the redeemed in the presence of the Lord, whom

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he served so faithfully. Under these circumstances, it was a merciful Providence that he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body. He left a little peppermint-water which he had mixed, and it has been a great comfort to me, but there was no other to drink. Fearing I might suffer from thirst, I prayed that the Lord would strengthen me to procure some. He graciously answered my petition, and yesterday I was enabled to get out and scoop up a sufficient supply from some that trickled down at the stern of the boat by means of one of my India-rubber over-shoes. What combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my Heavenly Father! Blessed be his holy Name!

“‘Friday, Sept. 5. Great and marvellous are the loving-kindnesses of my gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto, and for four days, although without bodily food, without any feelings of hunger or thirst.’

“The last remarks are not written so plainly as the previous day, and I concluded that they were the last; but I find another paper, dated Sept. 6, addressed to Mr. Williams, and written in pencil, the whole being very indistinct, and some parts quite obliterated, but nearly as follows:—‘My dear Mr. Williams, the Lord has seen fit to call home another of our little company; our dear departed brother left the boat on Tuesday afternoon, and has not since returned; doubtless he is in the presence of his Redeemer, whom he served faithfully. Yet a little while, and though * * * * the Almighty to sing the praises * * * * throne. I neither hunger nor thirst, though * * * days without food * * * Maid-

ment’s kindness to me * * * * Heaven.

“‘Your affectionate

“‘Brother in Christ,

(Signed) “‘ALLEN F. GARDINER.

“‘Sept. 6, 1851.’

“From the above statements I must, therefore, conclude that the two bodies found at Cooke’s River were those of Mr. Williams and T. Pearce, and considering their weak state, it is unreasonable to suppose they could have survived Captain Gardiner, who could scarcely have lived over Sept. 6, 1851. I will offer no opinion upon the missionary labour of Captain Gardiner and the party, beyond its being marked by an earnestness and devotion to the cause. But, as a brother officer, I beg to record my admiration of his conduct in the moment of peril and danger, and his energy and resources entitle him to high professional credit. At one time I find him surrounded by hostile natives and dreading an attack, yet forbearing to fire, and the savages awed and subdued by the solemnity of his party kneeling down in prayer. At another, having failed to heave off his boat when on the rocks, he digs a channel under her, and diverts a fresh-water stream into it; and I find him making an anchor by filling an old bread-cask with stones, heading it up, and securing wooden crosses over the heads with chain. There could not be a doubt as to the ultimate success of a mission here, if liberally supported; but I venture to express a hope that no society will hazard another without entrusting their supplies to practical men acquainted with commercial affairs, who would have seen at a glance the hopeless improbability of any ship, not chartered for the occasion, sailing out

of her way, breaking her articles, the freightage of a few stores from and forfeiting her insurance for the Falkland Islands."

THE HOLMFIRTH CATASTROPHE.

The village of Holmfirth presents one of those scenes in which rural beauty is happily combined with signs of habitation, and which are so frequently found in districts where manufacturing industry plants itself apart from the great centres of trade. The gorge in which it is so happily placed is a valley running up into the great central ridge of England which culminates in the Peak, and is close to the point where the counties of Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire meet. Further up, the gorge opens up several smaller valleys, down which descend rapid streamlets, supplied by the condensed vapours of the Derbyshire hills, and which, uniting as their valleys meet in the Holm, form there a considerable torrent, which falls first into the Calder, a principal tributary to the Ouse and the Humber. Advantage has been taken of the rapid stream referred to for manufacturing purposes; and the valley through which it takes its course, down to Huddersfield, a distance of five or six miles, and the hill sides, teem with a busy and thriving population, engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth; and the stream itself is closely hemmed in with mills, dyeing works, and other factories, to which it supplies both motive power and water. This busy and thriving district became on the 5th of February the scene of a devastating overflow, which in a few minutes reduced the whole to a wreck, drowned many of its in-

habitants, and ruined thousands. The stream being fed by mountain torrents, is of course liable to great inequalities. In a rainy season the floods choke the watercourse and impede the mills; while in dry weather the supply is insufficient for the ordinary purposes. To remedy this evil, the mill-owners of the valley associated in 1837, to form extensive reservoirs higher up the valley, which should receive and retain the feeders in their descent, and discharge them to the main watercourse with a regulated supply. Three such reservoirs were accordingly formed by taking advantage of the formation of the country—namely, by throwing dams across the valleys, and thus penning up the descending streamlets. The principal of these was the Bilberry Reservoir. It was formed by a dam 340 feet in length, 98 feet high, composed of a wall of puddle 16 feet thick at bottom, and 8 feet at the top, with a mass of earth on either side. It was calculated to intercept the drainage of about 2000 acres, and to retain a column of water 50 feet in height. Arrangements had been made for carrying off superfluous water.

Unfortunately this undertaking had been insufficiently carried out in the first instance, from want of funds, and had been much neglected since from the same cause—even the man who should attend to the sluices had been unable to get his wages. The consequence

was, that the structure had become very rotten and dilapidated; and it was the talk of the neighbourhood that "something would happen." The season had been incessantly rainy, and the direction of the wind seems to have driven a large proportion of rain-clouds on to the sides of these hills. It was observed that the water was rapidly rising in the reservoir;—it also became evident that the usual valves were choked. On the afternoon of the 4th of February, the water rose a foot in each hour, and the attendants became aware that some casualty would occur. The inhabitants of the valley seem nevertheless to have treated the matter with supine indifference, and retired to repose. About half past twelve A.M. of the 5th, the whole embankment suddenly gave way, and the pent-up waters rushed down the valley in one mass. The consequences were of the most fearful description. No object of human construction could offer a moment's resistance to such a moving mass of waters. Mills and dye-houses, walls, cottages, barns, and stables went down before the flood; trees were uprooted, carts and waggons swept away, and the ruins formed battering-rams for the destruction of new objects. The numerous bridges which crossed the stream intercepted the rolling *débris*, and formed dams, behind which the waters again accumulated, and in turn overcoming the obstacle, again rushed forward with acquired force. Thus the deluge rushed through the hamlet of Holm, sweeping away or wrecking whole streets of cottages, shops, and residences, and in many cases unhappily overwhelming their terrified inmates in the surging waters; and thence proceeded on

its devastating course down the gorge for the distance of five miles, until the valley opening out into flatter ground, the waters were spread abroad and their power dissipated. That this language is not exaggerated, the return of the damage done to buildings will tell with striking force.

Property destroyed:—Mills, 4; dyehouses, 10; stoves, 10; cottages, 27; tradesmen's houses, 7; shops, 7; bridges, 6; county bridge, 1; warehouses, 10; barns and stables, 18.

Property seriously injured:—Dyehouses and stock, 5; mills partially destroyed, 17; stoves, 3; cottages ditto, 189; tradesmen's houses, 7; large shops, 44; public-houses, 11; bridges, 5; county bridge, 1; land, acres 200; warehouses, 14; barns, 13; places of worship, 3; iron foundries, 2.

The damage is estimated at 600,000*l*. But unhappily the destruction of property is but a small part of the ruin caused by this catastrophe—for nearly a hundred human beings were swept away in the flood. In many cases whole families were destroyed—one poor old man lost all his children and grandchildren, and attended nine corpses to the grave.

When morning broke, the spectacle presented by the once busy valley was fearful in the extreme. The shattered fragments of walls retained the ruins of other buildings or their own.—Mill wheels, timber, roofs of houses, fractured carts, pieces of cloth, and household furniture were intermingled with huge rocks, or half buried in stones and mud. The boilers of steam-engines loomed large in the bed of the stream or stranded in the gardens—while here and there a drowned corpse was to be seen lifeless on

the water-left shingle, or buried in ruins; to the horror of this spectacle was added the presence of numerous skulls and other human bones, which the torrent had washed out from the graveyards. Assistance arrived from the neighbouring villages, and about 60 corpses were speedily recovered; the people were to be seen in anxious search following the course of the torrent, and by these numerous other corpses were recovered; but for many days afterwards the painful scene was renewed by the discovery of new victims, and some were only found when extensive accumulations were cleared away. The exact number of persons who perished has not been precisely ascertained, but it is supposed that there were not fewer than 95 or 100. It may readily be conceived that the scene presented by the burial-grounds of the neighbouring religious edifices on the following Sunday, was fearfully painful;—the list of the interments is even more shocking, for it shows how suddenly whole families had been hurried into eternity. Thus of ten persons interred at Holmbridge Church, are the names of Joshua Crossland, Charles Crossland, Jonathan Crossland, Joshua Crossland the younger, Hannah Crossland, Mary Crossland, and Charles Crossland, all of one family; of eleven buried at Hinchcliffe Mill Wesleyan Chapel, three named Dodd, three Mettricks, and three Marsdens; at Upperthong Church, twelve bodies were interred in four graves; of these were Mrs. Fearn and two children, Mrs. Hellawall and five children; at Holmfirth Church, the interment of Mrs. Shackleton and her three children was postponed, in order that the

remains of the husband and father might be found, and interred with them; at New Mill Church were buried Sidney Hartley, his wife, and five children. In numerous instances the husband and wife were interred together. Such was the fearful consequence of the "Holmfirth Catastrophe" in the destruction of human life. The survivors were reduced to the state of utter destitution. All ranks had suffered alike; the manufacturer lost his machinery and plant; the shopkeeper his stores; the cultivator his cattle and farming stock; all, the masters and their workmen, lost every article of furniture and clothing; one family, who the night before were worth 10,000*l.* were reduced to ask for clothes to cover them. 4986 adults, 2142 children, earning nearly 4000*l.* per week, were instantly rendered destitute.

So terrible a calamity in a midland district, and closely connected with the manufacturing and commercial world, called forth the sympathy of all classes. The catastrophe had scarcely been announced, when it was perceived that contributions would be instantly necessary to alleviate pressing misery, and in a few hours several thousand pounds were subscribed at Leeds, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Manchester, and London; and funds and clothing were forwarded to the afflicted district without delay. The extraordinary spectacle afforded by the scene of the deluge attracted vast numbers of people, who, it must in justice be said, came not merely to gratify curiosity, but to relieve distress, for a considerable sum was collected in boxes placed at various points of the ruins for the contributions of the charitable. The

total sum subscribed for the alleviation of the distress inflicted by this great calamity was so munificent as to afford permanent relief to the sufferers—it amounted to nearly 60,000*l.*; of which 45,000*l.* had been received, when the managers were of opinion that the cases had been properly investigated, and all to whom relief could be properly afforded had been liberally considered;—a sum was even contributed to restore the fatal reservoir to a safe condition, in order to replace the inhabitants of the district in active employment—the best permanent relief to the working classes. The further receipt of subscriptions was stopped, and the surplus in hand returned to the contributors.

An investigation into the cause of so terrible a disaster was made through the medium of a coroner's jury; when it appeared to have originated in most culpable neglect and mismanagement, from the foundation to the fatal moment. The contract for the formation of the dam had been let for about one-half the sum which would have been necessary to perform the work with ordinary efficiency; and it had been accordingly constructed in the worst manner. The "puddle," which should have made the embankment water-tight, was mere "slush;" a powerful spring which was struck in the process of excavating was smothered, instead of being led away, and with numerous small drainings was left to sap the work; in consequence, the embankment was scarcely finished when it began to sink near three inches a-day; when the sinking ceased, from the soft puddle being all squeezed out, fractures pro-

bably occurred from unequal settlement, and the leaks increased in size. Funds for reparation there were none; the managers refused to interfere where they could do nothing, and the attendants could not get their wages—thus the whole structure became daily more dilapidated; and as the heavy rains set in and the water increased in depth, the discharge from mere leakage was sufficient to work the mills. The immediate cause of the catastrophe appears to be this. When the reservoir was constructed, "a waste pit" was formed in the dam, to carry off all water after it had risen to a certain height, and the orifice of this was of course below the level of the top of the embankment. As the embankment gradually settled down this was reversed, and the opening of this safety-valve was considerably *above* the top level! In consequence, when the waters rose to the top level of the dam, they began to pour over the ledge in a cataract; the embankment began to yield, and in one moment the whole rotten mass gave way, and the pent waters, earthworks, and materials rushed forward in an irresistible torrent! The jury found a verdict, declaring, that the Bilberry Reservoir was originally defective, and the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers, culpable; that the commissioners had been "guilty of gross and palpable negligence" in allowing the reservoir "to remain for several years in a dangerous state;" and regretted that through the commissioners being a corporation, they could not find them guilty of manslaughter.

PUBLIC FUNERAL

OF FIELD-MARSHAL

ARTHUR, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

THE observance of the funeral rites of the dead in reverence and honour is so universal a law, that the living have come to consider the just respect to be paid to their reliques after death as an object to be aimed at during life, and a tribute the withholding which would infer shame and disgrace; and, on the other hand, that to pay such veneration to the remains of the dead is a just observance of the duties of humanity, and a debt to the departed which cannot be withheld without reproach to the survivors. The transition from the individual and his neighbours to the hero and his nation, is natural and obvious. They who have inherited or achieved kingly diadems and wide dominions, who have been the lawgivers and civilizers of their race—or those who in the service of the State have attained the highest dignities, the most exalted titles, or large possessions—have desired, as the crowning reward of an heroic life, honours which could not be rendered until themselves had passed away and could not know them. The nations, too, mindful of exalted services and glorious deeds, have sought to

demonstrate a gratitude and admiration, for which lively honours seemed all too inadequate, by paying to the ashes of their departed hero honours which the eye could no longer see, praises to which the ear was insensible.

“Fungimur inani munere.”

But to deny honour which all living desire to receive after death—to withhold the tribute which the general impulse of a nation urges to pay—is ingratitude to all past whom their merits have made great, and a negation to future generations of the great prize of a life nobly spent. And this universal passion is pure from much of the dross which vulgarises human ambition. Rank, title, and wealth have this of earth about them—that the hero living is yet before the eyes of his countrymen to render further services, and to suggest greater rewards; after death nothing remains but the memory of great deeds, the voluntary tribute of great acknowledgments. Nor in this view do we place the obsequies of sovereigns and chiefs, however illustrious. Rank exalted above the usual phase of humanity exacts a re-

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verence, which, to be marked, must travel beyond the ordinary observance of mankind; and the power which a great sovereign acquires to his house lives after him.

By a "public funeral" is intended that pure and unmixed testimony of a people's veneration won by illustrious acts, and paid equally by the sovereign and the nation. Among these highest tributes offered by the English to their great dead, four stand pre-eminent, yet each offering such marked distinctions as to show that the tribute was no formal observance, and that the nation in earnestness and truth recognised the merits of their object. The first of special record is that of Sir Philip Sidney—he who fell at Zutphen in an obscure skirmish, whose career was marked by no great victories, and no services which make him the demi-god of his age. His public funeral was a tribute to his moral worth, his great acquirements, and his accomplished mind—to all that made him the mirror and "representative man" of the high spirits of his day. The second of these great obsequies was that of Monk—a spirit of another sort—a man of the middle ranks, cold and cautious, of little mental cultivation, humbled in his marriage, and a politician of no mark; but honest, sincere, and firm. His first and great merit was the restoration of his sovereign to the crown at the critical moment when the sufferings of the nation rendered that measure the only solution of its miseries; and his second, that he had maintained the renown of the English fleet above all the armadas of Europe. The public funeral of Marlbo-

rough was the just recognition of his splendid victories, which had humbled the pride of France to the dust, raised the fame of the English arms to the most splendid height, and renewed the glories of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. And this was a pure tribute; for the great commander had sullied the lustre of his fame, and had long sunk from the eyes of his countrymen in the imbecility of dotage. Nelson died in the hour of victory, at the climax of a career of unchequered splendour, and in the moment when his genius had so utterly crushed the naval forces of Europe, that no further victory remained to be won. The people had no pause to weigh his transcendent merit; he conquered his public funeral in St. Paul's.

The splendid tribute accorded to Wellington by the vote of the universal nation, had something of difference from all these. His splendid career of victory had closed a generation past in the final consummation of Waterloo, and his career of statesmanship had been marked by many vicissitudes. At one period the victorious general had incurred the popular hatred, and was regarded as one who opposed his personal will to the wishes of the nation, and supported interests alien to the commonweal. Again, this period of distrust had passed away, and the clear intellect and iron constancy of the man had regained its ascendancy. The general and the statesman were forgotten in the wise counsellor of his Sovereign, the sage mediator of conflicting parties, the nation's sure defender in the hour of peril.

The public obsequies of the Duke of Wellington commenced when the sacred remains were com-

mitted to the officers of the Lord Chamberlain to be conveyed to the Hall of Chelsea Hospital, there to lie in state.

The time-honoured edifice which cheers the age of our maimed and worn-out veterans, was well chosen for the last resting-place of the great soldier before the grave. It had been fitted up with great splendour and propriety.

Passing from the garden, or the central court of the Hospital, the spectator entered the vestibule, which was arranged with great simplicity. Black draperies descended from the centre of the lantern, and clothed the walls, entirely excluding the daylight. Escutcheons of the deceased were placed among the hangings of the side walls; but facing the entrance was a trophy composed of the tattered and faded banners, the spoil of many victories, which had been removed from the hall, surmounted by the royal standard. The apartment was dimly lighted by a chandelier ornamented with plumes; 20 troopers of the Life Guards lined the apartment. On the left of the vestibule, the eye penetrated the dusky void of the chapel, the windows of which were hung with black curtains, entirely excluding the light; a few wax tapers in gigantic candelabra made the plain but tasteful architecture of the apartment visible through the gloom. A grenadier stood motionless on each side the doorway.

On the right of the vestibule, corresponding to the chapel, the spectator entered the hall in which the remains of the great warrior lay. This fine apartment was so arranged as to strike the spectator with its solemn grandeur, and the sacred associations of its present

purpose. The entire roof was concealed by a tent-like drapery, whose black perspective was intersected and relieved by white bands, stretched diagonally. The walls were entirely covered by black hangings, gathered at equal intervals into pendent folds of great elegance, on the flat spaces between which were placed armorial escutcheons of the Wellington family, inclosed in laurel wreaths of green and silver. Over a raised dais at the end of the hall rose a magnificent canopy or catafalque, surmounted by a plume of feathers set in a silver socket, which nearly touched the roof; the canopy was lined with silver tissue, and enriched with a silvered cornice and valance, on which latter were embroidered armorial coats within a garter. From the canopy depended four curtains, also of black velvet, lined with silver tissue, and edged with silver lace. The hangings and curtains of this canopy were of the most sumptuous character, being composed of black velvet, lined throughout with silver tissue. The dais beneath this elegant structure was covered by a carpet of cloth of gold, on which was placed the bier; and on this rested the gilt and crimson coffin which contained the remains of the hero. The bier was covered with a black velvet pall, garnished with escutcheons; and at its foot was suspended a glorious display of the insignia of the orders of knighthood conferred on the illustrious deceased, in number and importance far surpassing anything of the kind ever before borne by a single individual. The bier was surrounded by a magnificent silver balustrade, adorned with heraldic devices, from which projected ten

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pedestals fronted by golden lions; on eight of these were deposited, on black velvet cushions, the Field Marshal's batons of eight kingdoms; and the ninth and tenth carried the Great Banner and the Banner of Wellesley. The lions severally bore the shield and national flag of the nation whose baton lay above. The Guidon, Standard, and bannerols of the lineage of the deceased were ranged on either side the bier; and the Majesty escutcheon, upon a cloth of gold, was suspended from the wall at the head of the coffin. In front of the dais was a trophy of the surcoat, sword and targe, helm and crest, and the spurs of the deceased.

The hall was lighted in a novel and most superb manner. Four rows of colossal silver candelabra, in double files, ranged along the hall, the outer rows being elevated on pedestals. These candlesticks were 54 in number, each 7 feet high, and bearing wax tapers, 7 feet high and 3 inches thick. The light thrown by these candles was enormous, but being absorbed by the black draperies, spread a subdued splendour around, sufficient, however, to show to great advantage a most striking spectacle—a row of Grenadiers, who, decked with crape, were ranged on a platform around the hall, and who stood motionless, with their heads declined upon the butts of their reversed arms. The subdued illumination of the hall threw out in full splendour the magnificent background of the bier and its surrounding decorations. Immediately in front of the canopy were placed twelve lofty silver candelabra, each carrying four lights; and on the outer sides were ten hollow columns, com-

posed of spears, powdered with laurel leaves and escutcheons, within which were concealed numerous jets of gas, with reflectors, which threw a flood of splendour upon the gold and silver decorations, the stars, orders, banners, and rich emblazonments of the catafalque, and on the coffin, pall, and ducal coronet, the centre of all this gorgeous display.

The officers of the guard, which was furnished by the two battalions of Grenadier Guards, the Coldstreams, and the Fusileers, on successive days, and officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, sat as mourners about the coffin, and warders of the Tower were stationed on the dais during the whole time of the lying-in-state.

The spectators were passed round the hall and before the catafalque between plain barriers. The incidents attending the admission of the public to view the lying-in-state are given in the CHRONICLE.

In the night before the funeral the corpse of the Duke was removed to the Horse Guards—the spot in which the great Captain had met, at the commencement of his fame, the great Admiral whose career was about to close in glory, and whom he was himself now to follow to the same resting-place in exceeding renown—and were placed in the Audience Chamber, the scene of the last services of his great course. The room had been hung with black, relieved by a few escutcheons. The coffin, covered by a pall, rested on a bier, and was surrounded by wax tapers.

At an early hour of the following morning the coffin was removed to a pavilion pitched on

the parade, and there placed on the magnificent car which had been constructed to convey the remains to their last resting-place.

About 6 A.M. the troops began to muster in the park, marching in at various gates, and wheeling into the Parade, which was covered by a dense mass of soldiers of every regiment of infantry; the cavalry and artillery were drawn up along the Mall; the mourning coaches and those of the royal family near the Treasury. The whole military arrangements of the day were specially confided to Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

In the meanwhile the high officials, dignitaries, and members of the deceased's household assembled in the park; the officers representing the army of Brunswick,

those deputed to carry the foreign batons, the chief-mourner, and all who were to have a direct part in the ceremonies, were assembled within the Horse Guards; and the banners were delivered to the officers appointed to bear them.

At a quarter before 8 A.M. nineteen minute guns were fired in the park; the walls of the tent were suddenly drawn up, and displayed to view the funeral car and its sacred burden. Instantly the troops presented arms, for the last time, to their late commander, and the drums beat a long and heavy roll, increasing like the roll of thunder. The words to "reverse arms" was then given, and the funeral procession began to move.

The procession was thus composed:—

INFANTRY.—Six battalions.

Band of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade.

2nd battalion Rifle Brigade.

Band of the 1st battalion Royal Marines—Chatham Division.

Major-Gen. Fane

1st battalion Royal Marines.

Band of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.

Band of the Scots Fusileer and Coldstream Guards.

Major-Gen. Shaw

Battalion Fusileer Guards.

Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Battalion Grenadier Guards.

Band of the Royal Artillery.

ARTILLERY.—Nine guns of the field batteries.

Band of Her Majesty's 17th Lancers.

CAVALRY.—Five squadrons, viz. :—

17th Lancers.

Band of Her Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons.

13th Light Dragoons.

Band of Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.

8th Hussars.

Band of Her Majesty's Scots Greys.

Scots Greys.

6th Dragoon Guards.

Eight guns of the Horse Artillery,

The 17 pieces commanded by Col. Whinyates, C.B.

Band of the First Life Guards.

Major-Gen. the Hon. H. Cavendish

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blues).

2nd Life Guards.

1st Life Guards.

Marshalmen on foot.

Messenger of the College of Arms on foot.

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Nine conductors with staves on foot.

Chelsea Pensioners, in number 88, on foot.

[Who fell in at Charing Cross.]

Twelve enrolled pensioners on foot.

One Soldier from every regiment in Her Majesty's service.

Three Soldiers of Artillery, and three Soldiers of Infantry, of the East India Company's Army, representing the Artillery and Infantry of the three Presidencies.

Thirteen trumpets and kettle-drums.

Sergeant-Trumpeter.

Blue Mantle and Rouge Dragon, Pursuivants-of-Arms, in a mourning coach.

THE STANDARD OR PENNON,

Carried by Lieut.-Col. John Garvock, supported by a Captain and Lieutenant in the army on horseback.

Servants of the deceased in a mourning coach.

Lieutenant of the Tower in a carriage.

DEPUTATIONS FROM PUBLIC BODIES IN CARRIAGES.

Merchant Taylors' Company in one carriage.

East India Company in one carriage.

Corporation of the Trinity House in one carriage.

Barons and Officers of the Cinque Ports in one carriage,

With the Deputy-Lieutenant of Dover Castle in one carriage.

Captains of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown Castles in a carriage.

Board of Ordnance and Ordnance Department in one carriage.

Delegation from the University of Oxford in two carriages.

Deputation from the Common Council of the city of London in three carriages.

[Who fell in here after the procession had passed through Temple Bar.]

Portcullis, Pursuivant-at-Arms, in a mourning coach.

Band of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards.

THE GUIDON,

Borne by Lieut.-Col. Cunynghame, supported by a Captain and Lieutenant in the army on horseback.

Comptroller of the late Duke's Household in a mourning coach.

Physicians to the deceased in a mourning coach.

Chaplain of the Tower, Chaplain of the Forces in the London District,

Chaplain-General of the Forces, in a mourning coach.

High Sheriff of the county of Southampton.

Sheriffs of London in two carriages.

Aldermen and Recorder of London: a deputation consisting of four carriages.

[Who fell in here after the procession had passed through Temple Bar.]

Military Secretary on horseback.

Companions of the Order of the Bath, represented by four, in one carriage, viz.:

Gen. Sir Loftus Otway, Vice-Adm. the Hon. Joceline Percy,

Lieut.-Gen. William Sandwith, Sir Joshua Rowe.

Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath, represented by four, in one carriage, viz.:

Lieut.-Gen. Karl Cathcart, Adm. Sir John West, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hopetoun

Stratford Scott, Sir S. George Bonham.

Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, represented by four, in one carriage, viz.:

Lieut.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, Admiral of the Fleet,

Sir Geo. Cockburn, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Pollock, Viscount Palmerston,

Being one of each class from the Army, one from the Navy, one from the East India Company's Service, and one from the Civil Service.

Windor and Richmond Heralds in a mourning coach.

Band of Her Majesty's 2nd Life Guards.

BANNER OF WELLESLEY,

Borne by Lieut.-Col. Wood, C.B., supported by a Major and Captain in the army on horseback.

The Lord Justices of Appeal.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
 The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
 The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 The Right Hon. W. Beresford, Secretary-at-War.
 The Right Hon. George Banks, Judge Advocate-General.
 The Duke of Northumberland, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.
 The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington and the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole,
 Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments.
 The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons
 (representing the House of Commons), in his state carriage.
 The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
 The Earl of Derby, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
 The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.
 The Earl of Lonsdale, Lord President of the Council.
 Lord St. Leonards, Lord High Chancellor (representing the House of Lords),
 in his state carriage.
 The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

[At Temple Bar, the Lord Mayor, carrying the City Sword, joined in the procession.]
 Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

On horseback.	Assistant Quarter- Master-General. Aide-de-Camp to the deceased. Quartermaster-General.	Assistant Adjutant-General. Aide-de-Camp to the deceased. Adjutant-General.	On horseback.
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A carriage of H.R.H. Prince Albert, drawn by six horses, with the Gentleman Usher, the Equerry, and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.

A carriage drawn by six horses, with the Private Secretary, Treasurer, and Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

In a carriage drawn by six horses, attended by the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and the Marquess of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

Lancaster and Chester Herald.

Norroy King-at-Arms in a mourning coach.

THE GREAT BANNER,

Borne by Col. Chatterton, supported by two Lieutenant-colonels on horseback.

[Here, on reaching the cathedral, the dignitaries of the church, meeting the body at the west door, fell in.]

Major-Gen. de Ehrichsen and Col. Bause, Aide-de-camp to H.S.H. the Duke of Brunswick, representing the Army of Brunswick, in a carriage.

The baton of a Captain-General of the Spanish Army, borne by Major-Gen. the Duke of Osuna, supported by Col. Don Gabriel de Torres, and Col. Don de Augustin Calv  t y Lara, in a mourning coach.

The baton of a Field-Marshal of the Russian Army, borne by Gen. Prince Gortchakoff, supported by Major-Gen. Count Benkendorff, and Lieut.-Col. Tchernitzky, in a mourning coach.

The baton of a Field-Marshal of the Prussian Army, borne by Gen. Count von Noetzke, supported by Gen. von Scharnhorst and Lieut.-Gen. von Massow, in a mourning coach.

The baton of Marshal-General of the Portuguese Army, borne by Marshal the Duke of Terceira, supported by Lieut.-Gen. the Count de Villa Real, and Major Don Manuel de Souza Coutinho, in a mourning coach.

The baton of a Field-Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands, borne by Lieut.-Gen. the Baron D'Omphal, supported by Capt. Gevers and Lieut. W. F. Tindal, in a mourning coach.

The baton of a Field-Marshal of the Hanoverian Army, borne by Gen. Sir Hugh Halkett, C. B., supported by Cols. Poten and Marenholtz, in a mourning coach.

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The baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army, borne on a black velvet cushion, by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., supported by Col. the Duke of Richmond, K.G., and Major-Gen. the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., in a mourning coach.

Gentleman Usher,
James Heard Pulman, esq.

The coronet of the deceased,
on a black velvet cushion,
borne by Clarenceux King of
Arms, James Pulman, esq., in
a mourning coach, with his tab-
bard over his mourning cloak.

Gentleman Usher,
George Shaw Lefevre, esq.

The pall-bearers, in two mourning coaches, viz.

Gen. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
Gen. Marquess of Londonderry, G.C.B.
Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B.
Gen. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Gough, G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.

Band of the Grenadier Guards.

Five banners of the lineage of the deceased,
borne in the procession to the cathedral by
the following officers in the army, on horse-
back:

Lieutenant-Colonel
Henry Richmond
Jones.

Lieutenant-Colonel
Harry David Jones,
R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel
Randal Rumley.

Colonel
Thomas Marten.

Colonel Thomas
Gordon Higgins,
R.A.

THE BODY,

placed upon a
FUNERAL CAR
drawn by
twelve horses, and
decorated with
TROPHIES
and
HERALDIC
ATCHEVEMENTS.
The hat and sword
of the deceased
being placed on
the coffin.

Lieutenant-Colonel
William C. E.
Napier.

Major John Home
Purves.

Lieutenant-Colonel
Neil Campbell.

Major
Walter Unett.

Lieutenant-Colonel
George Frederick
Paschal.

Five banners of the lineage of the deceased,
borne in the procession to the cathedral by
the following officers in the army, on horse-
back:

Gentleman Usher,
C. Waring Young, esq.

Garber Principal King-of-Arms,
Sir C. George Young, knt., in his tabard
over his mourning cloak, and carrying
his sceptre, in a mourning coach.

Gentleman Usher,
J. Forbes Young, esq.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in a long mourning cloak, accompanied by his brother Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley, and by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, and also by his train-bearer, the Hon. William Wellesley, in a mourning coach.

The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., and the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., supporters to the Chief Mourner, in mourning cloaks, embroidered respectively with the stars of the orders of the Garter and Thistle, and the Earl of Mornington.

Earl Cadogan, Earl of Gifford, Lord Arthur Hay, and the Hon. G. Damer, assistants to the Chief Mourner.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert John Harvey, Samuel Bignold, esq., assistants to the Chief Mourner, Viscount Wellesley and Lieut.-Col. Charles Bagot.

Lord Raglan, G.C.B., Hon. Richard Somerset, Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B., and Lord Burghersh.

Hon. J. Fane, Hon. and Rev. B. Liddell, Rev. G. Darby St. Quentin, and Visct. Chelsea. Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell, Lord Cowley, K.C.B., Lord E. Grosvenor, and C. Smith, esq. Marquess of Worcester (on military duty in the procession), Rev. Dr. Henry Wellesley, Richard Wellesley, esq., and Lord Hatherton.

Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Saint Patrick, Earl of Longford, Major the Hon. William Lygon Pakenham, and Capt. the Hon. Thomas Alexander Pakenham.

Capt. the Hon. Fenton John Evans Freke, Lord Burleigh, Capt. Edward Pakenham, and the Rev. Arthur Pakenham.

Capt. T. Pakenham, Sir E. Hayes, bart., T. Thistlethwayte, esq., and T. Stewart, esq. J. Hamilton, esq., T. Conolly, esq., Rev. W. Foster, and the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.

A. F. Greville, esq., Lord Colchester, Viscount Mahon, and the Hon. R. H. Clive.

Lord Downes, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Charles George James Arbutnot, Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson, and John Parkinson, esq.

Henry Arbutnot, esq., Philip Hardwicke, esq., and William Booth, esq.
[In mourning coaches.]

The late Duke's horse, led by John Mears, groom to the deceased.

Private carriages of the deceased and of the Chief Mourner.

Band of the Royal Marines, Woolwich Division.

Officers and Men from every regiment in the service; consisting of one captain, a subaltern, a sergeant, a corporal, and five men from every regiment, headed by Major-Gen.

George Augustus Wetherall, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Band of Her Majesty's 98th Highlanders.

Carriage of Her Majesty the Queen, drawn by six horses.

Two carriages representing Her Majesty's suite, each drawn by six horses.

Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, drawn by six horses.

Carriage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, drawn by six horses.

Troops closing the Procession.

As the battalion of the Rifle Brigade stepped forward at the head of the column, its band commenced the "Dead March" in "Saul;" and the bands of the several regiments as they wheeled into their places played the same solemn air, but not simultaneously; the trumpets of the cavalry interposed their wailing notes, or sounded a different but equally impressive march. The effect of these performances was singularly fine—now heard close at hand as the musicians passed with mournful and heavy tread—now in subdued tones from a distant band in front or behind. As the troops and mourning coaches passed along, the funeral car took up its place. This was a moment of anxiety. The weather had been exceedingly wet, and the ground was soaked with rain—the car weighed *twelve* tons, and it was doubted whether it could be moved. The twelve superb horses, however, made light of the ponderous ve-

hicle, and no difficulty occurred until the car had come opposite to the Duke of York's Column; here one of the wheels sunk into the soft ground, and the car came to a stop. With some exertion of the soldiers, and by dexterous management of the horses, the difficulty was overcome, and no further delay occurred; the horses in fact walked away with the car so easily that they could not retard their pace to the slow step of the soldiers, and were repeatedly halted. Her Majesty, accompanied by the royal children, viewed the passing pageant from the central balcony of Buckingham Palace. During the whole passage of the procession the royal standard on the palace was half lowered on the staff. The procession passed up Constitution Hill, and under the arch which carries the colossal statue of the Duke. Apsley House, the Duke's residence in life, had nothing to denote its share in the ceremony—it was simply closed,

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and no living being was seen about it; it thus presented a singularly affecting air of desolation and melancholy amidst so much of life and activity. As the procession passed along Piccadilly, a very fine scene was presented, for the whole pageant could be seen at one view ascending or descending the gentle undulations of the road. The scene presented by the route through St. James's Street, Pall Mall, and Charing Cross was very imposing. The great width of the streets, the beauty of the architecture, and the prodigious multitudes which lined the paths and crowded the windows, lent other magnificence to the spectacle which was winding its way below. As the processaion passed St. James's Palace it was seen that Her Majesty, the royal family, the Duchess of Kent, some foreign princes, and the Court occupied the apartments adjoining the main entrance, Her Majesty having passed from Buckingham Palace to St. James's as soon as the procession had passed the former. The club-houses in St. James's Street and Pall Mall were very handsomely hung with black, and presented a grand aspect. As the procession passed the Opera House it declined to the right, and made a curve of grand dimensions as it filed along the south side of Cockspur Street to the statue of King Charles, winding through the prodigious assemblage that crowded the open space of Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square. At Charing Cross a body of Chelsea pensioners, in number 83 (the Duke's age), awaited its approach and wheeled into the column, which then proceeded on its route through the Strand. The famous barrier which separates the city of London

from Westminster had been converted into a magnificent funeral arch by means of curtains of black cloth, relieved with white and silver, which, opening in the centre, displayed an area of cloth of gold on which were emblazoned the Duke's arms; the curtains were also relieved by monograms of the Duke in silver. On the summit of the bar, on the east and west sides, were placed two immense vases, silvered. The Lord Mayor and Corporation awaited the funeral procession within the bar, and as it passed through fell into the line, the Lord Mayor taking precedence within the city of the Archbishop of Canterbury himself. When the head of the column had arrived near the cathedral, and touched the battalion of Guards that had been drawn up within its precincts, the whole body of infantry that preceded the car suddenly divided and fell into line on each side of the street, thus affording a clear space for the car and the mourners to approach. As it passed their serried ranks they presented arms, and then reversed arms, and rested on the butts, until the whole *cortège* had passed. The cavalry, artillery, and detachments passed on round the south side of St. Paul's. The car arrived at the west door of the cathedral at 10 minutes past 12.

In the meanwhile Garter King-at-Arms had marshalled the procession within the sacred edifice; and some difficulty occurred in getting the ponderous coffin from the car. The aspect of the interior of the great Protestant cathedral was most imposing and most solemn. The nave was fitted with rising seats on either side, covered with black cloth, which found an avenue to the great cen-

tral area of the dome and transepts, which were also fitted with galleries which rose to a great height. These were now filled by nearly 20,000 spectators, the foremost benches being occupied by the great dignitaries, and most eminent and illustrious men of the nation, the peeresses, and female members of the aristocracy. The cold light of day had been excluded from the cathedral, but innumerable jets of gas which ran along the cornice in one unbroken line, and one circle of jets round the gallery of the dome, threw a powerful but quiet light upon the whole scene. Under the centre of the dome a space was railed in for the reception of the coffin, and for seats for the chief mourners. The greater part of the seats had been occupied from an early hour, and all were filled long before the pro-

cession arrived. The Peers were seated in a gallery on the south side of the centre area, their eldest sons occupying the back rows; the Members of the House of Commons were placed on the north side. The Duchess of Kent, and Princess Mary of Cambridge and suite, the Peeresses, each accompanied by a lady, the wives of the Cabinet Ministers, and the Lady Mayoress, occupied a gallery in front of the choir.

On the north of the area were seats for foreign princes and ambassadors. Seats were provided in the area for Privy Councillors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Judges, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders and Companions of the Bath, the law officers of the Crown, and such of the deputations of public bodies as did not have place in the procession.

Upon arrival at St. Paul's Cathedral the marshalsmen and conductors divided and ranged themselves on each side of the foot of the steps without the great west door; the Chelsea and enrolled pensioners, together with one soldier from every regiment in Her Majesty's service, the Royal Marines, and six soldiers of the East India Company's armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (two officers from every regiment having been previously provided with seats in the nave behind the place assigned to the soldiers), proceeded into the nave, and filed off right and left.

Upon their arrival at the western entrance of the cathedral, the field officers, carrying the Standard, Guidon, banners, and bannerols were relieved: the general officers appointed to carry them in the church, and who had been provided with seats in the centre area, were conducted down the nave to receive them. The Standard, Guidon, and banners were borne up the nave to their respective places in the area, by the following general officers, appointed as before:—

The STANDARD, by Major-Gen. Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, bart., G.C.B.
The GUIDON, by Col. Richard Airey, in the unavoidable absence of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who had been nominated to that duty.
The Banner of WELLESLEY, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.T., K.C.B.
The GREAT BANNER, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B.

The bannerols of the lineage of the deceased were borne by the following general officers, who remained at the western entrance until the body was deposited on the bier:—

The bannerol of Cowley and Cusac, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Trevor and Mostyn, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, bart., K.C.B.
The bannerol of Cowley and Loftus, by Lieut.-Gen. Lord C. Somerset Manners, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Hill and Parsons, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Cowley and Peyton, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.
The bannerol of Hill and Boyle, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Wellesley and Hill, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Hill and Trevor, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.
The bannerol of Wellesley and Fakenham, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. P. Napier, K.C.B.

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The bannerol of Hill and Morres, by Major-Gen. Lord Sandys.
The field officers, relieved, proceeded up the nave to their places in the area.

The deputations and delegations from public bodies, the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, the Deputy Lieutenant of Dover Castle, the Captains of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown, the barons and officers of the Cinque Ports, the physicians of the deceased, the chaplains, and the High Sheriff of the county of Southampton, were conducted to their seats. The Common Council, Sheriffs, Recorder, and Aldermen of London proceeded to their own seats on the north side of the area; the Military Secretary, the Companions, Knights Commanders, and Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, representing that most honourable order, were conducted to the seats appropriated to them; the Lords Justices of Appeal, the Lord Chief Baron and the Lords Chief Justices, the other official personages, Ministers, and great officers of State proceeded to the seats appropriated to them within the area, which thus presented a gorgeous scene of uniforms, state robes, orders, and decorations, intermingled with the insignia of mourning.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, carrying his baton as field-marshal, preceded by the Lord Mayor bearing the City sword, passed to the centre area, and took his seat on the right hand of the Chief Mourner; the Lord Mayor stood near H.R. Highness; the Suite of His Royal Highness took their places near His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied a chair near His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Staff remaining near His Royal Highness.

The body, when taken from the car, was received at the great western entrance by the Bishop of London, the Dean, Canons, and Prebendaries of the cathedral, together with the Minor Canons and Choir. Upon moving up the nave the Minor Canons, Vicars Choral, &c., commenced singing the sentences in the Office for Burial, "I am the resurrection and the life."

The body was borne into the church, attended and supported as follows:—

The Spurs, borne by George Harrison Rogers Harrison, esq., Windsor Herald.

The Helmet and Crest, borne by M. C. Howard Gibbon, esq., Richmond Herald.

The Sword and Target, borne by Albert William Woods, esq., Lancaster Herald.

The Surcoat, borne by Walter Aston Blount, esq., Chester Herald.

The Officers representing the Army of Brunswick, and

The Foreign Batons of the deceased, carried by the distinguished Foreigners, supported as before.

The Baton of the deceased, as field-marshal of the British army, borne by Field-Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and supported as before.

	The Coronet and Cushion, borne by	
Gentleman	Clarenceux King-of-Arms,	Gentleman
Usher	James Pulman, esq.	Usher,
James Heard Pulman, esq.		George Shaw Lefevre, esq.

Supporters of the
bannerols of the lineage
of the deceased:

Major-Gen. Lord
Sandys.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir
Frederick Stovin,
K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir
Geo. Henry Frederick
Berkeley, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur
Benjamin Clifton,
K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir
Thomas M'Mahon,
bart., K.C.B.

Supporters of
the pall:

Lieut.-Gen.
Sir Charles James
Napier, G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir
Alex. Woodford,
G.C.B.

General Viscount
Hardinge,
G.C.B.

General the Mar-
quess of London-
derry, G.C.B.

THE
BODY.

Supporters of
the pall:

Lieut.-Gen.
Viscount Gough,
G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen.
Lord Scaton,
G.C.B.

General Sir
Peregrine Malt-
land, G.C.B.

General Viscount
Combermere,
G.C.B.

Supporters of the
bannerols of the lineage
of the deceased:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F.
Patrick Napier, K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen.
Sir George Scovell,
K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir
Willoughby Cotton,
G.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord
C. Somerset Manners,
K.C.B.

Lieut.-Gen.
Sir John Wilson,
K.C.B.

Gentleman	Garter Principal King-of-Arms,	Gentleman
Usher,	Sir C. George Young, knt,	Usher,
Charles Waring Young, esq.	carrying his sceptre.	James Forbes Young, esq.

<p>Supporter, the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T. Hon and Rev. Gerald Wellesley.</p>	<p>THE CHIEF MOURNER, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in a long mourning cloak, his train borne by the Hon. William Wellesley.</p>	<p>Supporter, the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. Lord Charles Wellesley.</p>
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Assistants to the Chief Mourner, viz. :—

<p>Earl of Gifford. Hon. George Damer. Samuel Bignold, esq.</p>	<p>Earl Cadogan, C.B. Lord Arthur Hay. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B.</p>
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Relations and friends of the deceased :—

<p>Viscount Wellesley. Lord Baglan, G.C.B. Earl of Westmorland, G.C.B. Hon. Julian Fane. Rev. George Darby St. Quentin. Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell. Lord Robert Grosvenor. Marquess of Worcester. Richard Wellesley, esq.</p>	<p>Earl of Mornington. Lieut.-Col. Charles Bagot. Hon. Richard Somerset, Lord Burghersh. Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell. Viscount Chelsea. Lord Cowley, K.C.B. Culling Smith, esq. Rev. Dr. Wellesley.</p>
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Lord Hatherton.

<p>The Earl of Longford. Capt. the Hon. T. A. Pakenham. Lord Burleigh. Rev. Arthur Pakenham. Sir Edmund Hayes, bart. Thomas Stewart, esq. Thomas Conolly, esq. Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B. Lord Colchester. Hon. Robert Henry Clive. Major-Gen. Chas. G. J. Arbuthnot. John Parkinson, esq. Philip Hardwicke, esq.</p>	<p>Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of St. Patrick. Major the Hon. W. Lygon Pakenham. Capt. the Hon. Fenton J. Evans Freke. Capt. Edward Pakenham. Capt. Thomas Pakenham. Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. John Hamilton, esq. Rev. William Foster. Algernon Frederick Greville, esq. Viscount Mahon. Lord Downes, K.C.B. Major-Gen. the Hon. George Anson. Henry Arbuthnot, esq.</p>
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William Booth, esq., C.B.

The supporters of the pall were seated on each side of the body. The officers bearing the banners were ranged on either side behind the supporters of the pall.

The Chief Mourner was seated in a chair at the head of the body, his supporters on either side; the train-bearer was seated behind, with the Lord Charles Wellesley on the right, and the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley on the left; behind them, the assistants to the Chief Mourner, relations and friends of the deceased, were also seated.

The foreign batons were held and supported during the ceremony by the distinguished persons before named, who, with the Marquess of Anglesey and the officers representing the Army of Brunswick, occupied seats at the foot of the coffin.

The body being placed on a bier and the pall removed, the hat and sword were taken from the coffin, and the coronet and cushion placed thereon, as also the deceased's baton as field-marshal of the British army.

The Choir then chanted the 39th Psalm, "Dixi Custodiam," and the 90th Psalm, "Domine Refugium" (the music of the two psalms composed by the Earl of Mornington); immediately after which an anthem was sung (the music by Mr. John Goss, organist of St. Paul's), "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Wherefore comfort one another with these words" (1 Thess. iv. 14. 18). The Dean then read the lesson, "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept" (1 Cor. xv. 20), after which "Nunc Dimittis" (the music by Beethoven) was chanted, followed by a dirge, accompanied by trumpets (the music also by Mr. Goss), "And the king said to all the people that were with him, Rend your clothes, and gird you with sackcloth, and mourn. And the king himself followed the bier. And they buried him: and the king

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lifted up his voice, and wept at the grave ; and all the people wept. And the king said unto his servants, Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel ?" (2 Sam. iii. 31, 32, 33.)

The dirge being concluded, the body was lowered into the vault, amid the solemn strains of the "Dead March," after which the Choir sang "Man that is born of a woman," and other sentences (music by Croft and Purcell).

At the conclusion of this dirge, the mortal remains of the great deceased were lowered into the crypt. It is impossible to convey an idea of the singular solemnity of the spectacle. The organ, assisted by the wind instruments, breathed the intensely mournful passages of the "Dead March" in "Saul," while the coffin, with the coronet and baton, slowly descended ; and thus the great warrior departed from the sight of men. The sense of heavy depression came over the whole assembly. Prince Albert was deeply moved, and the aged Marquess of Anglesey, the octogenarian companion in arms of the deceased, by an irresistible impulse stepped forward, placed his hand on the sinking coffin that contained the remains of his chief in many battles, and burst into tears.

The service proceeded with Croft's chorus in C minor, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live." Purcell, in G minor, "Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts." The coffin had been now lowered to its resting-place on the top of Nelson's tomb ; then the minister pronounced the solemn expression

of resignation and hope which the Church has chosen for the final commission of the mortal relics to the earth. "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground ; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust ; in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ ; who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto his glorious body, according to the mighty working, whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself." These solemn words seemed to thrill through the assembly with a feeling of awe, which the glorious anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven," (Croft, G minor,) which burst from the choir, was unable to dispel. The usual ritual followed, and the whole of the congregation joined in the Lord's Prayer with marked earnestness. At the conclusion of the ritual, Handel's beautiful anthem, "His body is buried in peace," was sung.

Then Garter stepped forward to the side of the grave, and proclaimed the style of the deceased, as follows :—

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine mercy, the late Most High, Mighty, and Most Noble Prince,

Arthur, Duke and Marquess of Wellington,

Marquess Douro, Earl of Wellington,

Viscount Wellington and Baron Douro,

Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,

One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and

Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces.

Field-Marshal of the Austrian Army,

Field-Marshal of the Hanoverian Army,

Field-Marshal of the Army of the Netherlands,

Marshal-General of the Portuguese Army,
Field-Marshal of the Prussian Army,
Field-Marshal of the Russian Army, and
Captain-General of the Spanish Army.

Prince of Waterloo, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo,
and Grandee of Spain of the First Class.

Duke of Vittoria, Marquess of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera, in Portuga
Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and of the Military Orders
of St. Ferdinand and of St. Hermenegilde of Spain.

Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Teresa of Austria.

Knight of the Imperial Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, and St. George
of Russia.

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of the Sword of Sweden.

Knight of the Order of St. Esprit of France.

Knight of the Order of the Elephant of Denmark.

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Knight of the Order of St. Januarius and of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand and
of Merit of the Two Sicilies.

Knight Grand Cross of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia.

Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Military Order of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria.

Knight of the Royal Order of the Rue Crown of Saxony.

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Military Merit of Wurtemberg.

Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of William of the Netherlands.

Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of Hesse Cassel, and

Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Fidelity and of the Lion of Baden.

The Comptroller of the House-
hold of the deceased then advanced,
and breaking his staff delivered
the pieces to Garter, by whom
they were deposited in the grave.

The service concluded with the
chorale in D, "Sleepers, awake"
(Mendelsohn's "Paul").

The Bishop of London pro-
nounced the dismission.

The conclusion of the ceremony
was rendered greatly impressive
by the booming of the Tower guns,
which blended with a wail sounded
by the trumpets at the western
entrance of the cathedral.

P A T E N T S.

From January 3rd to December 25th, 1852.

. It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose of this list and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

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- Ackroyd, *yarn and fabrics*, July 31
 Adamson, *steam-engines*, Aug. 12
 Addenbrooke, *envelopes*, Jan. 8
 Aikman, *finishing fabrics*, Jan. 20
 Allan, *electricity*, June 24
 Amies, *braid*, Aug. 12
 Andrews, *coke-ovens*, July 6
 Andrews, *punching and stamping*, Oct. 7
 Archer, *railway accidents*, March 24
 Archibald, *machinery*, Jan. 8
 Armitage, *envelopes*, May 8
 Arnier, *steam-boilers*, Nov. 6
 Arnoux, *railway carriages*, Jan. 24
 Beggs, *crushing gold quartz*, Jan. 29
 Bain, *electric telegraph*, May 29
 Bainbridge, *obtaining power*, May 22
 Banes, *cables*, Feb. 23
 Barbe, *designs*, Feb. 12
 Bareau, *carpets*, &c., March 8
 Barnett, *grinding grain*, Jan. 8
 Barrington, *boiler-apparatus*, July 15
 Bazley, *combing machinery*, June 24
 Bealey, *bleaching*, July 20
 Beasley, *metal-tubes*, June 10
 Beauvalet, *iron and steel*, June 12
 Bekaert, *zinc white*, Aug. 12
 Bell, *sulphuric acid*, June 24
 Bell, *sulphuric acid*, March 24
 Bellford, *sheet iron*, July 29
 Bellford, *printing fabrics*, Aug. 26
 Bellford, *boots and shoes*, Sept. 30
 Bellford, *springs*, Nov. 25
 Beltzung, *bottles and jars*, Sept. 30
 Beltzung, *bottles and jars*, April 15
 Bentall, *ploughs*, March 25
 Bentall, *chilling cast iron*, April 22
 Bernard, *boots and shoes*, Jan. 27
 Bernard, *boots and shoes*, Sept. 10
 Bessemer, *sugar and evaporating*, July 24
 Bessemer, *saccharine fluids*, Feb. 24
 Billson, *articles of dress*, Sept. 30
 Birckton, *articles of dress*, July 21
 Blakey, *mills*, July 6
 Boggett, *light and heat*, Oct. 21
 Boulton, *metallic ores*, Feb. 23
 Bourcart, *preparing wool*, March 27
 Bovill, *meal and flour*, July 15
 Brady, *helmets*, &c., March 22
 Brandeis, *sugar*, June 12
 Bridson, *drying fabrics*, May 1
 Bright, *telegraphic apparatus*, Oct. 21
 Brindley, *buttons and fabrics*, Jan. 27
 Booth, *gas*, May 8
 Brookes, *stoves*, &c., March 24
 Brooman, *manure*, Aug. 10
 Brooman, *knitting machinery*, Oct. 7
 Brooman, *sugar*, Oct. 7
 Brooman, *reaping machines*, Oct. 14
 Brown, *preparing and spinning*, Oct. 18
 Brooman, *purifying oils*, Jan. 31
 Brooman, *windmills*, Feb. 23
 Brooman, *presses and pressing*, March 8
 Brooman, *centrifugal apparatus*, March 8
 Brooman, *membraneous material*, March 8
 Brooman, *paddle-wheels*, May 4
 Brooman, *wheels and tyres*, June 18
 Brown, *paper*, May 22
 Bruff, *rolling stock*, April 29
 Brunett, *shipbuilding*, Jan. 27
 Brydone, *signal lights*, Jan. 22
 Burgess, *gutta-percha tubing*, June 21
 Burn, *steam-engines*, Dec. 21
 Burnett, *preserving wood*, July 20
 Burrell and Gibson, *reaping machines*, July 15
 Callen, *paper-making machinery*, Feb. 14
 Carter, *propelling*, Oct. 14
 Chameroy, *steam-engines*, June 8
 Church, *fire-arms and ordnance*, April 24
 Claussen, *metallic compounds*, Feb. 3
 Clough, *brushing and cleaning*, Aug. 19
 Cole, *removing sand*, March 24
 Coleman, *India-rubber*, June 23
 Collier, *carpets*, Dec. 31
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- Collins, *steel*, March 24
 Colson, *vehicles*, Aug. 12
 Cook, *steam-engines*, Jan. 12
 Cooper, *candles and wicks*, April 2
 Coope, *fastenings for garments*, June 12
 Coquatrix, *lubricating machinery*, Jan. 27
 Corpe, *trouser-strap fastening*, Jan. 24
 Coupier, *paper*, Feb. 23
 Cowper, *multiplying motion*, Jan. 31
 Cowper, *preparing wool*, Feb. 23
 Cowper, *building materials*, Aug. 26
 Crockford, *brewing*, March 8
 Croutelle, *woollen threads*, Feb. 3
 Crooker, *paddles*, June 28
 Crosse, *extracting metals*, Aug. 26
 Crowther, *hydraulic crane*, Nov. 2
 Cumming, *printing surfaces*, April 29
 Cunningham, *application of slag*, March 8
 Dam, *boiler incrustation*, Aug. 23
 Davey, *explosive compounds*, April 15
 Delvigne, *fire-arms*, April 17
 Dennison, *lubricating compounds*, Feb. 9
 Denton, *preparing cotton*, July 29
 Denton, *looped fabrics*, March 12
 Dick, *finishing fabrics*, May 22
 Dix, *artificial illumination*, Aug. 7
 Dix, *ventilating*, Jan. 27
 Dixon and Dodson, *slate & stone*, June 12
 Doulan, *seeds of flax*, June 10
 Dray, *reaping machines*, Jan. 27
 Duncan and Hutton, *casks*, Jan. 27
 Dupré and Le Sueur, *smoky chimneys*, April 17
 Duthoit, *plastic product*, Jan. 12
 Egan, *sugar*, July 20
 Elce and Bond, *preparing cotton*, Feb. 26
 Ellison, *imitation marbles*, March 8
 Exall, *bread and biscuits*, April 27
 Fairbairn, *flax and hemp*, May 8
 Farina, *paper*, Jan. 13
 Fawcett, *carpets*, July 17
 Feather and Driver, *screws*, Feb. 9
 Field, *transferring and printing*, Oct. 14
 Fish, *looms*, Aug. 26
 Fisher, *fabrics*, April 29
 Fletcher, *stretching fabrics*, April 29
 Fontainemoreau, *substances*, Jan. 20
 Fontainemoreau, *locomotives*, Jan. 22
 Fontainemoreau, *printing presses*, Jan. 24
 Fontainemoreau, *gas burners*, Feb. 23
 Fontainemoreau, *cocks and taps*, July 29
 Fontainemoreau, *cutting schistus*, Aug. 19
 Fontainemoreau, *producing gas*, Sept. 7
 Fontainemoreau, *dyeing*, Oct. 7
 Fontainemoreau, *articles of dress*, Nov. 6
 Forder, *fenders*, March 8
 Fox, *umbrellas and parasols*, April 6
 Froggatt, *waterproofing*, Dec. 31
 Froggatt, *decorative painting*, March 20
 Fulton, *hats*, Nov. 11
 Galloway, *sugar*, Dec. 21
 Gathercole, *envelopes*, Jan. 24
 Gatling, *seeding grain*, May 4
 Gaullie, *plastic composition*, July 6
 Gauntlett, *organs, seraphines*, July 15
 Gee, *roasting coffee and cocoa*, May 1
 Gervoy, *durable rails*, Feb. 13
 Gesswein, *baking*, July 6
 Giffard, *fire-arms*, April 6
 Gilbee, *cork-cutting*, June 1
 Gillespie, *levelling instruments*, May 8
 Gillett, *ploughs*,
 Goodfellow, *steam-boilers*, March 11
 Goodman, *japanned wares*, April 29
 Gorman, *obtaining power*, Dec. 8
 Graham, *zinc-ores*, March 8
 Gratrix, *producing designs*, June 8
 Greenstreet, *zinc ornamenting*, Dec. 31
 Griffiths, *improving human hair*, April 20
 Grindrod, *motion and rudders*, April 20
 Gwynne, *fatty and oily matters*, Dec. 31
 Hale, *night-lights*, July 8
 Hall, *screens*, Feb. 23
 Hall, *cocks, taps and valves*, May 17
 Hamer, *looms*, Feb. 23
 Hardman, *looms*, June 5
 Haughton, *spinning*, June 5
 Hediard, *propelling vessels*, Jan. 31.
 Hediard, *rotary engines*, March 8
 Hesselstine, *steam & air engines*, Apr. 24
 Hesketh, *reflectors*, Feb. 3
 Hetherington, *stamping & shaping metals*, Aug. 3
 Higgins and Co., *spinning & doubling*, July 6
 Higgin, *bleaching & scouring*, June 24
 Highton, *electric telegraph*, Jan. 29
 Hills, *gases*, Jan. 22
 Hind, *weighing machines*, Aug. 7
 Hindman, *steam-generators*, April 22
 Hinks, *nails, rivets, bolts*, Jan. 24
 Hinks, *plastic composition*, April 29
 Hobbs, *locks & fastenings*, Feb. 23
 Hoblyn, *navigation*, June 28
 Hodge, *railway carriages*, March 8
 Hodgson, *woven fabrics*, Sept. 30
 Hornsby, *threshing and riddling machines*, July 3
 Horton, *heating & evaporating*, April 15
 Houldsworth, *embroidering machines*, June 10
 Houldsworth, *embroidering*, July 27
 Huddart, *cigars*, July 20
 Hughes, *spinning and weaving*, Aug. 10
 Hulseberg, *treating wool, hair, &c.*, March 24
 Hunt, *washing & separating ores*, July 16
 Hunt, *fire-arms*, Aug. 19
 Hunt, *ammoniacal salts*, Sept. 30
 Hutchinson, *preparing oils*, Sept. 18
 Hutton, *bleaching goods*, Feb. 12
 Hyatt, *motive power*, April 17

- Jack, *grinding pigments*, March 29
 Jackson, *artificial light*, Oct. 21
 James, *refrigerating*, Sept. 3
 James, *weighing machines*, Sept. 7
 Jennings, *waterclosets & pumps*, Aug. 23
 Johnson, *steam-engines*, July 6
 Johnson, *railways and boilers*, Feb. 9
 Johnson, *weaving carpets*, March 8
 Johnson, *hats*, May 1
 Jones, *fiernaces*, Jan. 24
 Jordan, *disinfecting oils*, July 12
 Jude, *type*, Sept. 30
 Kennedy, *fluid-meter*, Jan. 20
 Kent, *knife-cleaning machine*, Jan. 24
 Kernot, *woollen cloth*, Jan. 24
 Kirkham & Co., *gas*, July 22
 Knowles, *preparing cotton*, April 17
 Kufahl, *fire-arms*, March 3
 Kurtz, *madder*, April 17
 Lacon, *suspending ships' boats*, Feb. 23.
 Lamaille, *preserving leather*, Dec. 1
 Lamb & Co., *kilns*, Oct. 23
 Lambert, *pianofortes*, Jan. 27
 Laming, *gas and its products*, Aug. 12
 Landes, *locomotive engines*, June 24
 Lawrence, *brewing apparatus*, Aug. 26
 Lawson, *scutching flax*, Sept. 23
 Lees, *printing rollers*, May 29
 Lemoine, *varnish, &c.*, July 6
 Lester, *treating seeds of flax*, Sept. 30
 Liddell, *electric telegraphs*, Nov. 11
 Lister, *wool for spinning*, May 22
 Lister, *combing wool*, Feb. 2
 Longmaid, *obtaining gold*, Jan. 30
 Lord, *spinning, &c., &c.*, June 10
 Losh, *purifying gas*, May 29
 Losh, *salts of soda*, July 6
 Lowe & Co., *propelling vessels*, Aug. 19
 Lowe & Co., *gas*, Jan. 20
 Lusty, *wire fabrics and pins*, June 24
 McAnaspie, *Portland stone, cement*, Nov. 2
 McBride, *scutching flax*, June 18
 McConnell, *steam-engines, &c.*, June 24
 McConochie, *locomotives, boilers, &c.*, June 24
 McDowall, *cutting wood*, March 20
 McGavin, *iron for ship-building*, Oct. 23
 McGlashen, *lifting trees, &c.*, April 29
 McHenry, *bricks and tiles*, July 20
 Macintosh, *sugar*, Sept. 18
 Macintosh, *ordnance*, March 24
 Machabee, *coating composition*, June 8
 Mackenzie, *jacquard frames*, June 29
 Macnee, *ornamental fabrics*, June 20
 Maddick, *madder*, April 20
 Manceaux, *fire-arms*, Jan. 29
 Mansell, *railways*, April 24
 Marcescheau, *conveying letters*, April 24
 Mare, *iron ships and boilers*, Feb. 27
 Martin, *hoeing*, July 29
 Mason, *preparing, spinning*, May 22
 Mather & Co., *printing, &c.*, March 11
 Mathieu, *aërating liquids*, Sept. 23
 Maudsley, *steam engines*, Jan. 24
 May, *thread and yarn*, July 20
 Medhurst, *water-meters*, Sept. 27
 Miller, *hatching eggs*, May 29
 Mitchell, *purifying tin ores*, Sept. 18
 Mollady, *hats and caps*, Feb. 12
 Monatis, *hydraulic siphon*, Dec. 31
 Montravel, *motive power*, March 24
 Moore, *nautical instruments*, May 1
 Morewood, *coating metals*, Feb. 13
 Morgan & Co., *candles*, June 24
 Moride, *tanning*, Sept. 30
 Morris, *steam-boilers*, June 3
 Mortimer, *lamps*, June 24
 Muntz, *metal tubes*, May 8
 Murdoch, *woollen fabrics*, July 6
 Napier, *steam-engines*, Dec. 31
 Negretti, *thermometer, &c.*, March 8
 Neuberger, *lamps*, Feb. 9
 Newton, *cutting soap*, July 10
 Newton, *wheels*, July 31
 Newton, *metallic fences*, Aug. 7
 Newton, *steam-gauges*, Oct. 11
 Newton, *railway chairs*, Oct. 19
 Newton, *sewing machinery*, Oct. 19
 Newton, *passenger register*, Oct. 19
 Newton, *paints*, Jan. 29
 Newton, *coach-lace, &c.*, Jan. 31
 Newton, *treddles of looms*, Feb. 12
 Newton, *coke*, Feb. 23
 Newton, *combing wool, &c.*, March 8
 Newton, *propelling vessels*, March 8
 Newton, *preventing incrustation*, April 15
 Newton, *cutting paper, &c.*, April 17
 Newton, *indicating heat, &c.*, April 17
 Newton, *lenses*, April 17
 Newton, *wood-screws*, April 22
 Newton, *priming fire-arms*, April 22
 Newton, *weaving fabrics*, April 28
 Newton, *printing surfaces*, May 1
 Newton, *docks, basins, &c.*, May 17
 Newton, *winnowing machines*, May 22
 Newton, *propelling vessels*, June 1
 Newton, *fences*, June 19
 Nichols & Co., *textile fabrics*, Aug. 19
 Nichols and Co., *weaving*, Sept. 30
 Norton, *registering mileage*, June 17
 Oateca, *bricks, tiles, &c.*, April 6
 Palin and Sievier, *brewing & extracting*, Oct. 19
 Palm, *baking bricks & tiles*, July 13
 Palmer, *candles and lamps*, Aug. 19
 Paratt, *life-rafts*, May 17
 Parkes, *window-sashes*, May 22
 Parkes, *separating silver*, March 8
 Parkes, *obtaining metals*, May 1
 Parris, *shaping cork*, March 24
 Pattinson, *chlorine*, April 6
 Pattinson, *smelting lead ores*, May 1

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- Perkins, *cast-metal pipes*, March 8
 Petrie, *electric currents*, Nov. 13
 Pettit & Co., *doubling & spinning*, Apr. 15
 Phillips, *decorative illumination*, June 1
 Pidding, *fuel*, Jan. 24
 Pidding, *mining operations*, March 8
 Pidding, *vehicles*, March 24
 Pilbrow, *supplying water*, March 3
 Pilling, *looms*, Feb. 23
 Pilling, *looms*, Aug. 20
 Pocock, *purifying sea-water*, Nov. 27
 Poggioli, *medical compound*, Aug. 26
 Poole, *reaping machines*, July 6
 Poole, *shoes and clogs*, July 13
 Poole, *caoutchouc*, Sept. 18
 Poole, *combs*, Sept. 30
 Poole, *umbrellas and parasols*, Nov. 27
 Poole, *fire-arms*, March 31
 Poole, *telegraphic wires*, April 6
 Potter, *looms and terry fabrics*, July 6
 Potter, *carpets, rugs, &c.*, July 31
 Pownall, *preparing flax*, July 15
 Preller, *combing wool*, Sept. 16
 Preller, *preparation of skins*, March 8
 Pulvermacher, *electric apparatus*, Jan. 29
 Ramaden, *cutting screws*, July 6
 Randell, *reaping machines*, Oct. 7
 Rawson, *preparing wool*, Aug. 19
 Raymondi, *statistic maps*, Jan. 27
 Reed, *propelling vessels*, Jan. 31
 Reeves, *bayonets, swords, &c.*, Feb. 27
 Reid, *electric telegraphs*, Oct. 21
 Reid & Co., *electric telegraphs*, June 12
 Renshaw, *cutting and shaping*, June 24
 Restell, *lumps and burners*, June 17
 Rennie, *lumps and burners*, June 8
 Reyburn, *printing silk*, April 20
 Ricardo, *gas-burners*, Oct. 14
 Richards, *pulverizing ores*, July 15
 Richards, *fire-arms & projectiles*, Mar. 22
 Richardson, *magnesia*, Jan. 23
 Richardson, *lead, tin, antimony*, April 28
 Rider, *India-rubber, &c.*, July 20
 Ridgway, *ornamenting glass*, April 20
 Ridley, *reaping machines, &c.*, Feb. 9
 Roberts, *producing electric currents, &c.*, July 6
 Roberts, *mariners' compass*, Aug. 23
 Roberts, *agricult. instruments*, Jan. 31
 Roberts, *galvanic batteries*, Feb. 10
 Roberts, *boats, ships, &c.*, May 22
 Robinson, *wood-moulding*, April 29
 Russell, *coating metal tubes*, May 22
 Ruzé, *hat-plush*, May 22
 Saillant, *dress*, May 8
 Sang, *cutting, sawing, &c.*, July 6
 Sang, *floating vessels*, Sept. 16
 Schiele, *motive power*, Feb. 12
 Schlesinger, *fire-arms, &c.*, July 20
 Scott, *wheels, springs, &c.*, March 8
 Seeley, *flour*, April 15
 Shairp, *cutting machine*, Oct. 7
 Shaw, *carding machinery*, July 20
 Shaw, *envelopes and bags*, Dec. 17
 Shepard, *magnetic apparatus*, July 6
 Shrapnel, *ordnance & fire-arms*, Aug. 23
 Shrapnel, *extracting gold*, Oct. 23
 Sicard, *breathing under water*, Aug. 26
 Siebe, *paper*, May 1
 Siemens, *fluid meter*, April 15
 Simmons, *ordnance & carriages*, Apr. 29
 Simons, *lighting*, Jan. 27
 Sleigh, *motive power engine*, March 8
 Smith, *steering ships*, Jan. 13
 Smith, *violins*, Jan. 27
 Smith, *lump-sugar cutting*, Jan. 29
 Smith, *telegraphic apparatus*, March 8
 Smith, *steam-engines*, March 25
 Smith, *wax candles*, May 1
 Smith, *reaping machinery*, Sept. 18
 Spencer, *preparing wool*, Aug. 19
 Spencer, *springs*, Feb. 2
 Squire, *pianofortes*, Jan. 31
 Stacy, *reaping machines*, Jan. 24
 Stapley, *cutting wood*, July 6
 Starkey, *washing minerals*, July 31
 Stephens, *motive power*, Feb. 12
 Stephens, *lamp-glasses*, April 22
 Stewart, *ornamental fabrics*, Sept. 10
 Stierba, *furnaces and heating*, May 22
 Starthert, *manure*, April 17
 Sturges, *ornamenting metals*, Jan. 24
 Sturges, *ornamenting fabrics*, May 29
 Sturges, *weaving looms*, Feb. 25
 Swan, *figured printing, &c.*, June 24
 Swarbrick, *retorts*, May 22
 Symington, *heating air, flues, &c.*, Mar. 22
 Tanner, *dressing leather*, July 6
 Tardieu, *colouring photographs*, Sept. 23
 Taylor, *ships, boats, and vessels*, May 8
 Taylor & Co., *heating water*, April 27
 Taylor, *propelling*, July 6
 Taylor, *fire-arms and cartridges*, Sept. 10
 Tennent, *pulping cherry coffee*, Sept. 24
 Thomas, *soap*, May 1
 Thompson, *filling water*, Feb. 2
 Thompson, *spinning & doubling*, Mar. 27
 Tizard, *treatment of grain*, May 8
 Torr, *reburning charcoal*, Feb. 3
 Toussaint, *treating cactus wood*, Sept. 10
 Townend, *textile fabrics*, June 8
 Treeby, *regulating liquids*, Sept. 10
 Trotman, *fountains*, Feb. 9
 Trotman, *anchors*, April 20
 Trueman & Cameron, *obtaining copper*, March 4
 Turck, *rosin oil*, Feb. 14
 Twigg, *buttons*, Aug. 26
 Tyer, *electric communication*, Jan. 22
 Underhay, *supplying water*, March 8
 Van Kempen, *refrigeration*, March 8
 Varillat, *extracts*, March 8

- Vaudelin, *converting old fabrics*, June 30
 Von Herz, *preserving roots and plants*,
 May 29
 Von Sparre, *separating substances*, July 20
 Wagstaff, *candles*, Jan. 20
 Walker, *mariners' compass*, Feb. 23
 Walker, *steam-engines*, Feb. 23
 Walker, *vacuum pans*, May 25
 Walker, *treating cotton seeds*, Nov. 2
 Wallis, *crushing machinery*, June 24
 Wanbrough, *flocked fabrics*, March 8
 Warden, *carpets*, June 24
 Warren, *screws & screw-keys*, Sept. 18
 Watt, *flax and hemp*, May 22
 Weare, *galvanic batteries*, Aug. 12
 Webster, *regulating draft*, May 25
 Weems, *metallic pipes & sheets*, Nov. 11
 Wheatley, *safety-cab omnibus*, March 18
 White, *ship-building*, March 24
 Whitehead, *bleaching, dyeing, &c.*, Jan. 20
 Whitehead, *combing and drawing wool*,
 March 29
 Wickens, *motive power*, July 31
 Wilkinson, *ships' & other pumps*, Mar. 3
 Williams, *building compositions*, Jan. 30
 Willis, *winding yarns*, June 1
 Wilson, *preparation of wool*, Jan. 22
 Wilson, *cloths*, Sept. 18
 Wilson, *manufacturing flax*, Oct. 21
 Winiwarter, *fire-arms & cannon*, Jan. 29
 Winslow, *blooming iron*, March 31
 Winter, *supplying motion*, July 29
 Wood, *carpets*, May 1
 Woodworth, *bricks, tiles, &c.*, Jan. 24
 Wright, *anvils*, Jan. 20
 Wright, *stoves, grates, &c.*, March 8
 Young, *steam-engines*, March 8

POETRY.

FROM AN "ODE ON THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON."

(*By Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate.*)

I.

LET us bury the Great Duke
 With an empire's lamentation,
 Let us bury the Great Duke
 To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation,
 Mourning when their leaders fall,
 Warriors carry the warrior's pall,
 And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

II.

Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?
 He died on Walmer's lonely shore,
 But here, in streaming London's central roar,
 Let the sound of those he wrought for,
 And the feet of those he fought for,
 Echo round his bones for evermore.

III.

Lead out the pageant: sad and slow,
 As fits an universal woe,
 Let the long long procession go,
 And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow,
 And let the mournful martial music blow;
 The last great Englishman is low.

IV.

Mourn, for to us he seems the last,
 Remembering all his greatness in the Past.
 No more in soldier fashion will he greet
 With lifted hand the gazer in the street.

O friends, our chief state-oracle is mute :
 Mourn for the man of long-enduring blood,
 The statesman-warrior, moderate, resolute,
 Whole in himself, a common good.
 Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
 Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
 Our greatest yet with least pretence,
 Great in council and great in war,
 Foremost captain of his time,
 Rich in saving common-sense,
 And, as the greatest only are,
 In his simplicity sublime.
 O good gray head which all men knew,
 O voice from which their omens all men drew,
 O iron nerve to true occasion true,
 O fall'n at length that tower of strength
 Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew !
 Such was he whom we deplore.
 The long self-sacrifice of life is o'er.
 The great World-victor's victor will be seen no more.

* * * * * *

VI.

Who is he that cometh, like an honour'd guest,
 With banner and with music, with soldier and with priest,
 With a nation weeping, and breaking on my rest ?
 Mighty seaman, this is he
 Was great by land as thou by sea.
 Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man,
 The greatest sailor since our world began.
 Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
 To thee the greatest soldier comes ;
 For this is he
 Was great by land as thou by sea ;
 His foes were thine ; he kept us free ;
 O give him welcome, this is he,
 Worthy of our gorgeous rites,
 And worthy to be laid by thee ;
 For this is England's greatest son,
 He that gain'd a hundred fights,
 Nor ever lost an English gun ;
 This is he that far away
 Against the myriads of Assaye
 Clash'd with his fiery few and won ;
 And underneath a nearer sun,
 Warring on a later day,
 Round affrighted Lisbon drew
 The treble works, the vast designs
 Of his labour'd rampart-lines,
 Where he greatly stood at bay,

Whence he issued forth anew,
 And ever great and greater grew,
 Beating from the wasted vines
 Back to France her banded swarms,
 Back to France with countless blows,
 Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
 Past the Pyrenean pines,
 Follow'd up in valley and glen
 With blare of bugle, clamour of men,
 Roll of cannon and clash of arms,
 And England pouring on her foes.
 Such a war had such a close.
 He withdrew to brief repose.
 Again their ravening eagle rose
 In anger, wheel'd on Europe-shadowing wings,
 And barking for the thrones of kings,
 Till one that sought but Duty's iron crown
 On that loud sabbath shook the spoiler down ;
 A day of onsets of despair !
 Dash'd on every rocky square
 Their surging charges foam'd themselves away ;
 Last, the Prussian trumpet blew ;
 Thro' the long-tormented air
 Heaven flash'd a sudden jubilant ray,
 And down we swept and charged and overthrew.
 So great a soldier taught us there,
 What long-enduring hearts could do
 In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo !
 Mighty seaman, tender and true,
 And pure as he from taint of craven guile,
 O saviour of the silver-coasted isle,
 O shaker of the Baltic and the Nile,
 If aught of things that here befall
 Touch a spirit among things divine,
 If love of country move thee there at all,
 Be glad, because his bones are laid by thine !
 And thro' the centuries let a people's voice
 In full acclaim,
 A people's voice,
 The proof and echo of all human fame,
 A people's voice, when they rejoice
 At civic revel and pomp and game,
 Attest their great commander's claim,
 With honour, honour, honour, honour to him,
 Eternal honour to his name.

* * * * *

IX.

Peace, his triumph will be sung
 By some yet unmoulded tongue

Far on in summers that we shall not see :
Peace, it is a day of pain
For one about whose patriarchal knee
Late the little children clung :
O peace, it is a day of pain
For one, upon whose hand and heart and brain
Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.
Ours the pain, be his the gain !
More than is of man's degree
Must be with us, watching here .
At this, our great solemnity.
Whom we see not we revere.
We revere, and we refrain
From talk of battles loud and vain,
And brawling memories all too free
For such a wise humility
As befits a solemn fane ;
We revere, and while we hear
The tides of Music's golden sea
Setting toward eternity,
Lifted up in heart are we,
Until we doubt not that for one so true
There must be other nobler work to do
Than when he fought at Waterloo,
And Victor he must ever be.
For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and work their will ;
Tho' worlds on worlds in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul ?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust.
Hush, the Dead March sounds in the people's ears :
The dark crowd moves : and there are sobs and tears :
The black earth yawns : the mortal disappears ;
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust ;
He is gone who seem'd so great.
Gone ; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in State,
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath that man can weave him.
But speak no more of his renown,
Lay your earthly fancies down,
And in the vast cathedral leave him.
God accept him, Christ receive him.

VERSES DELIVERED TO THE EARL OF SOMERSETT,

UPON HIS WEDDING DAY.

(By Ben Jonson.—Recently discovered.)*

To the Most Noble and above his Titles, Robert, Earle of Somerset:—

THEY are not those, are present wth theyr face,
 And clothes, and guifts, that only do thee grace
 At these thy nuptials; but, whose heart and thought
 Do wayte upon thee; and theyr Loue not bought,
 Such weare true Wedding robes, and are true Freindes,
 That bid, God give thee ioy and haue no endes
 W^h I do, early, vertuous Somerset,
 And pray, thy ioyes as lasting bee, as gret.
 Not only this, but every day of thine,
 Wth the same looke, or wth a better shine,
 May she whom thou for spouse today dost take
 Out-bee y^t Wife, in worth, thy freind did make:
 And thou to her, that Husband, may exalt
 Hymens amends, to make it worth his fault.
 So be there neuer discontent, or sorrow
 To rise wth eyther of you, on the morrow.
 So be yo^r Concord, still, as deepe as mute;
 And euery ioy in mariage, turne a fruite.
 So may thy Mariage-Pledges', comforts proue:
 And euery birth encrease the heate of Love.
 So in theyr number may you neuer see
 Mortality, till you a mortall bee.
 And when your yeares rise more, than would be told
 Yet neyther of you seeme to th' other old.
 That all, y^t view you then, and late may say,
 Sure this glad payre were married but this day.

BEN JONSON.

* An account of the discovery of these lines will be found in the CHRONICLE,
 p. 31.

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